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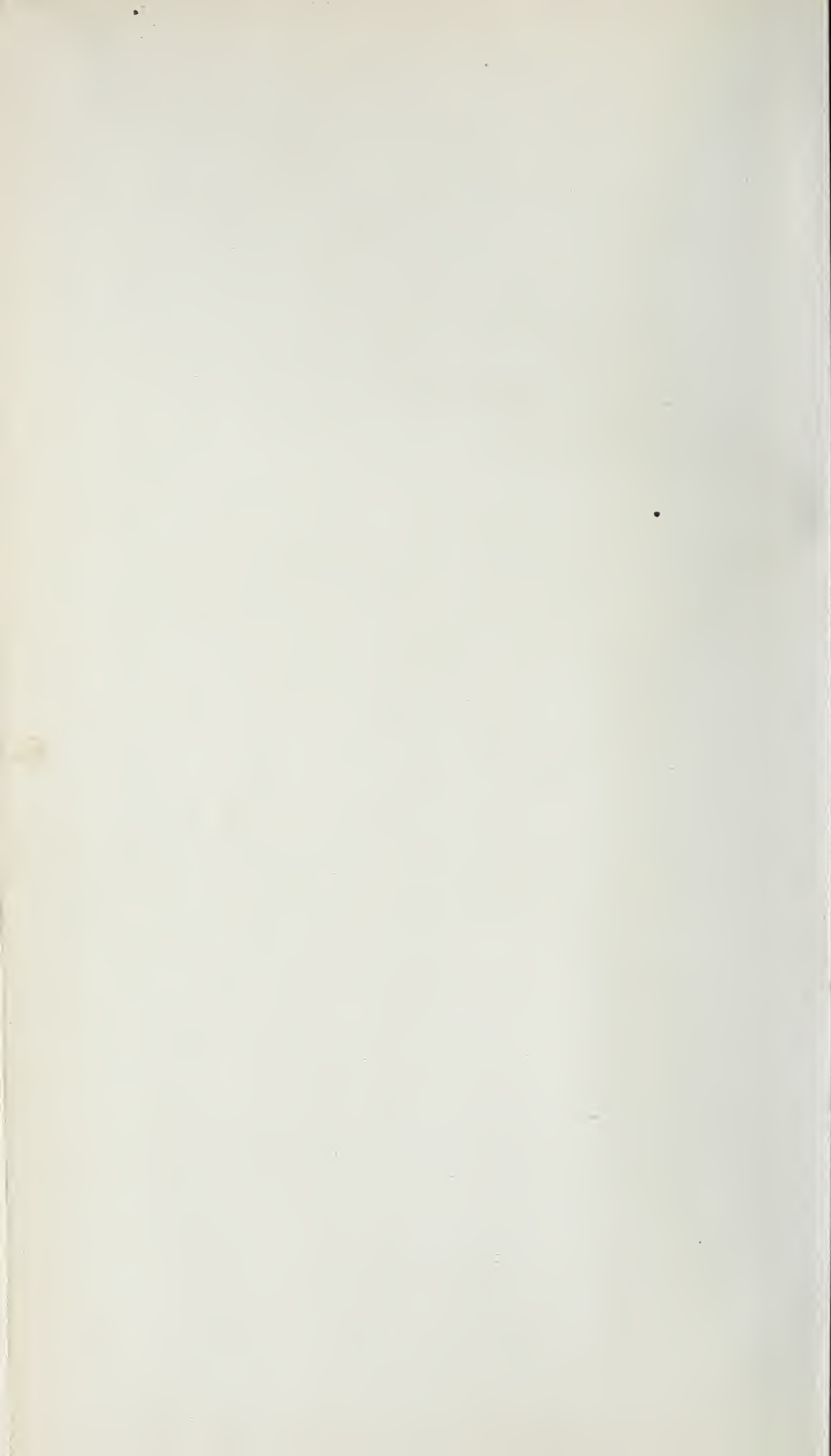
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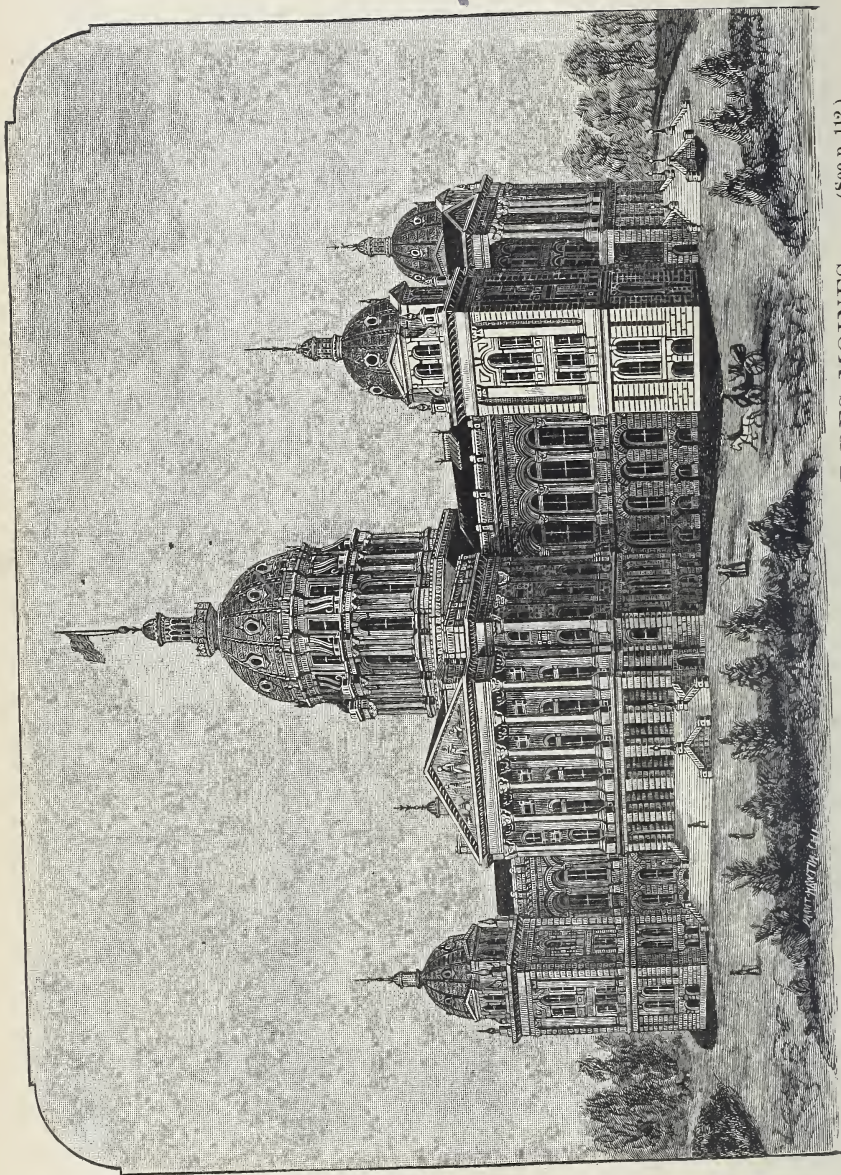
AND

INDUSTRIES.

1885.







(See p. 112.)

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT DES MOINES.

I O W A

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

HER AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, STOCK-RAISING, DAIRYING, COMMERCIAL,
MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTERESTS, RAILROADS,
STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

A REFERENCE WORK, CONTAINING
VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THOSE SEEKING
NEW HOMES,

OR THE BEST

Fields for Investment of Capital,

WITH A COMPLETE

POST-OFFICE AND NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY
OF THE STATE.

PUBLISHED WITH THE

ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

By J. P. BUSHNELL,

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR IOWA.

DES MOINES, IOWA:
J. P. BUSHNELL & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1885.



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INTRODUCTION.

It has been our purpose in preparing this report of the resources of our grand and growing State, to embody in it such information as will convey to all who may desire a new home, or a location for some valuable industry in the West, a correct idea of the inducements which Iowa offers to those who may desire to locate within her borders. In giving this information of the various departments of productive industry, setting forth their respective interests, it has been our aim to impart a better knowledge of our superior advantages. The historical portion, while an epitome, is the most accurate that could be obtained by careful research, and in arrangement, it dispenses with the necessity of perusing many pages to learn what is here contained in a few. The statistical portions of this work are all derived from the latest and most reliable official sources.

We take especial pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to our State Officers, State Agricultural Society, Horticultural Society, Historical Society, Stock Breeders' Association, and the Superintendents of our State Institutions, for their assistance in furnishing valuable information; to the press of the State and many publishers for valuable information relative to various resources and industries of Iowa, and also to prominent citizens for articles on the different interests of the State. The work, showing as it does the resources and advantages, is a valuable handbook for travelers, home-seekers and capitalists, supplying the information desired.

The acknowledged need of a complete, concise and reliable reference work of our

State, as evinced by numerous inquiries, has induced us to undertake the task of securing the information necessary for a practical work of this character. There have appeared at different times, publications representing the various interests of our State, yet her superior agricultural and mineral wealth, commercial and manufacturing facilities, industrial progress, natural advantages and inexhaustible resources, have never been fully represented, while we have, we think, given a complete and authentic, though succinct, representation, not only of these general interests but showing the increase in population, wealth and industry, by facts and figures, without exaggeration. Volumes might be written on the State of Iowa, if we should speak of the thrift and enterprise of her cities and towns, but our intention has been to give such general information as will influence the home-seeker and capitalist to locate in Iowa, as we recount her agricultural and mineral wealth, inexhaustible coal mines, excellent water power, and the wonderful natural and acquired advantages for the prosecution of all kinds of industrial pursuits, her beautiful lakes and rivers, and an intelligent people ever ready to welcome the enterprising, honest and industrious, with or without much capital. The inducements offered, as well as the pre-eminent advantages set forth, are sufficient to influence the agriculturist, stock-dealer, mechanic or capitalist to become citizens of our beautiful State. From the important information contained in the publication, we believe it the best reference work of the State ever published, and that it will be

valuable not only to strangers, but to many of our own citizens engaged in the various branches of business, trades and professions. We trust it will find its way into the hands of many who will, at least, visit this grand commonwealth, unsurpassed in agricultural and mineral wealth; in facilities for transportation, and for wholesale and jobbing interests, unexcelled by any State in the Union, her channels of trade being almost limitless in capacity, radiating in every direction, reaching a vast territory naturally tributary, assuring us that in the near future Iowa will rank as one of the foremost States, commercially. The facts and conclusions which are brought out in this publication will, it is hoped, prove of great interest to all who desire to know Iowa as it is.

The editor has availed himself of every means within his reach to show the advantages of our great and growing State, with a comprehensive view of Iowa and her vast resources, that all may realize the material wealth Nature has so lavishly bestowed, and that the attractions of this State, which have exerted such an influence in the past, may still lead thousands of home-seekers, capitalists, and mechanics to make their home in Iowa, that we may develop enterprise in the mechanic arts, in manufacturing the natural products of our State, that the balance of trade may not be against us.

We have not endeavored to exaggerate, but have given the facts, which are sufficient to convince any one who may read this information, which we have aimed to make comprehensive, though concise, and we hope that our readers, before deciding where they will locate, will investigate the superior advantages which our State affords.

We have not relied wholly upon our own personal observation, but have sought the best available authority in every department, and have had the assistance of prominent writers in different parts of the State, who have contributed valuable information on the various subjects. In such a work absolute accuracy is impossible, but from the care taken it is believed that but few errors will be found, and it is hoped that the publication will be creditable alike to the publishers and the State. The geographical position, early settlement, and early history of Iowa has been written many times, but in this work we represent more especially the present advantages and future prospects, and inducements to immigration, presenting new fields of labor, and many resources comparatively unknown, or at least undeveloped.

When we call to mind the fact that the present greatness of Iowa is all the growth of less than forty years, we may well anticipate the grandeur that awaits her in the near future—that she is provided with all the means necessary for the more rapid development of her inexhaustible resources. In her healthful climate, productivesoil, railroad, and water transportation facilities, and her intelligent, enterprising people, we have the best guaranty that her future progress will be unprecedented.

To all wishing to live in a healthy climate with good society, good schools, and other advantages which Iowa affords, who desire to be honest, temperate, and industrious, we extend a cordial invitation to come and settle in our State.

J. P. BUSHNELL.

Iowa Resources and Industries.

STATE OF IOWA—HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW—HER
ELEMENTS OF WEALTH—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—COMMER-
CIAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—TRANSPORTA-
TION FACILITIES—INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRA-
TION, ETC., ETC.

IOWA.

HER PRESENT CONDITION—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES—COMPARATIVE RANK IN THE UNION—POPULATION—HER RAPID PROGRESS—FUTURE PROSPECTS—REMARKS OF GOV. B. R. SHERMAN, HON. C. C. NOURSE, AND HON. J. H. CRAIG.

The fact that Iowa is situated near the geographical center of the United States, between the two great rivers of the continent, and on the line of the great trans-continental railways, presages for her a future in the development of her resources, which, it does not require the prevision of a prophet to see, will at no distant day place her in an eminent position among the States of our Union, which nature, assisted by the energy, thrift, and enterprise of her citizens, has so abundantly fitted her to occupy. She has already advanced to a position which is a matter of pride and satisfaction to her citizens, yet her wonderful agricultural resources, as well as her natural advantages, inexhaustible coal mines, industrial progress, transportation facilities, business, commercial and manufacturing, and many other important interests, have not been fully understood.

The pioneer work has been done in most parts of the State, and railroads, public buildings, churches, school houses, etc., are provided, so that the citizens of Iowa now enjoy all the comforts, conven-

iences, and advantages obtained in the older States, and Iowa offers to-day proportionately greater inducements to capital, enterprise, and labor. Incalculable wealth lies hidden in the inexhaustible coal mines furnishing motive power, and the unused water-power forming natural mill-sites in almost every county in our State, for manufacturing industries. Iowa, for agricultural and manufacturing resources, has no superior among all the States, while her channels of trade radiate in all directions.

The attractions of Iowa are exerting a powerful influence over capitalists of other States, but, if she would continue to be great in agriculture, she must develop a counter-balancing enterprise in the mechanic arts, and apply closely to the manufacture of every natural product of the State. We must see to it that the balance of trade is not against us, and that our surplus capital is not sent abroad to supply our wants from the industry of other States. We should keep within our borders the vast wealth accruing from our agriculture instead of pouring it in a broad stream into the lap of other and manufacturing States. We can and should manufacture at home, all those articles necessary to carry on every kind and department of labor for which there is so great and so continuous a demand, and for which we pay so large profits and heavy freights. Next to the fertility of its soil,

its excellent climate, and the energy of its industrial classes, the prosperity of this State is due to wise legislation by which its financial credit has been maintained, internal improvements encouraged, public instruction rapidly advanced, and immigration and capital attracted. Thirty-eight years have passed since Iowa was admitted as a State, and during that time wonderful changes have taken place. Then, savage beasts and savage men contended for the supremacy in this fair domain, but both have retreated before the white man, and to-day civilization has left its mark in numberless school houses and churches, and in the prosperity and happiness which everywhere abounds. Of Iowa, whose name is a synonym for prosperity, and whose high rank in the sisterhood of States, in respect of moral and material greatness, is so well known, it seems almost unnecessary to speak at length, and yet her possibilities and advantages are but partially understood. Aside from the experiences of the civil war, in which the State furnished her full quota of men—and no braver men were sent to the front—the history of Iowa is that of one uninterrupted march of progress in the paths of peace, and she has risen from the condition of a territory to one of the principal States of the Republic, in population, wealth, intelligence, and moral greatness. With these elements of greatness inherent in it, it is not surprising that Iowa is making strides which must soon place her where she will be recognized as one of the foremost in manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, as well as in agriculture.

In the order of admission into the Union, Iowa stands twenty-ninth; in number of square miles, she is fourteenth; in population, tenth; while in acres of tillable land her place is first. She leads every other State in the amount of corn raised, while she is second in number of hogs raised, second in cattle, second in wheat, fifth in oats, fifth in barley, fifth in flax, and fifth in hay, fifth in milch cows, fifth in number of hogs packed, fifth in value

of farm implements, sixth in value of farm products, fourth in extent of coal area, and fifth in the number of banks and newspapers. In religious, educational, charitable, and benevolent institutions Iowa stands among the foremost. In regard to healthfulness her rank is fourth, while in point of the intelligence of her people she is first, having a less percentage of illiteracy in comparison with her population than any other State. Her criminal statistics are also worthy of notice. Twenty-one States have more persons in prison, and thirty-two States more female prisoners than Iowa. In the ratio of prisoners to population only one has a less proportion, and in the ratio of female prisoners to female population Iowa's is the smallest in the Union. In the number of post-offices she is seventh, and in the amount of postal receipts sixth, being one the eight Northern States which contribute two-thirds of the entire national revenue.

The following, showing the per capita yield of crops, is taken from the "Historical and Comparative Census" of Iowa in 1880:

"In the proportions of production to population, Iowa stands first in corn, in oats, and in the aggregate of all grains and of all food. The Iowa crops of 1879 show some amazing figures in this particular. The yield of Indian corn equaled a production of nine thousand four hundred and eighty pounds for every inhabitant of the State, that of wheat eleven hundred and fifty-six pounds (this had been higher), that of oats nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds, and of all cereals eleven thousand eight hundred and nine pounds. Three hundred and seventy-one pounds of potatoes per inhabitant measured the crop of that esculent. The production of these elements of food therefore reached the enormous aggregate of twelve thousand one hundred and eighty pounds, or six tons and one hundred and eighty pounds, raised in Iowa, in 1879, for every man, woman and child found in the State in June, 1880. The yield per capita through-

out the United States in pounds was as follows: Indian corn, 1,959; wheat, 550; oats, 260; barley, 93; rye, 30; buckwheat, 4; rice, 2; Irish potatoes, 203; sweet potatoes, 30; total of cereals, 2,798 pounds; aggregate of cereals and potatoes, 3,131 pounds, or one ton and eleven hundred and thirty-one pounds for each inhabitant. Thus the State of Iowa produced nearly four times as much of these elements of human food, proportionately, as did the country at large. It is believed this aggregate of production, in proportion to population, is without a parallel anywhere, or at anytime."

Fifty years ago there were no roads but Indian trails across the prairies, now there are upwards of 7,500 miles of railroads; then, no towns but Indian villages, with here and there a trading post; now the cities of Des Moines, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Council Bluffs each contain twice the population of the entire territory at the time of the first enumeration.

The growth of the territory and state in population is shown by the following figures:

YEAR.	POPULATION.
1836.....	10,531
1838.....	22,859
1840.....	43,112
1844.....	75,152
1846.....	102,388
1847.....	116,454
1849.....	154,573
1850.....	192,214
1851.....	205,335
1852.....	229,929
1854.....	324,401
1856.....	517,875
1859.....	641,628
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,093
1865.....	756,427
1867.....	902,317
1869.....	1,045,025
1870.....	1,194,030
1873.....	1,251,342
1875.....	1,350,553
1880.....	1,624,615

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Adair.....	11,667
Adams.....	11,838
Allamakee.....	19,791
Appanoose.....	16,636
Audubon.....	7,418
Benton.....	24,888
Black Hawk.....	23,913
Boone.....	23,838
Bremer.....	14,681
Buchanan.....	18,546

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Buena Vista.....	7,537
Butler.....	14,233
Calhoun.....	5,595
Carroll.....	12,351
Cass.....	16,943
Cedar.....	18,936
Cerro Gordo.....	11,461
Cherokee.....	8,240
Chickasaw.....	14,534
Clarke.....	11,513
Clay.....	4,248
Clayton.....	28,829
Clinton.....	36,763
Crawford.....	12,413
Dallas.....	18,746
Davis.....	16,468
Decatur.....	15,336
Delaware.....	17,950
Des Moines.....	33,099
Dickinson.....	1,901
Dubuque.....	42,996
Emmet.....	1,550
Fayette.....	22,258
Floyd.....	14,677
Franklin.....	10,249
Fremont.....	17,652
Greene.....	12,727
Grundy.....	12,639
Guthrie.....	14,324
Hamilton.....	11,252
Hancock.....	3,453
Hardin.....	17,807
Harrison.....	16,649
Henry.....	20,986
Howard.....	10,837
Humboldt.....	5,341
Ida.....	4,382
Iowa.....	19,221
Jackson.....	23,771
Jasper.....	25,963
Jefferson.....	17,469
Johnson.....	25,429
Jones.....	21,052
Keokuk.....	21,258
Kossuth.....	6,178
Lee.....	34,859
Linn.....	37,237
Louisa.....	13,142
Lucas.....	14,530
Lyon.....	1,968
Madison.....	17,224
Mahaska.....	25,202
Marion.....	25,111
Marshall.....	23,752
Mills.....	14,137
Mitchell.....	14,363
Monona.....	9,055
Monroe.....	13,719
Montgomery.....	15,895
Muscatine.....	23,170
O'Brien.....	4,155
Osceola.....	2,219
Page.....	19,667
Palo Alto.....	4,131
Plymouth.....	8,566
Pocahontas.....	3,713
Polk.....	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	39,850
Poweshiek.....	18,936
Ringgold.....	12,085
Sac.....	8,774
Scott.....	41,266
Shelby.....	12,696
Sioux.....	5,426
Story.....	16,906
Tama.....	21,585
Taylor.....	15,635
Union.....	14,980
Van Buren.....	17,043
Wapello.....	25,285
Warren.....	19,578
Washington.....	20,374
Wayne.....	16,127

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Webster.....	15,951
Winnebago.....	4,917
Winneshek.....	23,938
Woodbury.....	14,996
Worth.....	7,953
Wright.....	5,062

Total.....1,624,615

The statistics of the agricultural productions of the State for 1884 are given in connection with the article on Agriculture.

The value of property in the State at present is estimated \$1,500,000,000. These figures are wonderful, telling of a marvelous progress in the short space of fifty years, and this vast wealth is generally diffused among the people, so that we have but few persons possessed of immense fortunes, and comparatively few homes the abode of poverty and want. Material wealth alone does not constitute the true grandeur and greatness of a State, nor does it consist of fertile fields with abundant harvests or manufactured products, but in the institutions which she founds and encourages, and in the moral and intellectual training of her sons and daughters. In those early days there were no school houses or church edifices; to-day there are in the State, 11,844 school houses, valued at about \$10,000,000; 13,624 public schools, 530 of which are graded, and equal to the best in the Union, with an enrollment of 424,057 pupils, maintained by voluntary taxation, and the income from the school fund of the State, which in 1880 reached the sum of \$4,843,098, for the support of these schools. There are to-day in Iowa 3,500 churches, with some 3,000 ministers, teaching the great fundamental principles on which must rest the security and permanence of all free governments, namely, accountability to God, and righteousness of life. These churches are independent of and separate from the State, yet without the restraining influences of Christianity the experiment of self-government must prove a failure, for that faith teaches us to see the hand of God in our country's history, working out the beneficent results which we enjoy to-day. Iowa has ever shown her loyalty to

the Union, and twenty thousand of her bravest sons died to keep the lofty trust, and save the priceless heritage of such a land as this. She was pledged to love and obedience from the first, for the union of these States is to us the only hope of peace, freedom, and prosperity.

Iowa has been most fortunate in having wise and trustworthy State officials and judicious legislators, and her prosperity is largely due to the wise legislation by which she has been governed, and it is worthy of note, that her affairs have been so prudently and economically administered that to-day Iowa has no State debt. Much attention is given to the management of our State educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions, which are among the finest in the United States, and whose prosperity reflects great credit upon the governors and executive councils, and under their supervision the State has expended millions of dollars in the erection of buildings, beside making liberal appropriations for their support, and this she has accomplished without borrowing a dollar, and at a rate of taxation as low as in any State in the Union.

The intelligence of her people, the thrifty, industrious, enterprising spirit of her business men, the genial hospitality of her citizens, her healthful climate, fertile soil, beautiful landscapes, wonderful agricultural and mineral resources and her unsurpassed natural advantages have called for thmore encomiums, as her fame has gone abroad, than any other Western State. The possibilities of the future in the development of her latent or undeveloped wealth will yet astonish the world, more, by her rapid strides in commerce and manufacturing in the years to come, than the wonderful and marvelous changes that have been wrought in the past. Less than one hundred years ago our beautiful forests and magnificent rolling prairies were an unbroken solitude, while but fifty years since the winding trail led from one trading post to another, where some adventurer had established himself far in advance of civilization, for the purpose of

traffic with the native tribes. In the course of time, our broad acres, blooming in all their loveliness, wild and uncultivated, having awaited, through the lapse of ages, the coming of the husbandman, were found by the white man. Since then upwards of a million and a half of intelligent, energetic people have found their way to Iowa, our beautiful lands have been brought under cultivation, our rivers spanned by bridges, cities and towns have sprung up in every quarter, and the State is intersected by railroads, second to none in the world in their equipment, now about seven thousand five hundred miles of rail, which minister to the comfort of the traveler, while the sound of the mechanic's hammer, and the rattle of machinery, answers to the rumbling of the wheels of the iron horse.

Labor has had its triumphs, for our people have time for relaxation, recreation, and mental improvement, while the tables of the industrious are laden with plenty, and the people rejoice in a feeling of competence and independence. These results have been accomplished by industry, economy and enterprise, for such are the characteristics of our citizens, but while they have acquired to such a degree that our surplus products crowd the warehouses, and tax the transportation companies in moving them to the markets of the world, we have not forgotten the social and domestic relations, or the moral and intellectual influences, as evinced by the majestic church spire pointing its suggestive finger heavenward in every community, and the colleges and public schools which abound throughout the State, for the education of all classes, and to which we owe so much in the scale of unexcelled prosperity, wealth and influence.

In regard to our beautiful State, we quote from our Governor, B. R. Sherman:

"The Iowa of to-day is a very empire, the joy of every citizen, and containing within itself all the essential elements of political and personal greatness, which needs only the watchful and liberal care of the State to make it the realization of

the hope of the most sanguine of its people. Our growth in population and development, in resources and possibilities, has been without parallel, and it is not too much to say that our people have been exceptional in prosperity, as unrivalled in business energies. Our prairies, so lately a wilderness, are teeming with a population unusually intelligent and industrious, being constantly added to from the overcrowded East; and in the near future the many thousands of untilled acres, fertile beyond description, and only awaiting the touch of the husbandman, shall be made to laugh in abundant harvests, alike the joy and profit of the hardy pioneer. The products of our soil, yielded in such wonderful abundance, are sent to the uttermost parts of the globe to make glad the inhabitants of earth, and our very name has finally become the synonym for superiority and plenteousness, and the enterprise of the people has accomplished results none the less astonishing to ourselves than a marvel to the nation."

Hon. C. C. Nourse, who delivered the address for Iowa at the Centennial of our National Independence, closed his remarks as follows:

"Iowa is capable of sustaining a people equal to the present population of the entire Nation. We are increasing at a ratio that will, if continued, give us such a population in the coming century. What may be the result of such a vast accumulation of people, and of the necessary increase of wealth and luxury attending it, we cannot know. Our responsibilities are great, even as our blessings and privileges. We can only do our duty in our day and generation, and leave the future to Him who doeth all things well, with the earnest supplication that to us and our children and our children's children, this goodly land may be an inheritance forever.

"Iowa hails with joy this centennial of our Nation's birth. She renews her vows of devotion to our common country, and looks with hope to the future. The institution of slavery, that once rested as a shadow upon our land, that was fast pro-

ducing a diverse civilization dangerous to our unity and nationality, has been forever abolished.

"This centennial exhibition of our National greatness and material progress, must re-awaken in the mind and heart of every American, emotions of profound love for his country, and of patriotic pride in her success. Surely no American would consent that such a civilization as is evidenced here should perish in the throes of civil war. If there be anything in the history of Iowa and its wonderful development to excite a just pride, the other, and especially the older States of the Union, may justly claim to share in it. Such as we are, the emigration from the other States made us. Our free soil, free labor, free schools, free speech, free press, free worship, free men, and free women, were their free gift and contribution. Iowa is the thirty-year-old child of the Republic that celebrates the first centennial of its birth. Our State is simply the offspring of a civilization that has found its highest expression in building up sovereign States. Iowa was not a colony planted by the oppressions of the parent government, and that threw off her allegiance as soon as she gained strength to assert her independence; but she was the outgrowth of the natural vitality and enterprise of the Nation, begotten in obedience to the divine command to multiply and replenish—born a sovereign by the will and desire of the parent, and baptized at the font of liberty as a voluntary consecration of her political life. Not a sovereign in that absolute sense that would make the Federal Government an impossibility, but sovereign within her sphere and over the objects and purposes of her jurisdiction, with such further limitations only upon her powers as renders an abuse of them impossible, to the end that the personal liberty and private rights of the citizen should be more secure.

"This wonderful exhibition of mechanical skill, of cunning workmanship and of the fruits of the earth, is but the evidence of the existence and character of the peo-

ple that have produced them. The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this, her centennial year, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearthstone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the world, who look for evidences of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels.' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa.'"

In the closing remarks of Hon. J. H. Craig, of Keokuk, orator at the celebration of the semi-centennial of Iowa, held at Burlington in June, 1883, he says:

"I have already reminded you that the first white man whose eyes ever beheld these shores, which the Indians call the 'Beautiful Land,' was a Christian missionary. That was a blessed omen, but it is a better omen still that three thousand Christian ministers have found a place in Iowa within the semi-centennial of its first settlement. The power of that Christian faith which they teach is the mightiest force that ever influenced the condition and affairs of men. The fairest forms of our modern civilization—its beneficent, benevolent and free institutions, and our American system of civil liberty, are its offspring. The heralds of the cross, who are leading on the victorious armies of our God, are moving in the vanguard of the triumphal march of the world's progress. That faith teaches us to see the hand of God in our country's history, working out the beneficent results which we enjoy to-day. We are all citizens of Iowa, grateful to God for such a State, with deeper gratitude and loftier pride—with an exultation above the proud Roman boast, we all stand here to-day, American citizens, under the shadow and protection of the Constitution

and flag of the Union. That Union is the great republic of the world; the empire of a hemisphere; the latest born, but queen of the nations; baptized in blood and fire, the heir of earth's best heritage of freedom, and a patrimony of the fairest, richest lands beneath the sun. Iowa's place is in the heart of the Union. We stand to-day in the center of the Mississippi valley. It stretches from the tropics to the Northern lakes, and from the Eastern to the Western mountain range. The sun shines on no other scene so fair. It is a vast landscape of lakes and rivers—of fertile lands and wooded hills and mountain slopes, where stores of inexhaustible wealth are buried in the earth, and

"Plenty sits upon the clouds, and drops
Her bounties into the laps of men."

Here 'life is young' and men are strong, and human hands and brains are building up free and mighty States. Everywhere, by lake and river, mountain, plain and sea, cities which have been 'born in a day,' temples of industry, temples of learning, temples of charity and temples of religion, and the happy homes of a free people stand in the sunlight. The Genius of prophecy looks upon the scene, as Baalam from the mountain top looked on the tents of Israel, and exclaims: Here—unless the folly and wickedness of men can reverse the decrees of God—here is the destined seat of empire.

"When fifty years have passed and Iowa's centennial is come, will that grand vision have faded from the eyes of men, or will it stand revealed a glorious reality? Let the sons still follow in the steps of their fathers. Let the motto, 'In God we trust,' engraven on our National coin in the darkest hour of the Nation's greatest trial, be still engraven on our hearts. Let our constitution and laws still ordain, 'Liberty for all, and justice to every man.' Then these States,—with more gigantic strides in the future than in the past,—in peace, liberty, righteousness, fraternity and union, will move on in the path of National power, progress and glory; outstripping the swiftest visions of prophecy, and hold-

ing up before the nations the fairest example of republican progress and Christian civilization that the world has ever seen."

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

DISCOVERY OF IOWA—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—INDIAN WARS—TERRITORIAL HISTORY—ADMISSION TO THE UNION—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS, ETC.

In a work of this character, proposing to represent the resources of Iowa, a brief history of the State may not be deemed inappropriate. The history of Iowa has never been fully written, but sketches of her early history have from time to time appeared in various publications. Bancroft, who has carefully preserved with historic fidelity, the facts relating to the tribes and original discoverers of the great Northwest, devotes but a few chapters to the territory now called Iowa. The aboriginal owners of this lovely region, in their appreciation of its beauty, fertility and location, bestowed upon it the very appropriate name of Iowa, signifying in their language, "The beautiful land." The first Europeans who trod the soil of Iowa were two zealous French Jesuits, of Canada, James Marquette and Louis Joliet, who had heard from the tribes of the Northwest, assembled in council, of the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. Marquette and Joliet were stationed at the mission of St. Marys, the oldest settlement in the present State of Michigan. Marquette formed the purpose of discovering this great river, and the Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from his perilous journey, representing to him that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. But he was not to be diverted from his purpose, and on May 13th, 1673, with Joliet and five French Canadian boatmen, he left the mission, and proceeding westward to the Wisconsin

sin, they descended that river to the Mississippi, and on the 25th of June landed a little above the mouth of what is now the Des Moines River, where they remained six days with a part of the Illinois nation, and on their departure Marquette received from them the calumet, the emblem of peace and a safeguard among the nations. The first settlement of the whites in Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, who purchased from the Indians the land where the city of Dubuque now stands, and engaged in mining and trading at that place, where he died in 1810.

Although Marquette and Joliet in their exploration of the Mississippi River looked over the luxuriant border of Iowa as early as in 1673, yet the French and Spaniards left this country to the undisturbed possession of the aborigines. Even the enterprise of Julien Dubuque was not inaugurated until more than a century later, and it was yet nearly fifty years afterward before the whites manifested any special interest in it, the first permanent settlement being made in 1833.

When the United States came into possession of the Mississippi Valley, by the "Louisiana Purchase," the territory now comprising the State of Iowa was in the possession of the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, with the savage and warlike Sioux Indians in the northern and western portion of the territory. After a long contest with these tribes, under the leadership of the renowned Black Hawk, known in history as the "Black Hawk War," the treaty by which the whites at last obtained possession of Iowa was concluded at Rock Island September 21st, 1832, and ratified February 13th, 1833, to take effect June 1st, 1833, when the Indians left the ceded territory known as the Black Hawk Purchase, thus opening the way for its settlement by the white man.

The territory embraced within the limits of the State of Iowa was, as is well known, a part of the immense empire which France sold to the United States in 1803, and which had been previously for a time a part of the possessions of the

crown of Spain, to which it was conveyed by France in the year 1763.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

On the 4th day of July, 1805, another change occurred, the district of Louisiana becoming on that day the "Territory of Louisiana." The legislative power was vested in the governor and three judges, to be appointed by the President and Senate, the former for three years, the latter for four. This government continued until the 7th day of December, 1812, when the territory of Louisiana became the territory of Missouri.

In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

The admission of Missouri carried with it the abolition of the territory of Missouri. All that part of the latter, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri, was therefore left without civil government, and remained in that condition until June 28, 1834, when the portion east of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, which limits included all of the present Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and most of the territory of Dakota, became a part of the territory of Michigan.

In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota. Robert Lucas, who had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor, and William B. Conway, Secretary. The latter died during his term of office, in November, 1839, and James Clarke was appointed to the vacancy. The first Legislative Assembly convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838. That place continued as the seat of the Territorial Government until the Fourth Legislative Assembly, which convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1841. The latter place continued as the capital of the territory and State, until the permanent location at Des Moines, in 1857.

On the 17th of January, 1846, the Legislative Assembly passed an act providing directly for an election, in April following, of delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention thus provided for met at Iowa City on the 4th day of May following, and formed a constitution with the present boundaries of the State, which had meantime been proposed by Congress. This constitution was adopted by the people August 3, 1846, by 9,492 affirmative votes against 9,036 negative votes. Governor Clarke, by proclamation, called an election of State officers for October 26, 1846. On that day, Ansel Briggs, of the county of Jackson, was elected Governor, Elisha Cutler, jr., Secretary of State, Joseph T. Fales, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. These officers entered upon their respective duties December following.

On the 28th day of December, A. D. 1846, Iowa was admitted to the Union as the twenty-ninth State.

It is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed.

It belonged to France, with other ter-

ritory now belonging to our national domain.

In 1763 with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.

October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory, from Spain back to France.

April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.

October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government of Indiana.

July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."

July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."

June 12, 1838, it was included in and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."

December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

Among the first important matters demanding attention at the first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature, was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county; John Ronalds, of

Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

Johnson county had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following, and was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as then could be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 649 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for this purpose. The capitol was located in the center of the square.

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capitol, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of

Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution. The members of this convention were as follows:

Lee county—Charles Stanley, Alexander Kerr, David Galland, Calvin J. Price, James Marsh, John Thompson, Henry M. Salmon, O. S. X. Peck.

Des Moines county—James Clarke, Henry Robinson, John D. Wright, Shepherd Leffler, Andrew Hooten, Enos Lowe, John Ripley, George Hepner.

Van Buren county—Elisha Cutler, Jr., John Davidson, Paul Brattain, David Ferguson, Gideon S. Bailey, John Hale, Jr., Thomas Charlton.

Jefferson county—Robert Brown, Hardin Butler, Sulifand S. Ross, James I. Murray, Samuel Whitmore.

Henry county—Joseph C. Hawkins, George Hobson, John H. Randolph, Jonathan C. Hall, Joseph D. Hoag.

Washington county—Wm. R. Harrison, Enoch Ross, Caleb B. Campbell.

Louisa county—John Brookbank, Wm. L. Toole, Wright Williams.

Muscatine county—Jonathan E. Fletcher, Ralph P. Lowe, Elijah Sells.

Johnson county—Robert Lucas, Samuel H. McCroy, Henry Felkner.

Linn county—Thomas J. McKean, Samuel W. Durham, Luman M. Strong.

Cedar county—Samuel A. Bissell, James H. Gower.

Scott county—James Grant, Andrew W. Campbell, Ebenezer Cook.

Clinton county—Lyman Evans, Ralph R. Benedict.

Jones county—John Taylor.

Jackson county—Joseph S. Kirkpatrick, William Morden, Richard B. Wyckoff.

Wapello county—William H. Galbraith, William W. Chapman.

Davis county—J. C. Blankinship, Samuel W. McAtee.

Keokuk county—Richard Quinton.

Mahaska county—Van B. Delashmutt, Stephen B. Shelledy.

Dubuque, Delaware, Blackhawk, and Fayette—Francis Gehon, Edward Langworthy, Theophilus Crawford, Stephen Hempstead, Samuel B. Olmstead, and Michael O'Brien.

Shepherd Leffler elected president, October 7.

George S. Hampton elected secretary, October 7.

The constitution adopted by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held in April, 1845, and also at one held on the 4th day of August, 1845, there being, at the latter, 7,235 votes cast "for the constitution," and 7,656 votes cast "against the constitution."

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th day of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted, and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted.

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

The members of this convention were:

Lee county—David Galland, Josiah Kent, and George Berry.

Des Moines county—Enos Lowe, Shepherd Leffler, and George W. Bowie.

Van Buren county—Thomas Dibble, Erastus Hoskins, and Wm. Steele.

Jefferson county—Sulifand S. Ross and William G. Coop.

Henry county—George Hobson and Alvin Saunders.

Davis county—John J. Selman.

Appanoose and Monroe counties—Wareham G. Clark.

Wapello county—Joseph H. Hedrick.

Iowa, Marion, Poik, and Jasper counties—John Conrey.

Mahaska county—Stephen B. Shelledy; Keokuk county—Sanford Harned.

Washington county—Stewart Goodrell.

Louisa county—John Ronalds.

Muscatine county—J. Scott Richman.

Johnson county—Curtis Bates.

Linn and Benton counties—Socrates H. Tryon.

Cedar county—Samuel A. Bissell.

Scott county—James Grant.

Clinton county—Henry P. Haun.

Jackson county—William Hubbell.

Jones county—Sylvester G. Matson.

Clayton county—David Olmstead.

Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette and Black Hawk counties—Thomas McCraney and Francis K. O'Ferrall.

Enos Lowe elected president, May 4.

William Thompson elected secretary, May 4.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their

proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

On the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to State at a nominal rent. Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

A third constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, Jan. 19th, 1857, for the purpose of adopting a new State Constitution, to which the following persons were elected delegates:

First district, Lee county—Edward Johnston, William Patterson.

Second district, Lee and Van Buren counties—Squire Ayers.

Third district, Van Buren county—Timothy Day.

Fourth district, Des Moines county—Jonathan C. Hall, Moses W. Robinson.

Fifth district, Davis county—David P. Palmer.

Sixth district, Jefferson county—James F. Wilson.

Seventh district, Henry county—Rufus L. B. Clarke.

Eighth district, Wapello county—Geo. Gillaspay.

Ninth district, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke counties—John Edwards.

Tenth district, Appanoose Wayne, and Decatur counties—Amos Harris.

Eleventh district, Fremont, Mills, Page, Taylor, Montgomery, Ringgold, Adams, and Union—Daniel H. Solomon.

Twelfth district, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Woodbury, Monona, Audubon, Crawford, Carroll, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Emmet, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, O'Brien, Plymouth, Sioux, and Buncombe counties—Daniel L. Price.

Thirteenth district, Louisa county—Francis Springer.

Fourteenth district, Washington county—David Bunker.

Fifteenth district, Keokuk county—Jeremiah Hollingsworth.

Sixteenth district, Mahaska county—James A. Young.

Seventeenth district, Marion county—Hiram D. Gibson.

Eighteenth district, Warren, Madison, Adair, and Cass counties—Lewis Todhunter.

Nineteenth district, Muscatine county—John A. Parvin.

Twentieth district, Johnson and Jones counties—William Penn Clarke.

Twenty-first district, Scott county—George W. Ells.

Twenty-second district, Cedar county—Robert Gower.

Twenty-third district, Clinton county—Aylett R. Cotton.

Twenty-fourth district, Linn county—Hosea W. Gray.

Twenty-fifth district, Linn, Benton, Black Hawk and Buchanan counties—James C. Traer.

Twenty-sixth district, Poweshiek, Jasper, Marshall and Tama counties—Harvey J. Skiff.

Twenty-seventh district, Polk, Dallas and Guthrie counties—Thomas Seely.

Twenty-eighth district, Jackson county—William A. Warren.

Twenty-ninth district, Jackson and Jones counties—Albert H. Marvin.

Thirtieth district, Dubuque county—John H. Emerson.

Thirty-first district, Dubuque and Delaware counties—John H. Peters.

Thirty-second district, Clayton county—Alpheus Scott.

Thirty-third district—Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene, Allamakee, Winneshiek and Humboldt counties—Sheidon G. Winchester.

Thirty-fourth district, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft and Kossuth counties—John T. Clark.

Francis Springer elected president, January 20.

Thomas J. Saunders elected secretary, January 20.

The constitution adopted by this convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857; there being 40,311 votes cast "for the constitution," and 38,681 votes cast "against the constitution;" and took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Governor Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best ma-

terial and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner: should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000, and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.—Robert Lucas, appointed 1838; John Chambers, appointed 1841; James Clarke, appointed November, 1845.

SECRETARIES.—William B. Conway, appointed 1838, died in office November, 1839; James Clarke, appointed 1839; O. H. W. Stull, appointed 1841; Samuel J. Burr, appointed 1843; Jesse Williams, appointed 1845.

AUDITORS, office created January 7, 1870, —Jesse Williams, appointed January 14, 1840; William L. Gilbert, appointed January 23, 1843; re-appointed February 27, 1844; Robert M. Secrest, appointed 1845.

TREASURERS, office created January 24, 1839.—Thornton Bayless, appointed January 23, 1839; Morgan Reno, appointed 1840.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; office created January 13, 1841; abolished February 17, 1842.—William Reynolds, appointed in 1841.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE THE SEAT

OF GOVERNMENT AT IOWA CITY, under act approved January 21, 1839.—Chauncey Swan, appointed January 18, 1839; John Rolands, appointed January 18, 1839; Robert Ralston, appointed January 18, 1839. Legislated out of office January 14, 1841.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SUPERINTEND THE ERECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY, AT FT. MADISON.—Jesse M. Harrison, John S. David, and John Claypole, chosen by the Legislative Assembly, January 25, 1839; John Claypole re-elected January 12, 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838 to 1846; Joseph Williams, Associate Justice, 1838 to 1846; Thomas S. Wilson, Associate Justice, 1838 to 1846; Thornton Bayless, Clerk, 1838 to —; George S. Hampton, Clerk, — to 1846; Eastin Morris, Reporter, 1843 to 1846.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Isaac Van Allen, appointed 1838; Charles Weston, appointed 1840; John G. Deshler, appointed 1843; Edward Johnston, Ft. Madison, appointed 1845 and 1846.

MARSHALS.—Francis Gehon, appointed 1838; Thomas Johnson, appointed 1841; Isaac Leffler, appointed 1842; Gideon S. Bailey, Van Buren county, appointed 1845 and 1846.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.—William W. Chapman, in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses; Augustus C. Dodge, in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS—Ansel Briggs, Jackson county; elected October 26, 1846; oath of office administered December 3, by Chief Justice Mason.

Stephen Hempstead, Dubuque county; elected August 5, 1850; oath of office administered December 4, by Chief Justice Williams.

James W. Grimes, Des Moines county; elected August 3, 1854; oath of office administered December 9, 1854, by Maturin L. Fisher, president of the joint convention.

Ralph P. Lowe, Lee county; elected October 13, 1857; oath of office administered January 14, 1860, by Chief Justice Wright.

Samuel S. Kirkwood, Johnson county; elected October 11, 1859; oath of office administered January 11, 1860, by Chief Justice Wright.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Johnson county; re-elected October 8, 1861; oath of office administered January 15, 1862, by Chief Justice Baldwin.

William M. Stone, Marion county; elected October 13, 1863; oath of office administered January 14, 1864, by Chief Justice Wright.

William M. Stone, Marion county; re-elected October 10, 1865; oath of office administered January 11, 1866, by Lieutenant-Governor Eastman, president of the joint convention.

Samuel Merrill, Clayton county; elected October 8, 1867; oath of office administered January 16, 1868, by Judge Wright.

Samuel Merrill, Clayton county; re-elected October 13, 1869; oath of office administered January 13, 1870, by chief Justice Cole.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Webster county; elected October 11, 1871; oath of office administered January 11, 1872, by Robert Lowry, president pro tem of the Senate.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Webster county; re-elected October 8, 1873; oath of office administered January 27, 1874, by Judge Cole.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Johnson county; elected October 13, 1875; oath of office administered January 13, 1876, by Chief Justice Cole. Resigned February 1, 1877, having been elected a senator of the United States. Succeeded by

Joshua G. Newbold, Henry county, Lieutenant-Governor, who took the oath of office as acting Governor February 1, 1877, before Edward J. Holmes, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

John H. Gear, Des Moines county; elected October 10, 1877; oath of office admin-

istered by Chief Justice Rothrock, January 17, 1878.

John H. Gear, Des Moines county; re-elected October 8, 1879; oath of office administered January 15, 1880, by Chief Justice Adams.

Buren R. Sherman, Benton county, elected October 12, 1881; oath of office administered January 12, 1882, by Chief Justice SeEVERS.

Buren R. Sherman, Benton county, elected October 9, 1883; oath of office administered January 17, 1884, by Chief Justice Rothrock.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, office created September 3, 1857, by the new Constitution—Oren Faville, Mitchell county; 1858-60.

Nicholas J. Rusch, Scott county, 1860-62.

John R. Needham, Mahaska county; 1862-64.

Enoch W. Eastman, Hardin county; 1864-66.

Benjamin F. Gue, Webster county; 1866-68.

John Scott, Story county; 1868-70.

Madison M. Walden, Appanoose county; 1870-71; resigned, having been chosen a representative in Congress.

Henry C. Bulis, Winneshiek county; 1871-74. Mr. Bulis was appointed by the Governor September 13, 1871, under the general constitutional provision authorizing the Governor to fill all vacancies not otherwise provided for, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives having both resigned, in consequence of their election to Congress; and Mr. Bulis, the president pro tem. of the Senate, having resigned his seat in the Senate because of being nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor. He was elected to the office in October, 1871.

Joseph Dysart, Tama county; (January 27), 1874-76.

Joshua G. Newbold, Henry county; 1876-78. (Became acting Governor February, 1877.)

Frank T. Campbell, Jasper county; 1878-82.

Orlando H. Manning, Carroll county; (removed to Pottawattamie county) 1882.

SECRETARIES OF STATE—Elisha Cutler, jr., Van Buren county; 1846-48.

Josiah H. Bonney, Van Buren county; 1848-50.

George W. McCleary, Johnson county; 1850-56.

Elijah Sells, Muscatine county; 1856-63.

James Wright, Delaware county; 1863-67.

Ed. Wright, Cedar county; 1867-73.

Josiah T. Young, Monroe county; 1873-79.

John A. T. Hull, Davis county; 1879-85.

Frank D. Jackson, Butler county; 1885—

AUDITORS OF STATE—Joseph T. Fales, Des Moines county; 1846-50.

William Pattee, Bremer county; 1850-54.

Andrew J. Stevens, Polk county; 1854-55. Resigned.

John Pattee, Bremer county (appointed September 13, 1855); 1855-59.

Jonathan W. Cattell, Cedar county; 1859-65.

John A. Elliott, Mitchell county; 1865-71.

John Russell, Jones county; 1871-75.

Buren R. Sherman, Benton county; 1875-81.

William V. Lucas, Cerro Gordo county; 1881-82.

John L. Brown, Lucas county; 1883.

TREASURERS OF STATE.—Morgan Reno, Johnson county; 1846-50.

Israel Kister, Davis county; 1850-52.

Martin L. Morris, Polk county; 1852-59.

John W. Jones, Hardin county; 1859-63.

William H. Holmes, Jones county; 1863-67.

Samuel E. Rankin, Washington county; 1867-73.

William Christy, Clarke county; 1873-76.

George W. Bemis, Buchanan county; 1877-81.

Edwin H. Conger, Dallas county; 1881-85.

V. P. Twombly, Van Buren county; 1885.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; office created in 1847. James Harlan, Henry county; elected 1847; qualified June 5.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Dubuque county; 1848-54.

James D. Eads, Lee county; 1854-57. Suspended by the Governor, March 3, 1857.

Joseph P. Stone, Johnson county; appointed by the Governor, and qualified March 4, 1857.

Maturin L. Fisher, Clayton county; 1857-58.

Office abolished by act of the Board of Education passed December 24, 1858, the duties of the office to be performed by the secretary of that board.

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION; office created by act of Board of Education, passed December 24, 1858. Josiah T. Tubby, Polk county; acting as Secretary of the Board during its session which commenced December 6, 1858, and continuing after its adjournment as acting Secretary of the Board of Education, under resolution of December 24, until the Secretary elected by the Board should qualify. Mr. Tubby qualified December 29.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Pottawattamie county; 1859-63. Elected by the Board of Education, 1858; qualified January 14, 1859. Resigned in 1863.

Oran Faville, Mitchell county; appointed by the Governor January 1, 1864.

Office abolished March 23, 1864, and the duties devolved on Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, office created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, Mitchell county; 1864-67. Resigned March 1, 1867.

D. Franklin Wells, Johnson county; 1867-68. Appointed by the Governor March 4, and qualified March 9, 1867; elected in October, 1867; died November 24, 1868.

Abraham S. Kissell, Scott county; 1868-71. Appointed by the Governor December, 1868; elected 1869.

Alonzo Abernethy, Crawford county; 1872-76. Resigned September 14, 1876.

Carl W. von Coelln, Black Hawk county; 1876-82. Appointed by the Governor

September 14, 1876; elected 1876, 1877 and 1879.

John W. Akers, Linn county; 1882—

REGISTERS OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE, office created February 9, 1855—Anson Hart, Johnson county; 1855-56.

Theodore S. Parvin, Muscatine county; 1857-59.

Amos B. Miller, Cerro Gordo county; 1859-62. Appointed captain Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, October 6, 1862.

Edwin Mitchell, Polk county; 1862-63. Appointed by the Governor October, 1862; qualified October 31.

Josiah A. Harvey, Fremont county; 1863-67.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Webster county; 1867-71.

Aaron Brown, Fayette county; 1871-75.

David Secor, Winnebago county; 1875-79.

James K. Powers, Cass county; 1879-82.

Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State.

STATE PRINTER, office created January 3, 1849—Garret D. Palmer and George Paul, Johnson county; 1849-51.

Harrison Holt and Andrew Keesecker, Dubuque county; elected 1851; declined.

William H. Merriitt, Dubuque county; 1851-53; appointed by the Governor.

William A. Hornish, Lee county; elected 1853; term commenced May 1; resignation accepted May 16.

Dennis A. Mahony and Joseph B. Dorr, Dubuque county; appointed 1853; qualified May 23; term expired April 30, 1855.

Peter Moriarty, Jackson county; 1855-57.

John Teesdale, Johnson county; 1857-61.

Francis W. Palmer, Dubuque county; 1861-69; resigned March 1, 1869.

Frank M. Mills, Polk county; 1869-71; and 1879-83. Appointed by the Governor or from March 1 to May 1, 1869.

George W. Edwards, Des Moines county; 1871-73.

Richard P. Clarkson, Polk county; 1873-79.

George E. Roberts, Webster county; 1883

STATE BINDERS; office created February 21, 1855. William M. Coles, Scott county; appointed by the Governor, March 16, 1855, and chosen by the General Assembly in 1857. May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859.

Frank M. Mills, Polk county; 1859-67.

James S. Carter, Polk county; 1867-71.

James J. Smart, Black Hawk county; 1871-75.

Henry A. Perkins, Woodbury county; 1875-79.

Matt. Parrott, Blackhawk county; 1879-85.

M. S. Merchant, Linn county; 1885.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

CHIEF JUSTICES.—Charles Mason, Des Moines county; resigned in June, 1847.

Joseph Williams, Muscatine county; appointed by the Governor June, 1847.

Term expired January 15, 1848, by constitutional limitation.

S. Clinton Hastings, Muscatine county; appointed by the Governor, 1848. Term expired January 15, 1849.

Joseph Williams, Muscatine county; elected by the General Assembly, 1848, and commissioned December 26, 1848, for six years from January 15, 1849.

George G. Wright, Van Buren county; elected 1855; qualified January 11.

Ralph P. Lowe, Lee county; elected Judge 1859, with Caleb Baldwin and Lacon D. Stockton, and drawing the shortest term became Chief Justice; qualified January 12, 1860.

Caleb Baldwin, Pottawattamie county; elected as above, and drawing the second shortest term became Chief Justice January 1, 1862.

George G. Wright, Van Buren county; 1864 and 1865.

Ralph P. Lowe, Lee county; 1866 and 1867.

John F. Dillon, Scott county; 1863 and 1869.

Chester C. Cole, Polk county, 1870, and again from January 1 to January —, 1876.

James G. Day, Fremont county, 1871, 1877 and 1881.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, 1872, 1873, 1879, and 1885.

William E. Miller, Johnson county, 1874 and 1875.

William H. Seevers, Mahaska county, February 17, 1876, to January 1, 1877, and for the year 1882. Appointed by the Governor February 17, 1847.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar county, 1878 and 1884.

Austin Adams, Dubuque county, 1880 and 1881.

James H. Rothrock, Linn county, 1888.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.—Joseph Williams, Muscatine county, 1846-'47. Appointed Chief Justice 1847.

Thomas S. Wilson, Dubuque county, 1846-'47. Resigned in October, 1847.

John F. Kinney, Lee county, 1847-'54. Appointed by the governor June 12, 1847, and again January 26, 1848; elected by the General Assembly and commissioned December 8. Resignation accepted January 20, 1854, to take effect February 15.

George Greene, Dubuque county, 1847-'55. Appointed by the Governor November 1, 1847, and again January 26, 1848, elected by the General Assembly December 7, 1849.

Jonathan C. Hall, Des Moines county, 1854-'55. Appointed by the Governor, January 20, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned.

William G. Woodward, Muscatine county, 1855-'56. Elected by the General Assembly, 1855; qualified January 9.

Norman W. Isbell, Linn county, 1855-'56. Elected by the General Assembly, 1855; qualified January 16. Resigned in 1856.

Lacon D. Stockton, Des Moines county, 1856-'60. Appointed by the Governor May 17, 1856, vice Isbell, resigned; qualified June 2; elected by the General Assembly January 12, 1857; re-elected by the people, under the present constitution, October 11, 1859. Died June 9, 1860.

- Caleb Baldwin, Pottawattamie county, 1860-'61. Elected by the people, 1859; qualified January 11, 1860. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1862.
- George G. Wright, Van Buren county, 1860-'63 and 1866-'70. Appointed by the Governor June 19, 1860, vice Stockton, deceased; qualified June 26; elected by the people, November 6, 1860; became Chief Justice January 1, 1864; re-elected October 10, 1865. Resigned September 1, 1870, having been chosen a Senator of the United States.
- Ralph P. Lowe, Lee county, 1862-'65. Elected 1861; new term commenced January 1, 1862. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1866.
- John F. Dillo, Scott county; 1864-67. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1868. Re-elected 1869. Declined the office, having been appointed United States Circuit Judge.
- Chester C. Cole, Polk county; 1864-69 and 1871-76. Appointed March 1, 1864, by the Governor under the provisions of Chapter 23, Acts of Tenth General Assembly, which took effect February 27, 1864; qualified same day; elected by the people November 8, 1864; term commenced January 1, 1865; re-elected 1870. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1870 and 1876.
- Joseph M. Beck, Lee county; 1868-71, 1874-78 and 1880. Elected by the people 1867, 1873 and 1879. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1872, and January 1, 1879.
- Elias H. Williams, Clayton county; 1870. Appointed by the Governor January 19. Resigned September —.
- James G. Day, Fremont county; 1870, 1872-76 and 1878-82. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1871, 1877 and 1883. Appointed by the Governor September 1, 1870, to succeed Judge Wright. Elected by the people 1870, 1871 and 1877.
- William E. Miller, Johnson county; 1870-73. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1874. Appointed by the Governor September 14, 1870, vice Williams. Elected 1870.
- Austin Adams, Dubuque county; 1876-79 and 1882. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1880.
- James H. Rothrock, Cedar county; 1876-77 and 1879. Appointed by the Governor February 24, 1876, under the provisions of Chapter 7, Acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1878.
- William H. Seevers, Mahaska county; 1877-81 and 1883. Became Chief Justice January 1, 1882.
- Joseph R. Reed, Pottawattamie county; 1883-85.
- James H. Rothrock, Linn county; 1885-.
- CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT—George S. Hampton, Johnson county; appointed and bond approved 1847.
- George S. Hampton, appointed January 2, 1848, for the fourth judicial district.
- James W. Woods, Des Moines county; appointed 1848, for the first judicial district.
- Alexander D. Anderson, Dubuque county; appointed 1848, for the second judicial district.
- Lewis J. Whitten, Polk county; appointed for the fifth judicial district.
- Thomas J. Given, Wapello county; appointed 1848, for the third judicial district.
- George S. Hampton, Johnson county; 1853-55. Appointed 1853; bond approved March 5.
- William Vandever, Dubuque county; 1855-56. Appointed and qualified June, 1855.
- Lewis Kinsey, Wapello county; 1856-67. Appointed 1856, and qualified November 14.
- Charles Linderman, Page county; 1867-75.
- Edward J. Holmes, Jackson county; 1875-83.
- Gilbert B. Pray, Hamilton county; 1883-.
- ATTORNEYS-GENERAL; office created January 9, 1853. David C. Cloud, Muscatine county; 1853-56.
- Samuel A. Rice, Mahaska county; 1856-61.
- Charles C. Nourse, Polk county; 1861-65.

Isaac L. Allen, Tama county; 1865-66. Resigned January 11, 1866.

Frederick E. Bissell, Dubuque county; 1866-67. Appointed by the Governor and qualified January 12, 1866; elected by the people October 9, 1866. Died June 2, 1867.

Henry O'Connor, Muscatine county; 1867-71. Appointed by the Governor June 20, and qualified June 29, 1867; elected by the people 1867, 1868 and 1870. Resigned 1872.

Marsena E. Cutts, Mahaska county; 1872-76. Appointed by the Governor February 23, 1872; elected by the people 1872 and 1874.

John F. McJunkin, Washington county; 1877-81.

Smith McPherson, Montgomery county; 1881-85.

A. J. Baker, Appanoose county; 1885.

REPORTERS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—George Greene, Dubuque county; acting from 1847 to 1855.

The Attorney-General, ex-officio, from September 1853, under the law creating the office of Attorney-General. Mr. Cloud, Attorney-General, however, appears never to have acted; and Judge Greene continued to perform the duties of the office.

Wm. Penn Clarke, Johnson county; 1855-60.

Thomas F. Withrow, Polk county; 1860-67.

Edward H. Stiles, Wapello county; 1867-75.

John S. Runnells, Polk county, 1877-'82. Resigned March, 1882.

Bradbury W. Hight, Pottawattamie county; 1882. Appointed by the Supreme Court, March, 1882.

Ezra C. Ebersole, Tama county; 1883.—

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848-1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burling-

ton, Dec. 7, 1848-1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855-1863; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858—died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected January 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877; James F. Wilson, Jefferson, March 4, 1883; Wm. B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1885.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Twenty-ninth Congress, 1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress, 1849 to 1851.—First District, first session, William Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, second session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress, 1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress, 1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress, 1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861 to 1863.—First District, first session, Samuel R. Curtis. First District, second and third sessions, James F. Wilson; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863 to 1865.—

First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress, 1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress, 1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress, 1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress, 1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress, 1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress, 1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881. First district, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Uppdegraff; Fourth District, Nathaniel C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, William F. Sapp; Ninth District C. C. Carpenter.

Forty-seventh Congress, 1881 to 1883.—First District, M. A. McCoid; Second District, S. S. Farewell; Third District, Thomas Uppdegraff; Fourth District, N. C. Deering; Fifth District, William G. Thompson; Sixth District, M. E. Cutts; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, W. P. Hepburn; Ninth District, C. C. Carpenter.

Forty-eighth Congress, 1883 to 1885.—First District, M. A. McCoid; Second District, J. M. Murphy; Third District, David B. Henderson; Fourth District, D. A. Weller; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, M. E. Cutts; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, William P. Hepburn; Ninth District, W. H. M. Pusey; Tenth District, Admiram J. Holmes.

Forty-ninth Congress, 1885 to 1887.—First District, B. J. Hall; Second District, J. H. Murphy; Third District, David B. Henderson; Fourth District, William E. Fuller; Fifth District, Ben. F. Frederick; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, H. Y. Smith, (to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of J. A. Kasson); E. H. Conger; Eighth District, W. P. Hepburn; Ninth District, Joseph H. Lyman; Tenth District, Admiram J. Holmes; Eleventh District, Isaac S. Struble.

THE TENTH FEDERAL CENSUS.

A general view of the relative position occupied by Iowa in respect of population, healthfulness, intelligence, production, etc., exhibits our State in a most favorable light, as shown by the following tables, taken from the publication entitled, "Historical and Comparative Census of Iowa," in 1880:

RANK OF IOWA AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION.

In respect of total population.....	10	In respect of number of persons over 10 years of age.....	9
In respect of area.....	12	In respect of number of male persons over 10 years of age.....	9
In respect of area of land surface.....	13	In respect of number of female persons over 10 years of age.....	10
In respect of area of water surface.....	20	In respect of number of persons engaged in occupations.....	10
In respect of density of population.....	15	In respect of number of male persons engaged in occupations.....	9
In respect of number of dwellings.....	8	In respect of number of female persons engaged in occupations.....	23
In respect of male population.....	9	In respect of number of persons engaged in agricultural occupations.....	12
In respect of female population.....	10	In respect of number of male persons engaged in agricultural occupations.....	10
In respect of native-born population.....	13	In respect of number of female persons engaged in agricultural occupations.....	18
In respect of native-born white population.....	7	In respect of number of persons engaged in professional and personal services.....	14
In respect of foreign-born population.....	10	In respect of number of male persons engaged in professional and personal services.....	12
In respect of white population.....	8	In respect of number of female persons engaged in professional and personal services.....	15
In respect of colored population.....	27	In respect of number of persons engaged in trade and transportation.....	11
In respect of Chinese population.....	17	In respect of number of male persons engaged in trade and transportation.....	11
In respect of Indian population.....	14	In respect of number of female persons engaged in trade and transportation.....	16
In respect of number of Austrian-born residents.....	11	In respect of number of persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries.....	15
In respect of number of Belgian-born residents.....	11	In respect of number of male persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries.....	13
In respect of number of Bohemian-born residents.....	3	In respect of number of female persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries.....	17
In respect of number of British American-born residents.....	10	In respect of number of males 10-15 engaged in occupations.....	18
In respect of number of Danish-born residents.....	2	In respect of number of females 10-15 engaged in occupations.....	26
In respect of number of French-born residents.....	11	In respect of number of males 16-59 engaged in occupations.....	9
In respect of number of German-born residents.....	8	In respect of number of females 16-59 engaged in occupations.....	23
In respect of number of English-born residents.....	11	In respect of number of males over 60 engaged in occupations.....	15
In respect of number of Irish-born residents.....	10	In respect of number of females over 60 engaged in occupations.....	27
In respect of number of Scotch-born residents.....	8	In respect of number of agricultural laborers.....	18
In respect of number of Welsh-born residents.....	6	In respect of number of farmers and planters.....	5
In respect of number of Dutch-born residents.....	5	In healthfulness, as shown by proportion of annual number of deaths to total population.....	5
In respect of number of Hungarian-born residents.....	10	In healthfulness, as shown by proportion of annual number of deaths of male persons to total male population.....	4
In respect of number of Norwegian-born residents.....	3	In healthfulness, as shown by proportion of annual number of deaths of female persons to total female population.....	6
In respect of number of Swede-born residents.....	3	In healthfulness, as shown by proportion of annual number of deaths to white population.....	4
In respect of number of Swiss-born residents.....	8	In healthfulness, as shown by proportion of annual number of deaths to colored population.....	12
In respect of natural militia (male persons between 18 and 45).....	9	In respect of whole number of public schools.....	5
In respect of number of native-born white persons between 18 and 45.....	7	In respect of whole number of school houses.....	5
In respect of number of foreign-born persons between 18 and 45.....	10	In respect of whole number of sittings in schools.....	7
In respect of number of all white persons between 18 and 45.....	9	In respect of value of school property.....	7
In respect of number of males 21 years of age.....	9	In respect of outlay for school purposes.....	7
In respect of number of white males 21 years of age.....	9	In respect of number of teachers in schools.....	5
In respect of number of native males 21 years of age.....	8	In respect of number of male teachers in schools.....	9
In respect of number of native white males 21 years of age.....	8	In respect of number of female teachers in schools.....	5
In respect of number of foreign-born white males 21 years of age.....	9		

In respect of number of pupils attending school	7	In respect of number of farms of 100-499 acres	4
In respect of number of persons over ten years of age	9	In respect of number of farms of 500-999 acres	13
In respect of number of persons over ten unable to read	26	In respect of number of farms of 1000 acres and over	17
In respect of number of persons over ten unable to write	26	In respect of number of acres of improved land	2
In respect of proportion of persons over ten years able to read	1	In respect of the production of Indian corn	3
In respect of proportion of persons over ten years able to write	2	In respect of the production of wheat	6
In respect of proportion of white population over ten able to write	4	In respect of the production of oats	2
In respect of proportion of colored population over ten able to write	15	In respect of the production of barley	4
In respect of proportion of white population 10-14 able to write	6	In respect of the production of rye	5
In respect of proportion of male white population 10-14 able to write	7	In respect of the production of buckwheat	11
In respect of proportion of female white population 10-14 able to write	5	In respect of the production of all grains	2
In respect of proportion of colored population 10-14 able to write	9	In respect of the production of Indian corn per capita	1
In respect of proportion of colored male population 10-14 able to write	5	In respect of the production of wheat per capita	7
In respect of proportion of female colored population 10-14 able to write	8	In respect of the production of oats per capita	1
In respect of proportion of whites 15-20 able to write	2	In respect of the production of barley per capita	7
In respect of proportion of male white population 15-20 able to write	1	In respect of the production of grain per capita	1
In respect of proportion of female white population 15-20 able to write	2	In respect of the yield per acre of corn	1
In respect of proportion of colored population 15-20 able to write	10	In respect of the yield per acre of wheat	23
In respect of proportion of colored male population 15-20 able to write	11	In respect of the yield per acre of oats	6
In respect of proportion of colored female population 15-20 able to write	9	In respect of the yield per acre of rye	5
In respect of proportion of white population 21 years old and upward able to write	5	In respect of the yield per acre of hay	2
In respect of proportion of white male population 21 and upward able to write	5	In respect to the yield per acre of Irish potatoes	6
In respect of proportion of white female population 21 and upward able to write	6	In respect of the number of horses	3
In respect of proportion of colored population over 21 able to write	17	In respect of the number of cattle	2
In respect of proportion of colored population over 21 able to write	17	In respect of the number of milk cows	3
In respect of proportion of colored female population over 21 able to write	15	In respect of the number of sheep	21
In respect of number of persons in prisons	22	In respect of the number of swine	1
In respect of number of male persons in prisons	22	In respect of number of gallons milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories	7
In respect of number of female persons in prisons	32-33	In respect of production of butter on farms	4
In respect of number of prisons in proportion to the whole population	37	In respect of production of butter in factories	7
In respect of the number of male prisoners in proportion to male population	37	In respect of production of cheese on farms	1
In respect of the number of female prisoners in proportion to female population	38	In respect of production of cheese at factories	8
In respect of number of farms	7	In respect of total value of products at butter and cheese factories	4
In respect of number of farms of 3 acres or less	12-13	In respect of wool product	13
In respect of number of farms of 3-9 acres	24	In respect of clip of wool per sheep	1
In respect of number of farms of 10-19 acres	22	In respect of value of farms	6
In respect of number of farms of 20-49 acres	16	In respect of value of farm implements and machinery	5
In respect of number of farms of 50-99 acres	6	In respect of live stock on farms	2
		In respect of cost of fences during the year preceding census	6
		In respect of cost of fertilizers during the year preceding census	29
		In respect of value of farm productions	4
		In respect of product of coal	6
		In respect of number of manufacturing establishments	10
		In respect of capital employed in same	18
		In respect of wages paid	18
		In respect of value of product	19
		In respect of assessed valuation of property	13
		In respect of state taxation	19
		In respect of state and local taxation	9
		In respect of amount of state debt	33
		In respect of amount of state debt per capita	35
		In respect of amount of state and local indebtedness	31
		In respect of amount of state and local indebtedness per capita	37

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION—DRAINAGE—RIVERS AND VALLEYS, LAKES, AND GENERAL WATER SUPPLY—PRAIRIE AND FOREST—MINERAL DEPOSITS—THE BOULDERS.

BY A. R. FULTON, DES MOINES.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The northern boundary of Iowa is the parallel of 43 degrees and 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. The southern limit is very nearly in the latitude of 40 degrees, 36 minutes, the average width of the State being about two hundred miles. Bounding it on the east and west are the two great rivers of the North American Continent—the Mississippi and the Missouri. The general course of the former is from north to south, separating Iowa from the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. This river, as it flows along the eastern border of Iowa, forms an irregular arc, with its convex side toward the east, and its extremities giving a chord of about ninety miles in extent. The most easterly point on the river is nearly fifty miles from this chord. The Missouri River is the western boundary as far north as the mouth of the Big Sioux, at Sioux City. From this point the Big Sioux River forms the western boundary up to the parallel of 43 degrees, 30 minutes. The extreme length of the State is about three hundred miles, and its shape a figure approximating a rectangular parallelogram. Its area in square miles is estimated at 55,044, equal to 35,228,160 acres. The average elevation of the State above the level of the sea is about eight hundred feet, but the southeastern corner has an elevation of but little over one-half the average. The highest point in the State is in the vicinity of Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, which is about 1,250 feet above low water in the Mississippi at Keokuk, and about nine hundred feet above the Chicago,

Rock Island and Pacific Railroad level in the City of Des Moines.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the State is divided into two systems—the eastern and the western. The former comprises the streams which are tributary to the Mississippi, and the latter those tributary to the Missouri. The eastern, or Mississippi drainage system, embraces about two-thirds of the State, and the western, or Missouri system, the remaining one-third. The rivers of the eastern system flow in a southeasterly course, and those of the western system in a southeasterly course. The summit of the great west watershed which separates the two drainage systems is the highest land between the two great rivers on the east and west, but rises to its maximum elevation so imperceptibly that the presence of the great watershed may be observed only by the direction of the drainage.

Besides the great watershed described above, there are others of a secondary character, dividing the streams which flow into the larger interior rivers, thus affording a complete and admirable drainage to every part of the State. Between the streams there are no abrupt elevations of surface, its general character being gently undulatory, and, as a result, nearly the whole surface is susceptible of cultivation, including even the more broken portions bordering the valleys of the streams. It has been estimated that at least ninety-five per cent. of the surface of Iowa is arable land, and may be easily brought into cultivation.

RIVERS AND VALLEYS.

Iowa has no mountains, and even what we term hills are only the terminations of the primitive general level of the surface which existed before the streams eroded their valleys. The interior rivers generally take their rise in small rivulets on the almost level prairies, and flow for long distances in slight depressions before the denuding action of the water cuts below the drift, or general surface deposit. Owing to this peculiarity, the upper portions of our water courses are bounded by

sloping sides, with but small areas of what are termed flood-plains, or perhaps more commonly, "bottoms." As they flow toward their junctions with the great rivers their flood-plains expand, forming broad acres of the finest alluvial farming lands. In these lower portions of their courses many of the rivers have eroded through the surface deposits, exposing the geological strata underlying the drift. This, however, does not apply to many of the streams comprising the western drainage system, for in that part of the State but very few of the stratified rocks are exposed by the erosion of the streams. There these rocks are deeply covered by the surface deposits.

Covering a great portion of Iowa west of the great watershed there is a peculiar formation which our geologists have termed the bluff deposit. It is known to be, in many places, over two hundred feet in thickness, and overlies the ordinary drift of sand and gravel. There is a similar deposit in the valley of the Rhine, where it is known by the name "loess," a term which has been adopted by some geologists in this country. It is believed to be of lacustral origin, or an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake. The rivers of Western Iowa have in but few places eroded their channels through this deposit and the drift underlying it. Consequently there are but few exposures of stratified rocks along these streams. In the valleys of some of the southern rivers of Iowa belonging to the western drainage system there are occasional exposures of the upper coal measures, the strata consisting of beds of limestone, alternating with clay and shale.

The principal streams belonging to the western system are Chariton, Grand River, Platte, One Hundred-and-Two, East, Middle and West Nodawa, East and West Nishnabotna, Boyer, Soldier, Little Sioux, Floyd and Rock River—the last named being a tributary of Big Sioux River. To these we may add the Missouri and Big Sioux, forming the western boundary of the State. These rivers, with their in-

numerable small tributaries, constitute the western drainage system of Iowa. Several of these, to-wit: Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred-and-Two, the Nodawa and Nishnabotna, are but partly in Iowa, having their confluences in the State of Missouri. The two main branches of the Nishnabotna form their junction in Southwestern Iowa, and flow to their confluence in Northwestern Missouri.

There is a marked difference between the rivers forming the eastern drainage system and those of the western. This is owing to the difference in the geological character of the two portions of the State. The most important of the interior rivers of this system is the Des Moines, which, with its tributaries, drains a vastly larger area of the State than any of the other streams. It rises in two branches in the State of Minnesota, and traverses the State of Iowa in a southerly course to its confluence with the Mississippi at the extreme southeast corner of the State. The two branches mentioned as having their source in Minnesota have not eroded their channels below the drift, except for a distance of four or five miles above their junction in Humboldt county, where there are exposures of sub-carboniferous limestone. A few miles below, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, the river enters the great Iowa coal field, and traverses the same a distance of nearly two hundred miles. At Fort Dodge, in Webster county, the river passes through a vast deposit of gypsum, showing exposures for a distance of six miles by the course of the stream. The deposit is regularly stratified in its formation, and reaches a thickness of thirty feet. Its extent has probably not yet been ascertained, but exposures appear in the valleys of the small streams which enter the river in the vicinity, so that the extent of the deposit is doubtless large. This is the only known large deposit of gypsum in Iowa, or any of the States adjoining, and it will doubtless prove of great economic value. The quality is excellent and the supply inexhaustible.

Here, as stated, the Des Moines River fairly enters the great coal region of the State, and for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles runs through and upon the lower coal measure strata. The same strata appear at intervals in the valley down to the southeastern corner of Van Buren county. The great coal region of Iowa embraces within its limits nearly all the tributaries of the Des Moines. The largest and most important of these tributaries are upon the western side, and afford a perfect drainage to the splendid agricultural region between the great watershed and the Des Moines. One of these tributaries, Raccoon River, has its source in Storm Lake, on the summit of the great watershed, and flows in a southeasterly course to its junction at the capital of the State. Three other principal tributaries are known, respectively, as North, Middle and South Rivers, and furnish complete drainage to a splendid farming region. Further south other important tributaries enter the Des Moines on the same side. The largest eastern tributary is Boone River, which rises in the prairies of Hancock and Kossuth counties, flows southward, and enters the Des Moines near the west line of Hamilton county. Along the lower portion of the valley of this stream are a number of exposures of the coal measure strata.

The next river east of the Des Moines, known by the not very euphonious name of Skunk River, flows throughout its entire length within the State. It rises in two principal branches, known as North and South Skunk, in the central part of the State. The two branches unite in Keokuk county, and thence the river pursues a generally south-east course to its confluence with the Mississippi a few miles south of Burlington. Throughout the greater portion of its course it runs upon the sub-carboniferous limestone, and near the eastern border of the lower coal measures. Along the lower portion of the stream there are frequent outcrops of limestone in cliffs from twenty to fifty feet high. In Henry county it receives

on the western side the waters of a considerable tributary known as Big Cedar. The river, with its tributaries, drains a large area of central and south-eastern Iowa.

The next two rivers eastward are known respectively as Iowa and Cedar rivers, both rising in the northern part of the State. Their waters unite in Louisa county, and thence to its confluence with the Mississippi, the stream is known as Iowa River, although the eastern branch, Cedar River, is much the larger and longer branch. Both of these streams are east of and outside of the coal fields of Iowa, except in Hardin county, where Iowa River cuts across the north-eastern corner of the coal field. The rocks exposed above this are sub-carboniferous limestone, and a short distance below it enters the region of the sub-carboniferous again, which continues until it reaches the Devonian strata, near the south-western corner of Benton county; thence to its junction with Cedar River the rock exposures are of Devonian origin.

Cedar River flows its entire length through the region occupied by the Devonian strata. The stream has numerous important branches, along which are many exposures of the Devonian rocks. The Cedar River valley is noted as one of the finest and most productive agricultural regions of the State. The river affords in many places abundant and reliable water power.

Eastward of Cedar River, and flowing nearly parallel with it, is Wapsipinicon River. Although a stream of over one hundred and eighty miles in length, it drains but a very narrow strip of territory, not exceeding twenty miles in its widest part, and in the lower portion of its course in some places only ten miles wide. The rocks on the upper portion of this river are of Devonian formation, and on the lower portion it flows through the region occupied by the Niagara limestone of the Upper Silurian system. This river supplies many fine mill sites, which are the more secure and reliable from the

fact that it is not subject to extreme floods.

Maquoketa River, as compared with the Wapsipinicon, is a short stream, but drains as large an area of territory as the latter. Its course is irregular, and its valley presents much wild and romantic scenery. The exposures of rock strata are the Niagara limestone of the Upper Silurian age. It affords excellent water power in many places.

Turkey River is a short, rapid stream, flowing nearly its entire course in a deep, narrow valley, and in these respects it is quite unlike any of the other rivers we have described. In some places the river flows at a depth of nearly four hundred feet below the general level of the surrounding country. The rocks through which it has eroded are classified by geologists as the Galena and Trenton limestone formations belonging to the lower Silurian. Water power is abundant, but in some places quite difficult of access, owing to the precipitous character of the sides of the valley. The river throughout its whole length is within the State.

Upper Iowa River is another stream possessing characteristics not common to the rivers of the State generally. It has its source in Minnesota, but enters Iowa as a small stream on the north line of Howard county; thence its general course is eastward to its confluence with the Mississippi. Toward the lower part of its course it has cut its valley to a depth of over four hundred feet. Although it rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, before it reaches its confluence its valley presents outcrops of all the formations of the upper and lower Silurian systems. Its fall is greater than that of any other river in Iowa, and consequently it possesses immense water power. Its water supply is maintained at all seasons of the year by a large number of spring-streams, adapting it to trout culture.

We have now briefly described the several interior rivers of the State, which form the principal arteries in its drainage system. The two great rivers—the Mis-

issippi and Missouri—which enfold Iowa in their affectionate embrace, need no description here, for they are world-famed. They receive to their bosoms the grand tribute of Iowa's noble rivers, sent down to them through ten thousand sparkling rivulets from every one of her 55,044 square miles of surface.

While, to the casual observer, Iowa presents a generally uniform surface, unbroken by mountains, yet the geological and lithological variations which have been noted show exposures of strata along her water courses representing a thickness of over three thousand feet of the earth's crust, from the post-tertiary, or drift period, down through the various formations of the Cretaceous, Carboniferous, Devonian, Upper Silurian and Lower Silurian ages. In the extreme northwest part of the State, in the valley of Big Sioux River, there is a fifty-foot exposure of rocks which geologists have determined as belonging even to the Azoic age, and have named it Sioux Quartzite. The fossil flora and fauna found in the various strata, especially those of the Carboniferous age, present many interesting studies for the paleontologist.

LAKES.

Located upon the watersheds generally in the northern portion of the State are a number of bodies of water, which, although small, are called lakes. These highland lakes differ essentially from the isolated bodies of water, also called lakes, which exist in the river valleys. The waters of the former rest directly upon the drift, while the latter rest upon alluvial beds in depressions formed by the shifting of the channels of the rivers. The highland, or drift lakes, owing to the character of the beds they occupy, are finer and more beautiful bodies of water than the alluvial lakes of the river valleys. Some of them are of considerable depth, and their waters are always clear, while their surroundings are attractive. The lands adjacent are free from the marshes which usually exist in the vicinity of the river valley lakes. Some of these alluvial lakes in the valleys

of the Mississippi and Missouri are now above the highest floods of the rivers, receiving their supply from the drainage of the adjacent country, and discharging their surplus through outlets to the rivers. In such cases they present more pleasant features than those occupying lower situations in the valleys. It will thus be seen that what we call lakes in Iowa are of two classes, possessing quite distinctive features.

Several of our beautiful little highland lakes are worthy of special mention. The largest and most important are Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, and Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county. Of these the first three named are all situated on the great watershed, dividing the eastern and western drainage systems of the State, while Clear Lake is on the watershed between Iowa and Cedar Rivers. All of them are pleasant little bodies of water, with very attractive surroundings.

Spirit Lake occupies about twelve square miles of surface, and is quite uniform in shape. Its northern border rests directly upon the Iowa and Minnesota line. Its western shore is well wooded, while along other parts of its banks are light fringes of native timber. The shores are gravelly, the surrounding country undulating, and very fertile.

Okoboji Lake lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and receives the surplus water of the latter through an outlet having a slope of six feet in the short distance between the two lakes. In other words, the surface of Okoboji Lake is six feet lower than that of Spirit Lake. Okoboji Lake is quite irregular in shape, though its general form resembles somewhat that of a horse shoe. From the foot of the outlet connecting with Spirit Lake it extends southward about five miles, thence westward about the same distance, and then northward again a distance of five miles, making its entire length about fifteen miles. It is almost divided into two parts at the point where it bends westward, so that the two parts are sometimes designated as

East and West Okoboji. The west division was called by the Sioux Indians Minnetonka, by which they meant "Big Water," or that it was the largest part of the lake. The waters of West Okoboji, or Minnetonka, are very deep and clear, with fine, gravelly beaches along some portions of its borders.

The surroundings of both Spirit and Okoboji lakes are exceedingly attractive. There are some fine groves of native timber with a variety of wild vines and shrubbery bordering many portions of these lakes. Several kinds of excellent fish, as pickerel and buffalo, are abundant in both lakes, and at certain seasons of the year vast numbers of water fowl resort to them. These lakes also possess historical interest as the scene of that fearful series of tragedies in March, 1857, and known in our history as the "Spirit Lake Massacre." Since they have been made easily accessible by railway many tourists are visiting them.

Another lake which has attracted much attention as a pleasure resort is Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county. It is about five miles in length, and from two to three miles wide. Large portions of its shores are gravelly, and some fine groves of native forests adjoin them in places. It is a pleasant sheet of water, and although not deep, is very clear, as its name indicates. The country around is undulatory, and very fertile.

We now return west, to the great watershed, where we find Storm Lake situated upon its summit. It is said that a portion of the surplus waters of Storm Lake flow into the Mississippi through the upper branches of Raccoon River, and another portion into the Missouri, through the headwaters of Boyer River. This lake embraces an area of nearly five square miles, and like the others we have described, is a clear and beautiful sheet of water, well stocked with fish. It is surrounded by a fine region of farming country, but its borders are destitute of native groves of timber, in this respect differing from the other lakes described above.

During the dry seasons of the year some of these lakes appear to have no outlet, but they doubtless discharge a portion of their waters through the drift below the surface. This, however, is not the case with Okeboji Lake, which has an outlet discharging into the Little Sioux River, carrying its surplus water to the Missouri.

The lakes already described are the four largest in the State, but there are many smaller ones possessing considerable interest. Two are known by the name of "Wall Lake," one in Sac county, and the other in Wright county. The former is on the great watershed, with an outlet draining into Indian creek, an affluent of North Raccoon. It is quite irregular in shape, with its longer axis east and west, and covers an area of two to three square miles, with a depth varying from five to twelve feet. In calm weather its waters are very clear, but when high winds prevail it becomes turbid. The lake of the same name in Wright county lies on the watershed between Skunk and Iowa rivers. It is very shallow, so that the greater portion of it is sometimes studded with rushes, or a species of rank grass, growing to a height of several feet above the surface of the water. This lake is especially noted for the feature which has given to these two lakes their name of "Wall Lake." Considerable portions of their borders are marked by more or less elevated embankments of boulders, gravel, and earth, rising in ridges above the water, and also considerably higher than the general level of the land on the outside. Some have even entertained the opinion that these embankments are of artificial origin, but there is really no sufficient reason to justify such a conjecture. Well known natural causes are quite adequate to account for these so-called "walls." They are only the result of the action of ice and the winds. The same effects are observed to a greater or less extent on the borders of all the drift-lakes in Iowa, but it is a more striking feature of the lakes whose waters are shallow.

Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county, are two pretty little sheets of water, embracing within their limits about seventeen hundred acres. Their shores, in places, are studded with boulders, having in some parts the appearance of rude walls, the result of the expansive force of ice, and other natural causes. The two lakes are separated by a narrow strip of land, and have their drainage through a small affluent of North Raccoon.

Besides those described above, there are numerous other small lakelets in the northern part of the State, possessing the same general characteristics, such as gravelly beds, clear water, embankments along portions of their margins, and clean, gravelly beaches along other parts. Nearly all of them are well stocked with fish of several excellent varieties. Many of them are also skirted in places by small groves of native trees, relieving the monotony of the broad expanses of prairie which surround them.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

The rivers and their affluents, together with the lakelets, provide a bountiful supply of excellent surface water accessible to man and beast in nearly every part of the State. In addition to these sources of supply, it may be stated that nowhere is excellent water more easily obtained by means of wells than in Iowa. Wells sunk to the depth of fifteen to forty feet at almost any point on our highest prairies, rarely fail to furnish excellent water in sufficient abundance for all domestic purposes. In many parts of the State springs abound. Nearly all the water, from whatever source obtained, except as rain, contains more or less carbonate of lime in solution, but is otherwise pure, wholesome, and excellent for all uses, except for washing. In several localities springs possessing medicinal properties of great value have been discovered, and some of them are now attracting much attention, as those at Colfax, Des Moines, and Ottumwa.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST.

It has been estimated that when Iowa was first settled by white people about seven-eighths of its surface was destitute of timber, and yet we find nothing in the character of the soil or the climate inimical to the growth of trees. On the contrary, we find that since the settlement of the State the forests have encroached upon the prairies. Many kinds of timber have been introduced upon the prairies, by planting or transplanting, and have been found to thrive luxuriantly. If, commencing one hundred years ago, the annual fires had been restrained from sweeping over the surface of Iowa, and such restraint continued, the first white settlers, fifty years ago, would have found Iowa a forest region.

Those parts of the State best supplied with native groves are the lower portions of the river valleys, with the forests extending in some localities out upon the higher lands between the rivers and along their tributaries. The northern and northwestern parts of the State have but few native groves of any considerable extent. The principal bodies of timber when the State was first settled were found in the valleys of the streams, where they had been protected by natural barriers from the ravages of the fires which annually swept over the higher portions of the country. Among the indigenous trees we find several species of oak, white and red elm, white and sugar maple, white and black walnut, cottonwood, linden, ash, hickory, hackberry, birch, sycamore, box elder and buckeye.

THE BOULDERS.

In traveling over the State of Iowa the observing tourist would scarcely fail to notice, here and there, those conspicuous objects which we commonly call boulders. They are seen in the valleys, in the groves and upon the prairies. By far the larger proportion of them are rocks which are not found "in place" within the borders of the State. Before geologists had investigated the subject, and discovered the evidences of a glacial movement over the

greater portion of the continent, we could only call them "lost rocks." While they are more or less distributed throughout almost our entire State, in a few localities they form a conspicuous feature in our prairie landscapes. They vary in sizes from small fragments that a man may lift to masses of fifty or more tons in weight. I measured one in Cherokee county and found it to be sixty feet in length and forty feet in width, with about twenty feet of its thickness exposed above the surface of the ground. It lies upon one of the elevations bordering the Little Sioux River, and is so conspicuous an object that from the earliest settlement of that region it has been known as "Pilot Rock." This rock, in its composition, is what is known as red quartzite, identical with that which is found "in place" far up on the Big Sioux River. Boulders of this composition largely predominate in the western part of the State.

Further east we find the common gray and reddish granite, such as the builders of our new State capitol have utilized for the ground course of that structure. In the central and eastern part of the State we find occasionally some boulders of the magnesian limestone formation.

All these different varieties of rocks scattered loosely over Iowa have been traced to the ledges far to the north, from which they are derived. Their presence in Iowa is attributed to the agency of ice during the glacial epoch. However this may be, we find them here, forming in some places a noticeable feature in the physical characteristics of our State.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

TEMPERATURE—ANNUAL RAIN FALL—EXTRACTS FROM PROF. HENRICH'S AND A. R. FULTON ON CLIMATE—PAPER BY L. F. ANDREWS, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The climate in Iowa cannot be called in question, as it is delightful, healthful, and

invigorating. The pure, running water, with an admirable system of drainage, (which is fully explained in the article by Hon. A. R. Fulton, on "Physical Features of Iowa," found elsewhere in this work,) and an absence of swamps and sloughs renders the atmosphere salubrious at all seasons. Malarial and epidemic diseases are infrequent, and that scourge of some of the older states—fever and ague—is seldom known. The sluggish humid atmosphere which depresses and enervates in summer and the chilling mists and drizzling rains which generate virulent fevers in winter are almost unknown to our climate; so that persons coming to Iowa from the eastern states find the atmosphere invigorating and recuperative, possessed of many health-giving properties. The mean annual temperature is about 48 degrees Fahrenheit; that of summer $70\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and of winter $23\frac{1}{2}$; and the temperature is seldom lower than 10 degrees or higher than 90 degrees. The mean annual rainfall during thirty years was 44.72 inches; the least being 23.35, and the the greatest 74.49 inches. Fruit trees blossom in May and wheat ripens in August. One writer in speaking of our climate, says: "The summers are perfectly delightful, the air being dry and bracing. The sun's heat is seldom oppressive, yet warm enough to bring forward a luxuriant growth of grass and grain. The wind is gentle and refreshing, while the never failing showers of rain supply the ground with sufficient moisture to bring forth abundant harvests. The winters are generally quite pleasant, the snow being sufficient to make good sleighing. The general temperature is equal, and milder than in the same latitude east of us. There is but little thawing from the beginning to the end of the winter, and consequently the roads are usually smooth." The healthfulness in comparison with other states presents Iowa in a favorable light. The census of 1880 gave only four states as having lower rate of mortality in proportion to the population than Iowa, and only three had a less number of deaths in proportion

to male population. Iowa has a higher average health record than most other states in the same latitude, but as exposure and neglect, as well as unforeseen causes will produce fevers and other diseases in any region, it is a fact that people in Iowa do sometimes die, although the general elevation of the State, its excellent drainage, and the salubrity of its climate, are all favorable to health. The soil and climate of Iowa are well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits as well as cereals suited to this latitude, and when the spring is late the fall is usually lengthened. So that crops have time to mature. From Prof. Gustavus Henrichs, of the Iowa State University, director of the Iowa Weather Service, we give the following quotation on the climate of our State:

"The climate of Iowa is temperate. The summers are very warm, with frequently southwesterly winds. The winters are very cold, with westerly and northwesterly winds prevailing, yet neither of these seasons is ordinarily oppressive, for the hot days of summer are usually followed by cool and clear nights, and the winters are particularly distinguished for clear calm days, with brilliant, vivifying insolation, and a dry, pure and invigorating atmosphere. In the winter the mercury descends, at Iowa City, to or below zero on twenty-two days, which may be called very 'cold days.' In summer we have, ordinarily, twenty-six 'hot days,' on which the thermometer rises to or above eighty-six degrees in the shade. In spring, chilly and damp easterly and northeasterly winds occur, but the temperature is usually rapidly ascending toward the summer warmth. The number of warm days reaching, or exceeding, sixty-eight degrees, at Iowa City, is, in March one, April four, May seventeen. During the fall season the temperature sinks but very slowly until the middle of November. Spells of beautiful hazy weather occur in October, and even in November, and constitute the so-called "Indian summer." At Iowa City frosts begin in October

(usually), and are very frequent in November, during which the mercury usually reaches the zero once before winter. The fall season is, in many respects, the most beautiful and also the healthiest in our year.

"The rain-fall of Iowa exceeds that of many eastern States much nearer the Atlantic. Our rains usually set in with southeasterly winds coming up from the Gulf of Mexico. During the rain storm, or snow storm, the wind 'bucks' toward the east and northeast, if the storm increases in severity south of us. If the wind veers, that is, turns through south towards the west and northwest, the storm is more severe north of the station in Iowa. In this case a great depression of the temperature usually follows the storm. The great northwest storms of winter, called blizzards in Iowa, are nearly always preceded by a rain or snow storm from the southeast, and mild weather, which makes the rapidly approaching and very severe cold of the "blizzard" so much the more intensely felt.

"The greatest amount of rain usually falls during the months of June and September; the least in February and mid-summer, when injurious droughts may occur. Snow, ordinarily, falls first in October and last in April.

"Iowa is not a dry State, so far as rain-fall and the growth of crops is concerned; in fact, on the whole, damage is done to crops from too much rain-fall than from droughts, but, as the surface of the State is generally rolling, the drainage is excellent, and the injury from floods is limited.

"Few agricultural regions in the world are so well provided, both with rain-fall and sunshine, as in Iowa; this fact, together with the frequency of thunder storms in summer, accounts for the generally large returns yielded by the soil. That injurious droughts really are very rare in Iowa, and that it therefore is utterly incorrect to name Iowa with the dry States proper, which do often suffer from

droughts and the attendant pest of grass-hopper, may be seen from the following enumeration of all droughts which have occurred in middle eastern Iowa, at Iowa City, during twenty years, and in the growing season, from the first of March till the first of September:

"During the past twenty years, and during the spring season, from the first of March to the last of May, there have but three times been a period during which, at Iowa City in thirty days less than half an inch fell; there never was a period of thirty days without any rain. The six dry spells are the only periods of thirty days with but half an inch of rainfall that have occurred at Iowa City in twenty years, and only one of these spells may properly be called an injurious drought. There are, undoubtedly, very few parts of the United States that can show a better record than this.

"In fine, the climate of Iowa develops a rich vegetation, ripens abundant harvests, and is favorable to the growth of a strong, sinewy, and active race."

Judge Fulton, to whom we have already referred in this article, says in his pamphlet entitled "Iowa, the Home for Immigrants:"

"The opinion may prevail to some extent that the climate, especially of Northern Iowa, is rigorous, and the winters long and severe. It is true that the mercury usually sinks lower than in the States farther south, but at the same time the atmosphere is dry and invigorating, and the seasons not marked by the frequent and sudden changes which are experienced in latitudes further south. The winters are equally as pleasant and more healthful than in the Eastern or Middle States. Pulmonary and other diseases, arising from frequent changes of temperature, and miasmatic influences, are almost unknown, unless contracted elsewhere. Winter usually commences in December and ends in March. The spring, summer and fall months are delightful. Iowa is noted for the glory and beauty of its autumns. The gorgeous season denominated "Indian

Summer" cannot be described, and in Iowa it is peculiarly charming. Day after day, for weeks, the sun is veiled in a hazy splendor, while the forests are tinged with the most gorgeous hues, imparting to all nature something of the enchantments of fairy-land. Almost imperceptibly, these golden days merge into winter, which holds its stern reign without the disagreeable changes experienced in other climes, until spring ushers in another season of life and beauty. And so the seasons pass, year after year, in our beautiful and healthful Iowa."

The following paper was prepared by L. F. Andrews, the efficient Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health:

VITAL STATISTICS OF IOWA.

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, {
DES MOINES, Nov. 1, 1884. }

The health and prosperity of a State involves several elements. The climate, soil, water, drainage and temperature determine to a great degree its sanitary condition.

Iowa in form is nearly a parallelogram, lying between 43 degrees, 30 minutes latitude north, and 40 degrees 36 minutes latitude south. Its eastern line is the Mississippi River, at 90 degrees 30 minutes west from Greenwich; its western line is the Missouri River, at 96 degrees 30 minutes. From its south to its north line is two hundred miles, and nearly three hundred miles from its east to its west line. Its area is over fifty thousand square miles, and contains 3,520,000 acres of arable land.

When thrown up by some upheaval of the earth's crust from the water which covered its entire surface, it was left in an inclined position, the highest point being in the northwest corner, the declination being to the southeast. A ridge or "divide," so called, west of the Des Moines River, extends diagonally across the State, east of which the rivers flow southeast to the Mississippi, and west of it to the Mis-

souri, so that more than two-thirds of the rivers of the State flow to the southeast.

At the northwest part of the State the elevation above sea level is about seven teen hundred feet, or nearly eleven hundred feet above that at the southeast. The bed of the Missouri River is nearly four hundred feet above that of the Mississippi River. The natural drainage of the State is therefore excellent.

The soil is a drift, consisting of lime, sand, clay and vegetable matter—the accumulation of ages, which came from the north and is remarkably fertile. It is moist, so that water exists at a slight depth over the entire State. The constituents of the drift causes the water in nearly all rivers and wells to be hard, yet so far as investigation has been made it does not affect the public health. The organic matter therein seems to be of vegetable origin and not objectionable for dietetic use.

The general surface of the State is undulating or billowy. There are no extended marshes, swamps or sloughs. Those that do exist can be easily drained; therefore there are no breeding places for malarial diseases.

While the climate of the State is not affected materially by its topography, it is clearly modified thereby. It is near the center of the great Western Plain, beyond the sweep of Atlantic storms, and protected by the Rocky Mountains from the moisture-laden winds of the Pacific. The winter is mild, spring comes early, and summer though warm, is followed by a genial, pleasant autumn. The temperature is uniform throughout the year, the average mean since 1839 being 47.47 degrees.

The geographical position of the State, gives it a medium climate, favorable to health.

The State Board of Health was organized by enactment of the legislature, in 1880. There has, therefore, not sufficient time elapsed to perfect and put in operation a complete system of sanitary and hygienic regulations, nor to secure sufficient

vital statistics on which to predict or establish conclusions; but sufficient, however, has been gathered to show that a large proportion of the diseases prevalent in the State are clearly preventable, and the result of local causes. Those diseases which are most fatal and non-preventable are comparatively few. A proper education of the masses in sanitary matters is therefore only necessary to secure immunity from those diseases which now largely make up the mortality rate. The statistics already gained show beyond question that under the sanitary regulations now but partially enforced the mortality rate is being steadily decreased and zymotic diseases controlled.

Miasmatic diseases are gradually receding under the process of cultivation and under-drainage of the soil, and the cultivation of timber, most efficient remedies for their extinction.

Malarial diseases give a death rate to total deaths only 3 per cent.

That nothing is so costly as sickness is uncontroverted. Self-protection and economy suggest the remedy. The State Board of Health has sought to provide the remedy by educating the people as to the importance of sanitary regulations. It has prepared rules and regulations in several languages for the restriction and prevention of contagious diseases, which have been disseminated over the State. Local Boards of Health auxiliary to the State Board, exists by law in every township, city and town in the State. In every instance where, on the outbreak of a contagious disease, the regulations of the State Board have been enforced, the disease was quickly controlled and exterminated. Unquestionably progress is being made in sanitary matters. The results already attained demonstrate the value of the work of the State Board in the diminished loss of life, suffering and cost.

The population of Iowa in 1870 was 1,194,020; in 1880 it was 1,624,615; an increase of 430,595, or 36 per cent. in ten years. At this ratio of increase the population is now not less than 1,753,792.

The total number of deaths reported for the year 1870 was 10,568, which is evidently below the actual number, as the U. S. census report for that year gives the number at 19,337, to which should be added not less than 33 per cent. as having been omitted by the enumerators. This would give the total deaths for that year at 25,836, or a mortality rate of 16 to 1,000 of living population. The number of deaths reported for 1882 is 8,295; a decrease of 2,373 for the year, with an increase of population of 43,059. Of the total deaths for 1880, 2,999 were of children under five years of age, or over 33 per cent. Of these, 541 were caused from diphtheria; 309 from cholera infantum; 213 from measles; 215 from scarlet fever; 218 from cerebro-spinal fever; 129 from whooping cough—all preventable diseases. The total deaths under five years for 1881, were 4,062; of which 1,158 were from diphtheria; 467 from scarlet fever; 264 from cerebro-spinal fever; 185 from whooping cough; 98 from measles; 533 from cholera infantum. The decrease in mortality of those under five years of age from 1881 was 1,073, which may safely be ascribed to the more general enforcement of sanitary regulations.

AGRICULTURE.

AREA OF ARABLE LAND—SOIL—CLIMATE
—WATER—GRASSES—CEREALS—STATISTICS, ETC.

Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, and whatever inducements at present or in the future may be offered to persons engaged in the various pursuits of life the essential fact remains that the true source of her greatness and grandeur lies in the capacity of her soil to supply those staples necessary for the sustenance of mankind. This prosperous commonwealth is one grand garden, the productiveness of whose area is attested by the rich harvests of grain and other products annually taken from it, and to this, in a great measure, she owes her rapid devel-

opment in all those improvements and enterprises so essential to the comfort and convenience of her citizens, leading all the other States in non-productive area, which is less than five per cent. of her 33,228,000 acres. Iowa has been justly styled "the Eden of American agriculture," for her soil is unsurpassed in its adaptability to the raising of all kinds of cereals, and larger crops can be raised, with equal labor, than in any other State in the Union. Such is the nature of the soil that it successfully resists the effect either of drouth or rain to a degree that renders an utter failure of crops almost impossible. The effect of these drouths or wet seasons is to lessen the number of bushels in her productions, but always to leave a good average crop. Farming in Iowa is not so laborious as in many other States, the surface being entirely free from stones and rocks, except where nature, by some freak, has planted a huge boulder, solitary and alone, out on the prairie. Of late years farm machinery has been brought to such perfection as to render the labor of the farm much less arduous than heretofore, and the ease given in cultivation by the use of this improved machinery, and the greatly augmented transportation facilities for the disposal of their surplus products, either of grain or live stock, render the farmer's life one of comparative profit and independence. Blessed with a soil that is rich, fertile and easily cultivated, and with a system of drainage so nearly perfect as to leave scarcely a section of land without a stream of living water upon it, and having upwards of seven thousand miles of railroads within her borders to carry off her surplus products, and to give us access to all the leading markets of the country, Iowa, as an agricultural State, is unsurpassed. Then, too, there never was in the history of the world so large a number of intelligent and enterprising farmers as at present, who are, by scientific skill and careful experiment, elevating the social and financial condition of agriculture. Although Iowa is justly considered a

prairie State, yet along the banks of the numerous streams are found groves of native timber, including many varieties which are valuable for fuel and building purposes. The surface of the country is gently undulating throughout the State, with no elevations which can properly be called mountains, and only along the channels of some of the principal rivers do they rise to any considerable height. To persons desirous of opening new farms, the prairie offers many advantages over a timbered country, and in the summer with its luxuriant grasses and its flowers of almost every hue, presents the aspect of a garden rather than a wilderness. These grasses, instead of being coarse and destitute of nutrition, are almost equal to tame grasses, and afford excellent pasturage for stock.

The Iowa farmer, having no stones or stumps to remove, finds his farm clear and already prepared for cultivation, so that he may plow his land, plant his crops, and reap such a harvest the first year as will abundantly reward his labor. The richness of Iowa soil is attested by the fact that as many as twenty successive crops have been gathered from a single field, without the use of fertilizers. In the variety of her products, she is unexcelled by any of the Northwestern States. Corn is the most reliable crop, is more extensively cultivated than any other, and yields from sixty to one hundred bushels per acre. It is an unfailing crop, no matter what the season may be. The other principal products of the soil are wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and flax. The average yield of wheat is from eighteen to twenty-five bushels, of excellent quality, and the flour manufactured from it compares favorably with that raised in any of the western States. Oats is a reliable crop, and averages from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre, according to the season. Barley, rye, and buckwheat produce good crops, while the culture of flax is so successful that it has become quite extensive in many parts of the State. Broom corn and hops are raised in consid-

erable quantities, while all varieties of vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, melons, and many others are grown in abundance, and with good profit.

In regard to the production of sorghum in Iowa, it is a crop which never fails, and the time is approaching when the manufacture of sugar will be one of the leading productive industries of the State. Prof. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says:

"The product of sorghum syrup in Iowa has ranged from one hundred and twenty to two hundred gallons per acre, possibly averaging one hundred and forty gallons, which has sold at fifty cents a gallon.

"One acre cleared about fifty dollars profit, besides the satisfaction of having honest syrup.

"One gallon of syrup is worth, for family use, two and a half times the glucose purchased at the store."

We also quote the following from the report for 1883, of Hon. J. R. Shaffer, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society:

"In June, 1883, 254 townships reported 24,341 acres planted, and the condition 84 per cent from 457 townships. In the July report 366 correspondents report an increased area, and 14 a decrease; 553 townships reported the condition at 86 per cent. The product of syrup in 1867 was 2,994,557 gallons; 1869, 2,592,393 gallons; 1875, 1,386,908 gallons; 1880, 2,037,398 gallons. The estimated acreage for 1883 is 30,000; the yield is 88 gallons per acre, giving a product of 2,640,000 gallons; market price, 54 cents per gallon, a crop worth \$1,425,600.

"Wherever a good syrup can be produced sugar may also be made; perhaps not in so large proportion or of equal quality, with that made from the cane of the semi-tropical regions. Sugar has been made from Amber cane and other varieties in paying quantities, and the experiments now being made will verify the oft-repeated predictions of this Society that Iowa can safely guarantee to make its own sugar, and after a time export it."

FARM PRODUCTS OF IOWA, TAKEN FROM THE REPORT OF THE TENTH FEDERAL CENSUS, IN 1880.

There were 19,866,541 acres improved, and 4,886,159 acres unimproved land in farms and 2,312,659 acres in natural timber. There were raised, of corn, 6,616,144 acres, producing 276,024,247 bushels; wheat, 4,049,288 acres producing 31,154,205 bushels; oats, 1,507,577 acres, producing 56,610,591 bushels; barley, 198,861 acres producing 4,022,588 bushels; rye, 102,607 acres, producing 518,605 bushels; buckwheat, 16,318 acres, producing 1,518,605 bushels; flax, 185,918 acres, producing 1,571,707 bushels; sorghum, 23,735 acres, producing 2,037,398 gallons of syrup; potatoes, 121,358 acres, producing 9,062,537 bushels; hay 3,613,941 tons; 55,481,958 pounds of butter, exclusive of creameries; 1,075,988 pounds of cheese, exclusive of factories; 2,971,975 pounds of wool; 2,612,036 cattle; 6,034,316 hogs; 455,359 sheep; 792,322 horses, and the value of eggs and poultry was \$4,600,000.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that a large proportion of Iowa's wealth consists in her agricultural products. In the meantime, the various industries which enable a people to live upon their own productions, are increasing. So long as the channels of the rivers, and the lakes afforded the only highways of commerce, and the West beyond her was an uninhabited wilderness, this State suffered from these disadvantages, but with the opening of the great trans-continental railways, the settlement of the great West, and the mineral wealth produced by those states, these disadvantages disappeared, and with a judicious development of her resources, the encouragement of industrial as well as agricultural pursuits, with a continuance of the financial integrity which has always characterized the State, and with the standard of morality and education ever advancing, the grandest possibilities of any state in the Mississippi Valley are now within her reach.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

BY J. R. SHAFFER, SECRETARY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This table shows the estimated number of acres in cultivation, the yield per acre, bushels produced, price per bushel, and value of products, and the stock, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, in 1884:

CROP.	No. of Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total Product.	Market Price.	Value of Crop.
Corn.....	7,210,000	36	259,560,000	\$.24	\$ 62,294,400
Wheat.....	2,694,532	13	35,028,916	.55	19,265,904
Oats.....	2,082,378	31	64,553,718	.20	12,910,744
Rye.....	111,920	16	1,790,720	.38	680,473
Barley.....	176,900	24	4,245,600	.34	1,443,504
Buckwheat.....	17,100	11	188,100	.78	146,718
Flax.....	300,000	9	2,700,000	1.04	2,808,000
Irish Potatoes.....	128,500	98	12,593,000	.27	2,400,110
Sweet Potatoes.....	3,530	95	335,350	.90	301,815
Sorghum.....	31,350	98	3,072,300 gal.	.46	1,413,258
Hay.....	3,500,000	1½	5,250,000 tons	4.42	23,305,000
Timothy Seed.....		4½	1,800,000	1.17	2,106,000
Clover Seed.....		2¼	50,000	5.18	259,000
Millet Seed.....					300,000
Total.....					\$129,634,926

STOCK, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY AND EGGS.

Number of cattle.....	2,800,000@	\$15.00	value, \$	42,000,000
Number of horses.....	790,000@	50.00	"	39,500,000
Number of hogs.....	5,000,000@	3.00	"	15,000,000
Number of sheep.....	450,000@	2.00	"	900,000
Wool clip, pounds.....	2,500,000@	20	"	500,000
Butter, pounds.....	60,000,000@	12½	"	7,500,000
Cheese, pounds.....	1,000,000@	10	"	100,000
Poultry, number.....	8,500,000@	10	"	850,000
Eggs, dozens.....	32,000,000@	8	"	2,560,000
Total.....				\$108,910,000
Total products of the farm.....				\$238,544,926

HORTICULTURE.

IOWA'S HONORS IN COMPETITION WITH
OTHER STATES—APPLES—OTHER FRUITS
—LISTS RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HORTICULTURAL.

Iowa has for years taken the first premium at the National and State exhibitions, for the finest and greatest number of varieties of apples, true to name, which our State Horticultural Society holds the med-

als to attest. It has long since been fully demonstrated that this is one of the best fruit-growing states in the Union, and the beauty and flavor of her orchard products have not been surpassed. Since our horticulturists have cultivated the varieties adapted to this climate, we have no difficulty in raising apples in abundance. What is true of apples may be said of cherries, plums, pears, and smaller fruits. From the latest data at our command, it is estimated that Iowa has upward of 4,000,000 bearing apple trees, and at least an equal number of other varieties of fruit

trees. Among the many extensive orchards in Iowa we will mention but one, which is situated in Mahaska county, containing 160 acres, and whose average yield is fifty thousand bushels of the finest apples produced anywhere. The superior quality of Iowa apples is becoming well-known and appreciated in the eastern markets, and her horticulturists are entirely satisfied with her present position, as the leading apple raising State in the Union. In the records of the State Horticultural Society we find the following:

"At the American Pomological convention, at Richmond, Virginia, in the fall of 1871, Iowa took first premium for best exhibit of apples, awarded by a committee of experts of which Chas. Downing was chairman. The above award shows what Iowa could do in the production of apples where she came in competition with such old fruit producing states as Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and all New England and the border states of the south. In 1875, at the American Pomological Convention in Chicago, the highest award for apples was given to the State of Iowa. In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, the State of Iowa received the highest award on an exhibit of two thousand plates of apples, including three hundred and forty-two varieties of apples. One exhibitor, James Smith of Polk county, displayed 160 varieties, true to name, and received the highest award for the same.

"Our State Horticultural Society received four highest awards, and individuals of the State received nine awards on apples and pears. In 1879, at the convention of the American Pomological Society, held in Rochester, New York, the Wilder medal, the highest award, was given to the State Horticultural Society for the largest and best exhibition of apples. At the last named exhibition there were exhibits from over twenty States.

"The State Horticultural Society has several silver medals, won in competition with other states, for best exhibits of ap-

ples. The above is conclusive evidence that Iowa can and does produce not only apples, but apples of a superior quality. It may be said by some that the exhibits made by this State at various times came from the south half of the State; such is the fact to a certain extent, but out of the 342 varieties exhibited at the Centennial exhibition, in 1876, over 100 of them came from the north half of the State."

In all the conventions of the American Pomological Society which have been held during the last ten years, Iowa has taken the first prize for the best exhibition of apples, and last, but not least, the first prize on apples was awarded to our State at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, in '85. The success of Iowa horticulturists at these conventions removed the steadfast belief in the minds of the people of the eastern states, that Iowa was not a fruit producing state, and it also gave an impetus to orchard planting, the effect of which is still manifest in the increased interest shown in horticulture. Iowa is divided into three fruit growing regions, known as the northern, central and southern districts, and apples are raised more extensively in the southern district, which is due to the fact that this portion of the State is more heavily timbered, and as a consequence, orchards have better protection. In the northern section groves have been extensively planted for the better protection of orchards, thus bringing the northern and southern districts into more of an equality in this regard, and the result is that entire Iowa is rapidly becoming one grand apple raising State. Iowa horticulturists, however, do not confine their labor to the growth and propagation of apples alone, but during the past few years much attention has been given to the culture of pears, Siberian and Truendental crabs, plums, cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and especially grapes, which are grown in great abundance and of the finest quality, as this delicious fruit has proved successful wherever it has been tried in Iowa.

In those sections of the State, where tame fruits have not yet been cultivated, the wild fruits serve as an excellent substitute, as the native groves of Iowa yield many fruits of excellent quality and flavor, including grapes and plums of several varieties, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, and crab apples. These native fruits have been successfully transplanted and cultivated, in many instances, thereby increasing their size and general excellence. We give below the list of fruits recommended by the State Horticultural Society for cultivation in the different fruit districts of Iowa.

FRUITS RECOMMENDED BY THE IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NORTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT—NORTHERN APPLE LIST.

Summer—Oldenburg and Tetofsky; for the south part of the district and more sparingly in the north, Cole's Quince and Williams' Favorite.

Autumn—Gros Pomier, Wealthy, Utter's Red, Plumb's Cider, Sweet Pear, and St. Lawrence.

Winter—Walbridge, Fameuse, and Tallman Sweet. Allen's Choice is recommended for planting in the south part of the district.

Crabs—Whitney's No. 20, Briars Sweet, Hyslop.

Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morello, and Late Richmond.

Grapes—Concord, Worden, Janesville and for trial, Moore's Early, and Coe.

Plums—Miner and De Soto.

Raspberries—Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, and Turner.

Blackberries—Snyder.

Strawberries—Crescent Seedling, Red Jacket, Green Prolific.

Currants—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch, and Victoria.

Gooseberries—Houghton.

Asparagus—Common Seedlings.

CENTRAL FRUIT DISTRICT—APPLES.

Summer—Red June, Early Harvest, Oldenburg, Williams' Favorite, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Benoni, Sops of Wine.

Autumn—Cole's Quince, Lowell, Autumn Strawberry, Dyer, Porter, Fameuse.

Winter—Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Rawle's Janet, Willow, Dominie, Grimes' Golden, Fulton, White Winter Pearmain, Paradise Winter Sweet, Tallman Sweet, Wagener.

Crabs—Hyslop and Whitae's No. 20.

Small Fruits: Grapes—Concord, and for trial, Moore's Early, Worden, Elvira, and Coe.

Strawberries—Crescent, Charles Downing, Downer's Prolific, and Wilson. For trial, Bidwell, Cumberland Triumph, and Glendale.

Currants—Red and White Dutch, and Victoria.

Raspberries—Gregg, Mammoth Cluster. Doolittle, and Turner.

Blackberries—Snyder.

Gooseberries—Downing.

FRUIT LIST FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT—AP- PLES FOR FAMILY ORCHARD.

Summer—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Red Stripe, Cooper's Early White, Sweet June.

Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Dyer, Lowell, Mother, Fall Wine, Rambo, Jersey Sweet, Wealthy, and Fameuse.

Winter—Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Winesap, Willow, Wagener, White Pippin, Roman Stem, Rawle's Janet, Ben Davis, Smith's Cider, Tallman Sweet, Rome Beauty (the latter for sandy soils).

Pears and Plums: Pears—Osband's Summer, Beurre Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, White Doyenne, Seckel, Sheldon, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence. (These are in order of ripening.)

Plums—Lombard, Miner, De Soto.

Small fruits: Grapes—Moore's Early, Ives, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Coe, Lady.

Raspberries—Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Turner, Cuthbert.

Strawberries—Crescent, Charles Downing, Cumberland Triumph.

Blackberries—Snyder.

Gooseberries—Houghton, Smiths, and Downing.

Currants—Red Dutch, White Dutch, Versailles.

Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morello.

FORESTRY.

TIMBER SUPPLY—NATIVE GROWTH—CULTIVATION OF TIMBER—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FORESTRY AND ORCHARD PLANTING—LIST RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Although Iowa has no extensive forests, she is by no means destitute of timber, as 2,312,659 acres of her soil is covered with a growth of native woods, including oak, maple, elm, cottonwood, hickory, cedar, walnut, linden, ash, box elder, buckeye, birch, sycamore, and other varieties, which are found principally along the banks of the rivers and streams, although occasionally groves covering from ten to fifty acres are found on the higher elevations. According to the natural distribution of trees in the State, a narrow strip of timber of heavy growth borders the Missouri, another the Des Moines, and a broader tract extends along the Mississippi River, reaching back to the Iowa River in the northeast, so that the eastern and southeastern portions of the State were about one-eighth to one-fifth covered with timber. It requires but a few years for certain varieties to mature in Iowa, ten or twelve years being sufficient to render them fit for fuel, fencing or building purposes, and our people are wise enough to see that it is to their advantage to plant trees, not only for these purposes, but for beauty and comfort as well. Many artificial groves, planted during the last ten or fifteen years, have now attained a growth

sufficient to render them valuable for a variety of uses, and many farmers in Iowa have to-day a supply of timber suitable for fuel and fencing. The Hon. C. E. Whiting says:

"Timber-growing is no longer an experiment, but, with care, a certain and complete success.

"If planted in belts around the farm, the protection is worth more than the rent of the land on which the timber stands. All the timber which I have planted, or will plant under the present law, will stand, when ten years old, without having cost me a cent.

"It renders a farm so much more comfortable, beautiful, and attractive as a home, and so much more valuable if we ever wish to sell.

"One can hardly look on these beautiful groves, with their cool shade in summer, and protection in winter, without a feeling of self-conscious satisfaction that he has done one good thing for himself, for his State, and for his posterity."

Those best informed as to how and what to plant, are generally of the opinion that a mixture of the various kinds is better, and many in Iowa are now following this theory; but too many of the groves in Iowa, planted in the past, present too much of a monotony, being all soft maple or some other variety, while, says one writer, "the grouping together of certain trees is grateful to them all." Hon. J. J. Thomas, a prominent New York horticulturist, says "it is the opinion of some planters that a heavier growth may be obtained from a given extent of land by intermixing different kinds, each of which may draw different ingredients from the soil, or extend their roots into the earth at various depths." In regard to this subject, Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says:

"In Europe, where tree-planting is more of a science, and to which our National Horticultural Society proposes sending learned men to take lessons in tree planting, it is one of their rules not to confine a grove to any one species, but the

greater the mixture the better the success. One species of tree obtains from the soil all the elements suitable for its growth, while it leaves or rejects that which is suitable for another species. The different writers upon the subject have not settled the exact reason why a heavier growth and longer life were guaranteed to trees when there is a general mixture of the species of forestry, yet experiment and observation have established the fact."

Hon. Suel Foster, of Muscatine, one of our most reliable horticulturists, says:

"A tree is the grandest product of the vegetable kingdom, and I submit for the consideration of this society if trees are not the most serviceable to man of anything that grows out of the earth. If land owners will appreciate and learn the art, trade and work of timber culture they will find it pleasant, attractive and profitable."

In the last few years there has been a great increase of timber planting in Iowa, and many fine groves have resulted from it, which not only furnish shelter, fuel and material for building, but add greatly to the beauty and variety of the scenery, enhancing the value of farm property and presenting a varied landscape of exceeding loveliness. The planting of trees has received much encouragement from the State, which offers a bounty in the way of exemption of taxes for the planting and culture of fruit and forest trees. The law providing for these exemptions is as follows: To encourage forestry and orchard planting in Iowa.

Section 798 of Title 6, Chapter 1, of the Code, as amended by the Seventeenth General Assembly.

"For every acre of forest trees planted and cultivated for timber within the State, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment, for ten years after each acre is so planted; provided that such exemption be applied only to the realty owned by the party claiming the exemp-

tion, not to exceed each one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which the trees are grown and in a growing condition.

"For every acre of fruit trees planted and suitably cultivated within the State, the trees thereon not being more than thirty-three feet apart and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of fifty dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment, for five years after each acre is planted. Such exemption shall be made by the assessor at the time of the annual assessment, upon satisfactory proof that the party claiming the same has complied with this section; and the assessor shall return to the board of equalization the name of each person claiming exemption, the quantity of land planted to timber or forest trees, and the amount deducted from the valuation of his property."

We append a list of the varieties recommended by the State Horticultural Society for cultivation in this State:

Silver leaf maple, soft maple, recommended for shelter-belt, fuel and ornament.

Sugar maple, black maple, for sugar, ornament and fuel.

Honey maple, ash-leaf maple, box-elder, for sugar, fuel, shelter and ornament.

Red maple, soft maple, for shelter-belt, fuel and ornament.

Sugar maple, rock maple, for sugar and ornament.

Balsam fir, for shelter-belt, balsam and ornament.

Douglas spruce, for shelter-belt, ornament and manufacture.

White spruce, for shelter-belt, ornament and manufacture.

Norway spruce, for shelter-belt, ornament and manufacture.

Black spruce, for shelter-belt and ornament.

Sweet buckeye, for ornament in south half of State.

Horse chestnut, for ornament in south half of State.

Tree of Heaven, for manufacture and ornament in south half of State.

Yellow birch, for manufacture, ornament and shelter-belt.

Sweet birch, for manufacture, ornament, shelter-belt and fuel.

Black birch, for fuel and ornament.

Paper birch, for shelter-belt and ornament.

Barberry (a shrub), for hedge and ornament.

Shell-bark hickory, for manufacture, fuel, ornament and fruit.

Bitter-nut hickory, swamp hickory, for manufacture and fuel.

Pignut, or broom hickory, for manufacture and fuel.

Pecan hickory, for manufacture, fuel and fruit.

Thick shell-bark hickory, for manufacture, fuel and fruit.

Catalpa, for manufacture and ornament.

Black cherry, for manufacture and ornament.

Hackberry, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Chestnut, for manufacture, ornament and fruit.

White cedar, for ornamental manufacture.

Scarlet-fruited hawthorn, for ornament and hedge.

Cockspur hawthorn, for ornament and hedge.

White ash, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Red ash, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Blue ash, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Black ash, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Green ash, for manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Honey locust, for hedge, manufacture, fuel and ornament.

Coffeenut, for manufacture and ornament.

Butternut, white walnut, for manufacture and fruit.

Walnut, black walnut, for manufacture and fruit.

Red cedar, for shelter-belt and ornament.

Tyrolese larch, European larch, for manufacture, shelter belt and ornament.

Tamarack, American larch, for manufacture, shelter-belt and ornament.

Osage orange, for hedge and manufacture in south half of State.

Mulberry, for manufacture, fruit and ornament.

White pine, for manufacture, shelter-belt and ornament.

Scotch pine, for manufacture, shelter-belt and ornament.

Austrian pine, for manufacture, shelter-belt and ornament.

Heavy wooded pine, for manufacture, shelter-belt and ornament.

Tooth-leaf aspen, Highland cottonwood, for manufacture and fuel.

Yellow cottonwood, necklace poplar, for manufacture, fuel and shelter-belt.

White cottonwood, Angled cottonwood, for manufacture, fuel and shelter-belt.

Lombardy poplar, for hedge and shelter-belt.

White poplar, silver leaf poplar, for shelter-belt.

Willow-leaf cottonwood, for manufacture and shelter-belt.

Sycamore, for manufacture; wet land.

Burr oak, over-cup oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Post oak, box white oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Two-colored oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Chestnut oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Quercitron, yellow oak, black oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Scarlet oak, jack oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Red oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Spanish oak, pin oak, swamp oak, for manufacture, ornament and fuel.

Smooth sumac, for tanning material.

White willow, green willow, for shelter-belt, hedge and fuel.

Basket osier willow, for basket stock.

Black willow, for wet places.

Forbes' willow, for withes and ties, strong as hemp.

Basswood, for shelter-belt and honey.

White elm, water elm, for manufacture, fuel, shelter-belt and ornament.

Slippery elm, red elm, for manufacture, fuel, shelter-belt and ornament.

Whahoo elm, winged elm, for manufacture, fuel, shelter-belt and ornament.

Rock elm, hickory elm, for manufacture, fuel and belts.

STOCK-RAISING.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THIS INTEREST—
ADVANTAGES FOR STOCK-RAISING IN
IOWA — GRASSES — GRAIN — IMPROVED
BREEDS—REMARKS OF C. F. CLARKSON,
L. S. COFFIN, AND J. R. SHAFFER.

The business of stock-raising has assumed vast proportions in Iowa, so that it has become one of the leading industries of the State, as a large percentage of the agricultural wealth consists of all kinds of farm stock. Iowa, located between the two great rivers of the continent, with its unsurpassed prairie lands, yielding abundantly of rich, nutritious grasses, and watered with numberless streams and rivers, has the conditions of climate, food, and water which are favorable to success, and with our superior transportation facilities, giving access to the markets of the world, the prosecution of this industry has become one of the most profitable sources of revenue in the State. Stock feeding is a business in which the surplus grain can be most profitably utilized, a fact which has been fully demonstrated by every one who has given his attention to it. There is no branch of agriculture which pays so large a revenue in Iowa, as there is scarcely a farmer who does not give his attention in a greater or less degree to the raising of stock for market. No class of men in Iowa are acquiring wealth more rapidly than stock men, and this great industry commands more of the time and attention of our farmers than any other branch of agriculture, so that Iowa is today one of the leading stock-raising States

in the Union. The exhibits of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep displayed at our State Fairs, from year to year, demonstrate most conclusively the advance which has been made in stock breeding in our State, and to Iowa was awarded the first premium for beef, at the National Fat Stock Show, held in Chicago last year, a result attained through superior care and skill in selection, feeding, and management. Iowa farmers are rapidly coming to understand the best modes of agriculture in its various branches, and one result of this is seen in the fact that but a small percentage of the corn crop of Iowa is shipped out of the State, being retained here for the purpose of feeding, thus realizing larger profits from the corn, and saving cost of transportation. During the spring, summer, and autumn months, it is necessary to do but very little feeding, as the rich pastures furnish an abundance of nutritious food, which proves quite sufficient, during this portion of the year. Everything seems to work to the advantage of the stock-raiser in Iowa, for by the time the grazing season is over, many of the farmers have gathered their corn, and the cattle are then turned into fields, which affords them nearly all the food they require until winter fairly commences.

Of late years much attention has been given to the improvement of stock of all kinds, and this has been greatly stimulated by the liberal premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society for improved breeds. The breeds of cattle which are receiving most attention from our stock men are the Short-Horns, Devons, Holsteins, Herefords, Jerseys, Alderneys, and Ayrshires, with the Polled Angus, which have been more recently introduced, but space forbids our entering into a discussion of their respective merits.

The successful farmer, then, is he who utilizes the products of the soil in the feeding of stock, which always finds a sure and ready market at remunerative prices, and the farmer in possession of a herd of cattle, hogs, or sheep knows he

can command the cash for them at any time. Stock raising and feeding, in connection with the ordinary branches of agriculture, never fails to produce a fine profit on investment, labor, and expenses.

The God of Nature made Iowa especially a corn-growing and grain raising State, for the good of the people who might inhabit this favored land, and as there is always a fitness in the works of the Great Architect, it may safely be assumed that this was not done without reference to the use which might be made of the surplus products of the soil, hence the adaptability of Iowa to the business of stock-raising. The following figures show the number and value of stock for 1884:

Number of cattle, 2,800,000, at \$15; value, \$42,000,000. Number of horses, 790,000, at \$50; value \$39,500,000. Number of hogs, 5,000,000, at \$3; value, \$15,000,000. Number of sheep, 450,000, at \$2; \$900,000.

We quote the following from Hon John R. Shaffer, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society:

"This State is especially adapted to the rearing of cattle, from its being first of all essentially a grass growing region; then follow in regular order its numerous streams of water, on the surface, and the facility with which water can be procured almost everywhere by wells and conserved in ponds; then its widely distributed belts of timber, giving protection and shade; then its singular adaptability for the growth of hedge rows and artificial groves; then its unparalleled resources in the production of corn and cereals, fitted for the best elements in the growth of cattle. These natural resources are supplemented and amplified by our intelligent and persistent effort to improve the breeds. Men have taken advantage of the natural conditions, and have through endeavor and effort steadily made the business of cattle raising a profit and a pleasure. The Improved Stock Breeders' Association has done and is doing most excellent work in calling attention to improved breeds,

and in discussing and publishing many matters intimately connected with them. Their annual meetings are ever occasions of great interest; they call together and enlist the sympathy of the very best breeders in Iowa, and from them have gone out influences that have made their impression upon the farmers everywhere."

Hon. C. F. Clarkson, agricultural editor of the "State Register", says in regard to the improvement made in stock in Iowa:

"There have been in Iowa importers and breeders for over a score of years, and by their enterprise they have added at least three hundred millions of dollars to the past and prospective value and profits in cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc, of the State. The mere money is not the only pay a man receives for raising fine stock. It satisfies a laudable pride, without which a man is of little use in the world. There is a sociability about these quiet animals, which makes a man nobler, purer and better by feeding and watching their development, and their ornamenting yard and landscape. There is real comfort in raising and associating with these superior animals, which is not the least item in the compensation for their feed and care."

We also give the following extract from Mr. Clarkson's address before the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association:

"Iowa has had another year peculiarly favorable to the interests of stock-breeders. Whilst there has been some uneasiness and real cause for alarm, our flocks and herds have been permitted to dwell safely and enjoy the fat of the land. Not only has the stock of Iowa enjoyed an exemption from any fatal diseases, but the early and the later rains have been so favorable as to produce abundant pasture, and an unrivaled crop of that standard cereal, without which it is hard to ripen, to perfection, the choicest beeves. And while nearly all other branches of industry have complained of a depression and stringency in business, one branch especially, over which this Association has jurisdiction—that of neat cattle—has been peculiarly prosperous. Thoroughbred cattle have

felt none of the depression of which other industries complain. On the contrary it has been a better year for improved demands and stability of prices, than the previous years. There is everything to encourage, and make the stock breeder glad.

"In 1880 there were in Iowa 2,609,530 head of neat cattle. If there has been an increase in the four years since of 18 per cent. there are now in the State 3,000,000 head. Gen. Loring estimates it at 40,000 higher. He also calculates that of these, 638,000 head are thoroughbreds or grades. This is but 21 per cent. But allowing that 66 per cent. are unimproved, or so little so as to be worth on an average \$20 per head less than a high grade animal, a loss of forty millions to the people of Iowa in such scrub stock. And this is only one branch of stock for which this association is working and planning.

"The question of the improvement of horses should be made a more prominent feature in the deliberations of this Association, and more thoroughly impressed upon the great mass of the people of the State. There are in the State some superior horse breeding farms, and equal to any in the United States, and managed with liberal capital and by educated energy. The farms of this kind in Linn, Keokuk, Hamilton, Bremer, Black Hawk, Chickasaw, and other counties, would be a credit to any State. And they are doing a great work, without which the improvement of the horse would be slow and uncertain. It is almost impossible to succeed with this second, if not the equal of any class of stockbreeding, without some superior breeding centers. So we should fully appreciate the enterprise which has brought these breeding farms to such prominence and usefulness.

"But this is not enough. Public sentiment among the great mass of Iowa farmers must be educated and awakened to the great importance, financially and socially, of bringing this noblest of all animals up to all of his immense possibilities, in beauty of form, strength, activity, and

intelligence. A stupid, sluggish horse, no matter how fine his form, or how powerful his muscles, cannot fill his real position in the estimation of a true lover of this animal. He must have intelligence of a high order, as well as be proud of his strength and position in man's esteem. And there is no nobler work in any branch of stockbreeding than in raising the horse from his low position in this State, to all his possibilities of perfection as a servant of man.

"There are millions of acres in Iowa just suited to sheep raising, now lying idle. Our State could profitably own five millions of sheep instead of less than half of one million. I hope the friends and advocates of sheep raising will bring this subject so plainly before the people of Iowa as to create an awakening on this subject. When we abandon the sheep, we sin against our interests as owners of the soil, and sacrifice one of the most important branches of domestic industry, which has been admitted by poets and pastoral writers to have made the hills and valleys a panorama of beauty.

"There is one other important branch of stock, though of the highest importance, needs but little further stimulant. The boom in swine, in the language of latter-day politicians, is already painted red. And it is claimed by many that the color will stand the crucible of time and the corrosion of the elements. There are those here who will not suffer the interests of this class of domestic animals to be neglected.

"Nor is there any probability that the business of fine stock breeding, in which you have invested your means, and devoted your time and powers, is likely to be soon accomplished, requiring a change in your pursuits. The field of improvement is yet wide, requiring untold means and long years of devotion before all of the ground will be occupied.

"Dressed beef shipment is a new thing. It is reducing the amount of transportation. It is not my object to enter into a discussion of the benefits of dressed beef

shipment. It saves, if charged fair prices, nearly one-half of the cost of taking beef from the producer to the consumer. It saves a large per cent in wayside expenses and in the shrinkage of the beef. The meat is healthier, sweeter in flavor and more nutritious as an article of diet. It is not heated by abuse and irritation, nor bruised by the cars, nor mutilated by cattle men.

"You, gentlemen of the Iowa Stock Breeders' Convention, are the true representatives of the stock interests of the State. I trust you have sufficient at stake, have the necessary independence of character, and the ability to speak with no uncertain sound upon the subject of State and National protection to the great industrial interests which you represent. This should be one of the main objects of your deliberations at this session."

The following extracts are taken from a paper by Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Ft. Dodge, on the subject, "Money in Stock Raising in Iowa on a 160-Acre Farm," read before the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association at their last annual meeting:

"The real farmer of Iowa is the man that runs successfully and makes a good living for himself and family, and grows each year more and more independent on the 80, 160, or 320 acre farm. He, too, is the real strength and honor of the agricultural producers that have given such an honorable reputation to this State. Then, again, this calling one class of agriculturists breeders and another farmers, is to my mind out of place. It presupposes that there is a class of men living, it may be in towns and cities, who are breeders of farm stock, and yet are aloof from and independent of the farm. All such ideas are erroneous and misleading. I know that a great many men have attempted to carry on the breeding business as a money making enterprise who were not practical farmers, depending upon either buying all they want for feed, or depending upon buying the proper labor to raise from some fancy farm their money has bought, what was necessary for their stock and

also for the care of feeding of the same; but all such, or nearly all, have been signal failures, and it is only a question of time when all will fail, for which, too, I am most devoutly grateful.

"But I am asked to show how a farmer can make money on a small or ordinary sized farm by stock-raising.

"The real farm has been the one where all kinds, or at least a large variety of stock, domestic animals, were raised, hence then there is sure and good money in stock raising. I do not say men who live away to the frozen pole must raise stock, unless it be polar bears or seals. I have never farmed in Alaska or Greenland. Neither do I say to what extent those away up along and north of the Northern Pacific R. R. should introduce stock-raising into their wheat farming. I will merely say that I have no desire for their country or their farming unless I could with their wheat raise some stock. Iowa is good enough for me, for I know of no spot on earth where mixed farming can be so successfully carried on as here. To my mind Iowa is the very paradise, the 'Eden' for the man whose idea of farming is based on the picture we have drawn as the true one of the real farm.

"But again, the question is, how shall it be done?

"The best answer I can give is, as Mr. Greeley, I believe it was, said about resuming. The way to resume is to resume, so the way to make stock-raising pay is 'to farm.'

"If 'to farm' in the best and only true meaning of the word is to raise stock, and as real farming is always a safe and paying business, 'stock-raising' on a farm is then, as a matter of course, profitable.

"In the first place the would-be-successful farmer must be a boy on the farm. Here is the great fact on which so much of failure or of success in after life depends.

"To be an expert in the great multiplicity of things connected with mixed husbandry and stock raising is what must be learned by long years of actual experi-

ence and personal observation. It cannot be told to one, it cannot be obtained from books or papers, it cannot be had from lectures, professors or schools, other than the school of experience in actual farm life, where the teachers are the animals themselves and the soil he tills.

"I would right here impress upon him the all importance of starting right with his stock. Never buy or keep a poor animal. Always get the very best of its kind your circumstances will allow. After getting these, then never breed to a sire that is not better than the animals you have.

"Let every step ahead in increase of numbers be always on an up grade as to quality. The real profit, the easiest profit, that which cost the least in proportion to value and return is in quality. The hen that lays one egg a month more, the sheep that shears a pound of wool more and that puts on ten per cent. more weight of carcass, the cow that gives a quart of milk a day more, or that makes a pound of butter a week more. The steers that assimilates 20 per cent. more of food, and the colt that brings fifty dollars more when grown than the common or inferior ones, are the ones that make success and sure profit doubly sure.

"The increase of one cow for a term of ten years has been figured out, over and over again, and so accurately that there is left no manner of doubt as to the result. Take a cow just coming in with her first calf, and supposing every other calf to be a heifer and the other bulls, and allowing each heifer to come in at two years old. The total product for ten years would be 72 bulls and 72 heifers. Now allowing $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. deduction for barren cows and losses—and this is a large per cent.—and we shall have 95 animals by the product of one cow for ten years. If we suppose the original cow be only a native or scrub, and she bred to a common bull, the product, even at a scrub price, would be \$2,880.00. If the first cow had been a high grade thoroughbred, while it would have cost little if any more feed, no more

barn room, no more rods of fence for pasture, no more steps and labor to care for them, the product, provided a full blood bull of good individuality had been used, the value of the product, I say, would have been enhanced from 50 to 200 per cent., while the first outlay in cost would not have been a drop in the bucket as compared with the result.

"Carry this same thing along for twenty years, making the same one-third deduction, and we have 740 head of cattle, and if high grades or full blood and selling for about one half what such cattle are bringing to-day and we have, as the product of one cow in twenty years, the enormous sum of \$74,000.00; making a difference, even at that low price for good ones, and at the high price of \$30 a head, had they been native, of \$30,000.00. Here, in a most glaring contrast, we see the advantage of good stock over common, as well as the real solid rock on which rests the surety of success of stock raising.

"Now, what man is there on an Iowa farm to-day, but would be offended if he were told that he could not take ten young sows and raise enough from his farm to keep them, and their increase for the next four or five years? While doing that he could at the same time keep eight or ten cows, for these cows would help keep his pigs. The team he would be using all this time to do the ordinary work of the farm, could be mares and these mares could, by careful handling, do the work and raise him some colts at the same time. With the price of wire so cheap as now he could easily fence a small lot for a few sheep and these would be giving him a clip of wool right at the time of year when money is most usually scarce with farmers.

"If he would manage his cows so as to have them drop their calves in the fall, he could have all his winter time for taking the very best care of these cows and fussing with his calves—so that the very highest market price would be realized for his butter and the best possible growth could be given to the calves. In the spring

these calves would be ready to be weaned from milk just as the first tender grass would tempt the appetite of the calves so as they would not feel the change from milk to grass, and the pigs would then be just old enough to take the sour milk, and by the time the cows were dried off for the next calf in the fall the sweet corn would be in just the right stage for the pigs.

"Really, when one comes to look the whole field over, it will be harder to explain why a man does not make money on a 160-acre farm in Iowa with stock than to tell how to do it."

"I would say, then, that in order to make money with stock on a farm here in Iowa, there are some things that should not be done. A young man must not expect that he can spend his long winter evenings in the corner store, or tripping in the saloons with hail fellows well met, and succeed in stock raising. The beauty of winter dairying, and in stock raising at all, is the fact of its giving the best kind of employment to a man's time in winter, and that, too, right at home all the time. It may seem for the day and the time being that the cost of the beer, the whisky, the tobacco and cigars is but a mere trifle, but let me assure you that in the long run it will beat the best 160-acre farm in Iowa. The world at large is coming to look upon farming as it really is. It is the first and grandest of all. Few, indeed, in the future will be the children born on the farm who will leave it as compared with the past. It is coming to be understood that to be a successful farmer a man must to the manor born.

"Men of thought, men of wealth and influence in other walks of life are seeing that farming is, of all others, more to be desired, and they are wishing their children to follow a farm life, and they are buying and moving on to farms that their sons and daughters may the better learn its mysteries and diverse operations. On the farm the man is his own man and his own master; he is his own employer. I can never pass a farm and see the owner

about his work but a feeling of respect arises in my heart for that man. He is smart enough to hire himself. There is an immensity of meaning to this. We come and go at no man's beck and call. What we produce the world must have. We are triumphant masters of the situation. All we want is to realize our position, and with an intelligence and honesty that becomes men who live so near the Eternal source of things, honor more and more the grand avocation we have chosen.

"We shall have the respect of all other classes as we respect ourselves. Let us see to it that our children shall be so educated as they shall be satisfied with no less a useful and honorable life than that of the farm. With the degree of intelligence that is now attainable and a true nobleness of character and the purity of heart a life on the farm, raising and caring for dumb animals, is so well calculated to incite, we can lay aside all differences of personal opinions and so unite our strength, which numbers and intelligent purposes alone can give, and we can wield an influence in this nation well nigh omnipotent.

"Gentlemen of this Association, I congratulate you on the grand work you are doing and the nation-wide reputation you have already gained. A very prominent man before the breeders and farmers of this nation said, a few days ago, in my hearing, that he looked upon this Association as the very ablest agricultural organization in America. You, by your earnest work, are lifting up to its proper position the avocation of farming.

"Let us not slack our hand or allow the standard of either of the leading lines of agriculture to be lowered one inch. Forgetting the things that are behind, let us press on to still higher attainments. Perfection is far ahead, although we have made great advancement in our favorite line in breeding improved stock. Excelsior! Excelsior! Higher, higher, and still higher, be our motto, now and evermore."

DAIRYING.

ADVANTAGES FOR DAIRYING IN IOWA IN COMPARISON WITH EASTERN STATES—FACILITIES FOR SHIPMENT—SUPERIORITY OF IOWA BUTTER—PAPER BY HENRY WALLACE—REMARKS BY COL. R. M. LITTLER, JAMES WILSON, J. R. MORIN, AND OTHERS.

DAIRYING.

Iowa is well situated for the dairy markets of the continent. The great markets of the East and the mining regions of the West, are within easy reach, while the Southern markets are easily accessible by river, and Iowa butter and cheese now finds its way to all the large cities of the country. The character of the soil, the purity and distribution of the water, the climate, the excellence of her grains and grasses, and the superior quality which has made the dairy products of the State so popular throughout the country, all warrant us in the statement that Iowa is destined in the near future to rank as one of the foremost, if not the leading dairy State in the Union. This whole State bids fair to become one vast dairy district. The hay crop is one which never fails, and the wild grasses can be cut from the first of June to the middle of September, yielding from two to four tons per acre, which is considered but little inferior to timothy and clover. Blue joint grass grows luxuriantly in the lowlands in abundance and is of excellent quality, being particularly esteemed as an article of food for horses. That this is pre-eminently a dairy region is well established from the fact that wherever Iowa dairy products come in competition with those of other States, they have invariably taken the prize. The low price of hay and grain as compared with these articles in the Eastern dairy States, the large ranges afforded to dairymen in many parts of the State, and the ready market facilities presented throughout Iowa combine to make this, in point of economy and excellence of quality, the premium dairy section of

the country. The following is quoted from the National Live Stock Journal:

"When we examine the situation of dairying in the West, its advantages appear manifold. It is not their only advantage that the dairying is done upon lands of one-fourth to one-third the value of the Eastern lands, but unlimited grain food is at hand, at prices less than the cost of labor for its production in New York. This unlimited grain resource points out the proper system of dairying for the West, and that is, winter production of butter. It is as cheap to feed cows for milk there in the winter as in summer, and at this season the price of butter is usually from thirty to fifty per cent. higher. This increase in price of product will pay for grain, food and the labor. The summer is the expensive season for labor in the West, on account of its enormous grain crops, while the winter finds many idle hands which can be employed at a very low rate of wages. The winter dairyman gives his cows a rest during the busy season of summer, and commences operations again in September or October. Thus it appears that all things work together for the good of dairying in the West."

Col. R. M. Littler, Secretary of the National Produce Exchange, and for several years Secretary of the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, makes the following statement:

"The dairy interests of Iowa, or rather the interest taken in dairy husbandry, by the people of Iowa, has become a subject of general notice and remark, not only at home but abroad, and to the Hawkeye State is conceded by press and public, a prominent place in the dairy history of the great nation. But a few years ago the dairy districts of the older states were conceded to be the only localities where could be secured the proper kind and condition of soil, climate, grasses, water, temperature, and genius, adapted to making the best of products of the dairy. That western dairy products once had a very limited reputation for excel-

lence, is acknowledged; but that was sometime ago. Conditions have changed. Old processes of manufacture have been superseded. General intelligence and not indifference is leading the dairy queen's forces. Dairy associations, conventions, and exhibitions of product, etc., have accomplished much, and can and will do more to educate the people to the vast importance of the dairy, as a factor in the domestic and commercial welfare of the people."

Col. Littler, who knows as much, if not more, in regard to butter and cheese in the United States, than any other person, was recently interviewed, and in speaking of the creamery interest in Iowa, he said, "four tubs of butter out of every six sold in New York are made west of Chicago. And one-third of the entire quantity is the product of Iowa creameries." The reporter then said, "Iowa must be rich in creameries," when Col. L. responded quickly: "Iowa rich in creameries? I should say so! I should like you to tell me what Iowa isn't rich in! She is the best agricultural and dairy State in the Union—the best State in the Union for all purposes of life, any way, I believe. There are:

650 creameries in Iowa.

470 creameries in Illinois.

430 creameries in Wisconsin.

139 creameries in Minnesota.

Here is a total of 1,689 creameries in four Northwestern States, and Iowa has more than one-third of them. Take the product of the same number of creameries in the other States named, and it will not equal the quantity of the Iowa creameries."

The amount of butter and cheese in Iowa for 1884, is:

Butter, 60,000,000 lbs. @12½.. \$7,580,000.
Cheese, 1,000,000 lbs. @10.... \$100,000.

Iowa butter took the gold medal and sweepstakes, and eight of the eleven first premiums at the World's Industrial Exposition in New Orleans; and this is the fourth consecutive International Exposition at which Iowa has taken the great dairy prize.

Mr. J. R. Morin, one of the most extensive creamery men in Iowa, in his address before the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, at Cedar Rapids, remarked that:

"We represent an interest whose advance in the last three or four years has been marvelous, and now takes rank with the foremost in the State—one that enables the farmer to concentrate the production of his farm so that five per cent or less of its value pays the freight to the far eastern markets, as against fifty per cent when the raw material was shipped.

"More pasture land, as many cows as the farm will feed, well selected, well housed and well milked; as many pigs and calves as can be profitably kept; such seems to me will be the model farm of the future. With farms so stocked we shall have a creamery to every eight or ten square miles. The farmer, in lieu of shipping his corn, oats, and hay to a distant market at an expense of 50 per cent of their market value for freight, converts them through the medium of the creamery into butter and cheese.

"Our grand State, washed on the east and west by two great rivers, with their tributaries reaching through and through, checkered with railroads traversing her beautiful prairies, is now conceded to be the banner State in the manufacture of fine butter. She has won this proud position on many a contested field of friendly strife with her sister States. Her geographical position, soil, climate, beautiful and clear running streams, and abundance of strong living springs of water, all point to Iowa as the future center of the dairy interest of the United States. She is so located that the East, the West, the North and the South, all draw upon her largely for her products."

Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Ft. Dodge, the well-known agricultural writer, says in regard to dairying in Iowa:

"We all know that for the last thirty years dairying has been a grand success in all eastern States. It is a fixed fact that as twenty-cent corn in Iowa is to sixty-cent corn in the east, so is Iowa that much

a better State for dairymen. We can put up grass here at a nominal figure. We have the grandest grass soil known in the world. The men of Kentucky, the great blue grass State, admit that our blue grasses equal theirs. This is a great country for clover, as I know from my own experience; we have as good soil for this grass as there is. The fact should be presented to people who know what dairying is, that refrigerator cars now run on all the lines of railroads which span the State, so that the smallest producer can put his tub of butter in one of these cars and send it to the eastern market as cheap as the man who sends a carload. Another point, in my experience of five or six years of butter and cheese making, is that I make the cow pay for herself every year in butter and cheese, and with the sweet skimmed milk I raise the calf and other stock besides. * * * Let the prices fall to a low point, and all the eastern dairymen must go to the wall. We have it all our own way in the west. It is an impossibility, from the very nature of things, for us to fail in this business. There is no man in Iowa who can point his finger to the year in which the grass failed, or even a year when corn failed."

Hon. James Wilson, of Traer, a valuable contributor to the agricultural literature of the State, says:

"The great safety to Iowa dairymen is, that food is cheap compared with feed elsewhere, while distance of carriage is comparatively less every year. The refrigerator cars run on the railroads now, often enough to take off our butter in prime condition. Every year it will dawn on the minds of more men that the Iowa butter maker has a soft thing competing against butter makers farther east, where land, corn, hay, and other auxiliaries are dearer, and more and more men will turn their attention to this sure profit. Land will jump up in price as greater profits are made from cultivating them through better management and cheaper capital. Money is borrowed now at one-half what it used to cost, indicating its increase

here. When the cow has her proper place on every farm, our income will greatly increase, still increasing our surplus, which will be on the outlook for investment. No man, however, can resolve himself into a successful dairyman; he must work up to it, mastering the details as he proceeds. When he becomes possessed of sufficient skill to make uniform good butter, raise good calves, and good pigs, he is a valuable man in the community, and Uncle Sam sets more store by him than ninety and nine that have no cows."

We give herewith an article on the dairy interests in Iowa, from the pen of Henry Wallace, of Winterset, the well-known dairyman and agricultural writer, and the editor of the "Iowa Homestead:"

IOWA AS A DAIRY STATE.

Until within the last five years the general impression prevailed that but a few favored regions were capable of producing the choicest brands of butter.

New York and New England were supposed to have the soil and climate for excellence and, but few suspected that Iowa would ever enter into competition in the eastern markets. In fact prior to 1876 Iowa butter was called grease, and sold at grease prices.

A few enterprising men who had noticed that not only the far-famed Kentucky blue grass but the clover sprang up after the cow's foot on the open prairie in Iowa, conceived the idea that she could rival New York as a butter State. The result was shown at the Centennial exposition, when Iowa carried off the prize.

From that time onward Iowa butter has held its own in the great butter markets of the world.

A dairy region requires a clear, bracing atmosphere, a soil that is free from marshes and stagnant water, and sufficiently fertile to produce a great variety of the finest grasses, springs or wells of clear, pure water at a temperature of 55 degrees or under, a climate where the grazing season may be prolonged to at least seven months in the year, and where the winter is cool

enough to furnish a plentiful supply of ice.

Not less important, but rather more, in fact quite indispensable, is a population that has the requisite intelligence, skill, industry and habits of thrift and cleanliness to utilize all these advantages which nature bestows.

In addition to all this, there must be railroad facilities for the speedy and safe transportation in all seasons of the finished product. Hence no undeveloped district, no matter how great its resources, can figure in the world's market as a dairy region.

All these requisites Iowa possesses in a prominent degree. Her clear, bracing atmosphere is without a superior, and has scarcely a peer.

The streams, as they fall from the dividing ridge is seven to nine hundred feet into the Mississippi and Missouri, but gradual in flow, leave few undrained marshes, and these, under the tread of cattle, are disappearing year by year. In the more elevated portions streams of pure water gush from the hill sides, and in the tablelands pure water is obtained at from thirty to fifty feet. Her grazing season commences the first of May and extends, when tame grasses here come in, till snow falls, which is rarely before the 20th of November, and often not till Christmas.

Her pastures are best when the soil has been undisturbed by the plow, and the clover, and timothy, and blue grass, and orchard grass have been sown on the wild prairie and covered by the tread of cattle.

Five great lines of railroad leading from Chicago to Council Bluffs cross her entire territory, and as many from northwest to southeast gives her connection with all parts of the South.

Her people have come from all parts of the Union, and largely from the Eastern States, bringing with them the skill and energy that are necessary to make dairying a success.

The dairy interest in Iowa is as yet in its infancy. The creamery system was devised to meet a present want.

Yet the Iowa farmer is a long way from the world's markets, and must study the problem of condensing freights. He must, to farm for profit, find packages for his corn, and hay, and grass. He finds this in the steer and the pig. To raise these to advantage he must have milk.

He can do without the cream, and the creamery is simply a device to utilize the cream the farmer can spare.

It sends its agents over a circuit of ten miles or more, takes up this surplus cream sets it in vessels of uniform size, in water of a uniform temperature and skimmed uniformly, and from this it makes the creamery butter of Iowa.

As the years go by and lands become more valuable, and labor less expensive, and skilled help more abundant, the butter product of Iowa will increase vastly.

The dairymen of the East can never find cheap corn, which gives Iowa butter its superior value in the winter season on the Eastern markets, cheap hay and cheap pasturage, with a system of transportation which brings his product into New York in a week at a cost of less than one and a-half cents per pound.

Other States can make as good butter as Iowa, but none can do it more cheaply, and none have a more happy combination of feed, climate and transportation.

We have aimed in the above to set forth as faithfully and tersely as possible the advantages of dairy stock, stating nothing but conceded facts, and only hinting at the possibilities of the future.

BEE-KEEPING.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BEE-KEEPING—LABOR-SAVING INVENTIONS—IMPROVED BEES—BEE PASTURAGE—CLIMATE—PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

BY O. CLUTE, OF IOWA CITY.

Within a few years bee-keeping has rapidly come forward as an attractive and profitable business. Formerly many farmers kept a few colonies of bees, hoping to get from them enough honey for the fam-

fly, but expecting from them no cash income. Now men who have from one hundred to five hundred colonies are by no means rare, and such men expect a living income from their bees as much as the dairyman or wheat-grower expects a living income from his cattle or his fields. The possibility of making bee-keeping a profitable business comes, in the first place, from the modern improvements in the science and the art of bee-keeping.

These improvements began in 1851, when Rev. L. L. Langstroth, now of Oxford, Ohio, invented the movable-comb hive. This is, essentially, a hive opening at the top, containing movable frames which hang, by the top bar of the frames, in rabbets at the ends or the sides of the hive. In these frames the bees are led to build their combs, hence every comb is movable; can be easily lifted from the hive and examined; can be put in another hive; can be put into an extractor and have the honey thrown out without injuring the comb. The movable-comb is the great corner-stone of successful modern bee-keeping.

The movable-comb made possible the invention and the use of the honey extractor. This is a can, inside of which there is a revolving holder. Into this holder the frames of comb containing honey are set, and being rapidly whirled by turning a crank, the honey flies from the comb by centrifugal force, collects on the sides of the can and runs to the bottom, where it is drawn by a faucet. In this operation of extracting, honey is obtained in its purest shape, and the combs are not at all injured. They can be returned to the hives to be filled several times the same season, and kept for use in seasons to come. The extractor was invented by Herr Hruschka, a bee-keeper living at Polo, near Venice. About twice as many pounds of extracted honey as of comb honey can be taken in a season from a colony.

Comb-foundation is another invention which followed the movable comb, and was made practical by it. By its means

great help can be given the bees in the construction of comb. Honey-comb is made of bees wax. Bees wax is made by the bees from honey. When bees want wax, they fill themselves with honey and hang themselves up in large clusters in the hive. While they are thus quiescent the honey undergoes a process of change into wax, which appears in minute scales on the under sides of the rings of the abdomen. The bees then take these scales of wax and knead them into comb. It takes from fifteen to twenty-five pounds of honey to make one pound of wax. If the time, labor, and honey consumed in making wax can be saved, bee-keeping will be much more profitable. This saving is in great measure effected by the use of comb-foundation, which is thin sheets of wax impressed on both sides with hexagonal indentations. These sheets of foundation being fastened into frames and hung in the hives, the bees build it out into beautiful comb. Very thin foundation is used in the boxes for comb-honey; a heavier article for the frames in the brood-chamber. Both in comb-honey boxes and in frames, the foundation can be used either as a "starter," or in full sheets. Besides largely increasing the yield of surplus honey, the foundation is very valuable as an aid in preventing the rearing of drones, and in making increase of colonies.

The section honey-box for comb-honey is an indispensable element in bee-keeping to-day. It is a small box, so made as to hold a single comb, varying in size from half a pound to two pounds capacity. They put comb-honey on the market in the most beautiful and valuable shape.

The bellows-smoker, invented only a few years ago by Mr. Quinby, the famous bee-keeper of New York, is a great help in handling bees. By its aid a strong stream of smoke can easily be directed upon the bees, which aids much in quieting them when hives must be opened.

The rearing of queen bees artificially, so as always to have good, young queens, reared from the very best stock, is another element of success which the bee-keeper

of to-day could not give up. By having good queens on hand he can at once replace the queen of any stock which may be old and spent, and he can make as many new colonies as his judgment approves, without depending at all on natural swarming.

The introduction of improved bees has very largely helped the art of bee-keeping. This was begun in America about 1860, by the introduction of the Italian bee. Since that time this bee has been very widely distributed all over America. There are a number of importers who bring every summer many queens from Italy, and supply them to their customers in all parts of the country. The Italian bee is more hardy, more prolific, more industrious, and much more gentle than the common black bee.

The movable-comb hive, the honey-extractor, comb-foundation, the section honey-box, the bellows-smoker, artificial queen-rearing, and improved bees—these are the points of progress and the foundations of success in bee-keeping. But of course it is necessary that a country should be prolific in the production of honey-producing flowers in order to succeed with bees. Bees do not make honey, they gather it from flowers. If there are no honey-producing flowers there will be no honey for the bees to gather. Hence the necessity of bee-pasture. And it is at this point that the advantages of Iowa as a bee-keeping State become apparent. There is, perhaps, no State in the Union having, on the whole, a better supply of flowers that are rich in the production of the best quality of honey. With the first warm days of returning spring the earliest flowers bloom; not until the severe frosts of autumn despoil the sun-flowers and the golden rod of their yellow glory does the beautiful procession cease.

In the very early spring along our streams the willows put forth their delicate catkins, giving the bees their first supply of pollen. Then comes the red maple, yielding a little honey and pollen

in abundance; the elm from its inconspicuous blooms yields a grateful harvest; the cottonwood supplies pollen without measure; the box-elder gives both pollen and honey. The cherry and the apple trees make the orchards a vast sea of bloom, which brings to the bees its luscious gifts. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, grapes, all store some nectar for their insect friends. From the sources indicated the bees secure enough to feed the large quantities of growing brood with which the combs of every good colony are at this season filled, and in very good seasons they may also store some surplus. But the great benefit of this early bloom is that it is spread over several weeks, and yields to the bees enough pollen and honey to stimulate them to great activity, and to supply, during these weeks, the food for the numberless young bees that are coming forward, so that by the last of May or first of June every colony is crowded to overflowing with faithful workers ready to bring to the hives whatever nectar may be found in fields and woods.

It is now that the white clover covers all Eastern and Southern Iowa with its interminable green carpet, which is soon dotted with innumerable white balls of bloom. The quantity of white clover is simply measureless, and its profusion of flowers is wonderful to see. Everywhere creep the delicate leaves, which are the emerald setting for the myriads upon myriads of gems of creamy white. And every one of these flowers is a storehouse which beneficent Nature hourly fills with aromatic nectar for the joy of the eager bees. They work through the long bright days with an abandon of industry. In the early morning they are afield; in the heat of noon they cease not their busy hum; not until dusk do the last wanderers come, heavy-laden, home. The hives grow heavy apace. The careful bee-keeper rapidly secures his harvest of sections, each filled with a beautiful comb; or perhaps all day long does he keep the extractor whirling to throw from the combs their delicious store.

For from four to six weeks the white clover is in bloom. Before its flowers are gone, the linn (linden or basswood) is open. In Iowa this majestic tree is found in abundance all along our streams. No plant or tree yields honey more profusely, nor of better quality. It was from this tree that Mr. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., secured from a single colony of bees sixty-six pounds of honey in three days. While it is in flower the bees leave everything else in order to revel amid its abundance. But it lasts only a short time. In ten or twelve days its nectar-filled flowers have faded.

After linn and white clover fail there is usually in Iowa a dearth of honey for two or three weeks. During this time flowers are so scarce that the bees get but little honey. It is usually best at this season to feed each colony a little every evening in order to stimulate the queen to lay, so as to keep the hives full of growing brood to gather the fall harvest, which begins about the middle of August, from which time until frost we usually have large quantities of bloom, which, as a rule, gives an abundant store of honey. The several species of sunflowers and golden rods that give a brilliant touch to our fields and roadsides, and the banks of streams are all rich in honey. Spanish needles, asters, boneset and fig-wort bring for the bees a welcome store. Wherever buckwheat is grown it makes the air heavy with perfume, and often gives a large harvest of honey. Heartsease is a near relation of the buckwheat, and is a very valuable honey-plant. It is often called smart-weed, but it is not smart-weed, though it looks very much like it. In Iowa heartsease is abundant, and is the source whence, in some sections, in favorable years, bees get a large quantity of honey.

So from the time that the frosts have let go their icy hold in the spring until in fall they again lay on all vegetation their withering touch, the glad procession of the flowers goes by, and gives, with one or two brief intervals, a flow of nectar to be sought and stored by the ever-working

bees. But bee pasturage is not the only essential to successful bee-keeping. How ever numerous the flowers and abundant the honey, if the weather during the period of bloom is cold, or wet, or windy, the bees cannot work, and no harvest will be secured. Now, our Iowa climate is, on the whole, very favorable to bee-keeping. Its most unfavorable season is spring. The bee-keeper who knows how, can winter his bees with no serious difficulty, but after they are taken from the cellar in the spring comes the time of trouble. At this season we have a good deal of rain, and a good deal of wind, interspersed with bright days. The changes of weather are sometimes sudden, sometimes severe. It requires knowledge, skill, attention to bring the bees through this period in safety and in strength. That it can be done is fully proven by the fact that it is done every year by our many successful bee-keepers. About the middle of May, or earlier, this trying period usually ends. Then for months and months are we amid the luxuriant beauty of the Iowa spring and summer and fall. Our State is in the great corn belt. A warm sun calls forth life from the unctuous soil. At frequent intervals the clouds drop their garnered fullness down. Light winds rustle among the growing corn, bring pleasure to the numberless cattle that fill our pastures, give comfort to the busy farmers as they follow the corn plows through interminable rows. The brooding summer fosters the harvest within her warm embrace. Through the long, bright autumn our mighty State, an empire in extent, is a serene and peaceful scene of fruitful industry and glowing beauty. These words are written on the last day of October. We have had some frosts, it is true, but still in the garden under my window the petunias show a mass of purest white and richest purple, and the oak trees on the lawn are almost as green as they were in June.

Our climate in late spring, in summer and in fall is thus, usually, favorable to bee-keeping. It gives the bee-keeper a rich harvest of honey and a large increase

of bees. The genial autumn enables the bees to breed late, and so they go into winter quarters strong in numbers. As a rule, those who know how can winter their bees safely. They give them protection on their summer stands, or they put them in cellars where the ventilation and the temperature are under control. Probably, for our climate, the last way is the best. Put into a well-ventilated, dry, dark cellar, which can be kept at a temperature of about 45 degrees, bees winter with but little loss, often with no loss at all.

Our abundance of honey-producing flowers, and our climate so favorable on the whole, have led already to a large development of bee-keeping. Not a few bee-keepers have now hundreds of colonies, from which they obtain a fair income. But the industry is yet in its infancy. Not one one-hundredth of the bees are kept for which we have pasturage. Intelligent men and women who will learn the business, and follow it with nerve and energy, will find it a fascinating and profitable calling.

IOWA CITY, IA., Oct. 31, 1884.

POULTRY-RAISING.

FOOD—WATER—CLEANLINESS—IMPROVED
BREEDS—TO PRODUCE EGGS IN WINTER
—PROFITS OF POULTRY-KEEPING.

Of late years more attention is given to the care and improvement of poultry than heretofore, still it does not yet receive the attention it should, when we consider the fact, that when properly pursued it is a remunerative business. A larger revenue may be derived from eggs and poultry in proportion to the amount of capital invested, than in almost any other business, and there is no portion of the State where it cannot be successfully prosecuted. The convenience of a ready market for eggs and chickens, and the transportation facilities for shipment to eastern markets has given encouragement to the poultry raiser, and large quantities of eggs are annually shipped east. Poultry can be made to pay,

if they receive equal care with domestic animals, and a properly arranged house for their accommodation is as necessary to their welfare as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable, while warm, clean, well ventilated quarters are essential to the production of eggs in winter. Caring for fowls in all the details, is one of the most pleasant pursuits in which one can engage. They must be kept clean, and, to obtain the best results, must be supplied with a variety of food. As eggs bring better prices in the winter than at any other time, the poultry raiser will be well rewarded for the care he may bestow if the fowls are well cared for, and their wants amply supplied. Meat in some shape is essential, and pure water is very important.

Reports from all parts of the State show that the poultry and egg business reaches a much larger sum than might be supposed, based upon estimates of shipments from various counties. The shipments from the State, in 1880, amounted to \$2,300,000, while the home consumption reached a still larger figure, and from the most reliable authorities we have been able to obtain, it is believed that the business this year cannot be less than \$5,000,000. There is every reason why poultry raising should be encouraged, and the present price is an admonition that those who do not give attention to this branch of industry will lose more than they are aware of. With care every hen ought to yield a profit of \$2. There is profit, also, in raising turkeys, as the turkey is an industrious forager, and picks up a large portion of his food, which brings the cost of production to a very low sum. Ducks and geese may also be profitably raised where the conditions are favorable, and there is a supply of water and grass.

The improvement in the breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese has not kept pace with the improvement made in other classes of farm stock, being generally considered by the busy farmer as of too little consequence to demand his attention. Nevertheless, during the past few years the improvement of poultry by

the introduction of thorough-bred fowls of various breeds, has received much attention, and the display at our State Fairs and annual Poultry Shows, exhibit many very fine and handsome fowls. It pays, too, to give attention to the improvement of poultry, for while an ordinary hen may be expected to produce from ten to fifteen dozen eggs in the course of the year, many hens of the improved varieties will average over twenty dozen. This business is well adapted to the care of women and children, and will afford a great amount of pleasure at a trifling cost, to say nothing of the profits which may be derived from it, and the fowls, when petted, admired, and well cared for never fail to gratefully respond with a liberal production of eggs at all seasons.

The amount of poultry and eggs in Iowa for 1884 amounted to, poultry, 8,500,000 lbs. at 10 cents, \$850,000; eggs, 32,000,000 dozen, at 8 cents, \$2,560,000.

MINERAL WEALTH.

COAL FIELDS OF IOWA—STONE—"CORAL MARBLE"—GYPSUM—SILICIOUS AND OTHERS SANDS—CLAYS—LEAD—MINERAL PAINTS, ETC.

Among the great attractions which Iowa offers, in her wonderful agricultural resources, healthful climate and many other advantages, none are of greater importance for the wealth and prosperity of the State than our mineral products. No territory of equal extent in the United States contains more coal (bituminous, though in some places cannel-coal is found), suitable for all purposes, than Iowa, and this fact has done much toward promoting the development of our resources, as commerce and manufactures could not have reached their present prosperity, but for the abundance of this useful mineral. The various geological surveys have made known the great extent of our coal deposits, which are most wonderful, being practically inexhaustible. The coal beds of the State,

are divided into three sections, known as the upper, middle, and lower measures of the State, the latter producing the better quality of coal for all purposes. The veins vary in thickness from three to seven feet, although coal has been found even eleven feet thick, but this is rare. The extent of the coal fields, as far as has been ascertained, embraces an area of about 16,000 square miles, of which the most accessible portion is included in a district about fifty miles in width and one hundred and seventy-five in length, extending along both sides of the Des Moines River, from Ft. Dodge, in Webster county, through Des Moines, in Polk county, to Keokuk, in the southeastern part of the State. The coal is found at a depth of from one hundred and fifty to five hundred feet. The coal interest is assuming vast proportions, and bids fair soon to equal any of the leading industries of the State. By means of our admirable network of railroads, our coal fields are easily accessible from every part of the State, and in addition to the large amount required for home consumption, large shipments are made to other States, so that our coal fields are a source of great wealth to Iowa.

The supply of building stone in this State is ample for all demands, and is of excellent quality. Limestone, well adapted for building purposes, is found in abundance in many counties, and makes the best of lime. Iowa granite is found to a limited extent in some of the northern counties, where it exists in the form of huge boulders. The Insane Asylum at Independence is constructed of this stone, and it was also used in the new Capitol at Des Moines, and may be considered the most durable building stone in the State. Iowa also produces a most beautiful marble, known as the Iowa Coral Marble, and a fine slab being sent to the State University for its cabinet, S. Calvin, professor of geology in that institution, examined the stone, and from his report of it we give the following extract:

"From a geological standpoint the specimen presents some features of special

interest. It is a very hard, compact limestone of the Hamilton Period of the Devonian Age. Its appearance, compared with other 'marbles,' is altogether unique; the characteristic features being due to the presence of numerous masses of the ambiguous coral-like fossil known as *Stromatopora*. Limestones of the Hamilton Period occupy a large area in Iowa. They occur in the neighborhood of Davenport, Iowa City, Vinton, Independence, Waterloo, Waverly, Charles City, Mason City, and all the intermediate points wherever rocks come to the surface. At many of these localities *Stromatopores* of various species are among the common fossils; but nowhere else, so far as I have seen, are such fossils present in anything like the abundance indicated by the slab in question, and nowhere else have I seen the matrix enclosing the fossils hard and compact enough throughout any considerable portion of the beds to take such a perfect polish."

"The *stromatopores* in the literature of geology are usually referred to as fossil sponges, but it must be remembered that porous calcareous structures whether made by sponges, polyps, or worm-like polyzoa, are popularly called corals, and any limestone firm and compact enough to take a fine polish is called a marble; and hence in the popular sense the name of 'coral marble,' applied to these splendid polished slabs from Charles City, is eminently appropriate."

Not long since we received from the company a slab of the marble, accompanied by the following description:

"The quarries from which this marble is taken, are located one mile east from Charles City, on the north bank of the Cedar River. It may be described geologically as a coralline deposit or formation of the Devonian Period. Corals of wonderful beauty, Crinoid stems, Brachtopods, Cephalopods, and other varieties of fossil forms of life abound. The deposit is stratified, the layers of marble running from 8 to 30 inches in thickness, the several layers aggregate 20 feet in thickness, and each strata has an independent color,

pattern and style peculiar to it alone. It is found first within 7 feet of the surface, and the supply is practically unlimited.

"It is a trifle harder than Italian marble, and considering its conglomerate nature is remarkably free from the checks, seams and defects common to most colored marbles. It takes a very high finish.

"It has a great variety of color, no two pieces being alike; the ground work is mostly either buff, gray or drab, this inlaid and blotched with masses of coral varying in size from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, and of the most exquisite and delicate coloring and tracing, some resembling wood, some beautiful sea-shells, some of it birds-eye of pure white, other a dark mahogany brown, veined like a French walnut burl.

"Its uses are for interior decorative work, such as: wainscoting, fancy panels, newel posts, mantels, mantel facings, tiling, table tops, furniture slabs of all kinds, columns, counter tops, radiator tops, plumbers' slabs, and all kinds of bric-a-brac, such as inkstands, plaques, paper weights, etc., and we claim for this marble that it will not stain or discolor, and that it is proof against the action of either grease, oil or ink."

The finest and largest deposit of gypsum in the country, is found near Ft. Dodge, in Webster county, extending for five miles along the Des Moines River, in solid rock formation. It is perfectly white on being pulverized, and from it a fine quality of plaster of Paris is obtained.

From the "Home Seekers Guide" we quote the following in regard to it:

"This deposit is found to abound in endless quantities near Fort Dodge, Webster county, this being the most important deposit yet discovered in the United States, and the only one of any economic value in Iowa or any of the adjoining States. The Ft. Dodge gypsum is the purest yet discovered in any State, containing not over one-eighth of one per cent. of impurities. For agricultural purposes it excels anything of the kind yet found, the lime made from it being from twenty to thirty per cent. superior to

that made from other gypsum. Containing as it does such a small percentage of impurities, the time will come when this deposit will be in great demand as a fertilizer. This gypsum is also used for building purposes to some extent, although its use in this respect is mostly confined to foundations, upon which brick or frame superstructures are erected. The Ft. Dodge gypsum is quarried just like limestone and is capable of being cut into blocks of any shape or dimension that may be desired. Its superior qualities have given it a wide reputation, and large quantities of it are exported yearly."

Sand for building purposes is found in abundance throughout the State, and in some portions, a fine quality of moulding sand exists. Silicious sand for the manufacture of glass is found in several parts of the State, in the locality of the coal deposits. This sand has been tested and is found to possess all the requirements for the manufacture of glass of a superior quality.

Excellent clay for manufacturing brick, sewer pipe and drain tile is found in all parts of the State, and potters' clay exists in abundance in almost every county, while the finer clay suitable for the manufacture of terra cotta is also found, and our terra cotta works make pottery of such elegant design and workmanship as rivals the products of European factories. Fire clay also abounds, in the locality of the coal deposits, and ochre of fine quality [from which mineral paint is made, exists in many parts of the State.

For many years, lead has been extensively mined in the vicinity of Dubuque, having been commenced long before any permanent white settlement was made in Iowa.

Iron and copper have been found in very limited quantities in Iowa, but not sufficient to warrant a profitable return in mining.

The following article on the coal interests of the State is from Hon. Parker C. Wilson, State Inspector of Mines:

COAL MINING.

EXTENT OF IOWA COAL FIELDS—QUALITY OF THE COAL—STATISTICS OF PRODUCT OF OUR MINES—ESTIMATE OF THE SUPPLY.

In Iowa that group or series of strata known as "the coal measures" (including the drift) is from one hundred to six hundred feet in thickness, measuring vertically. But the general position of the coal measure formation is not horizontal. There is a general inclination downward or "dip" from each toward the west or southwest which will probably average from two to four feet to the mile. There are, of course, many places where, in limited districts, the dip may seem to be horizontal or even toward the east, but the general tendency of all the coal-bearing as well as other formations is to dip to the southwest. For convenience of description, the coal measures have been divided into three groups, viz: The "upper," middle" and "lower coal measures." Each of these groups embrace a great many strata of various formations of rocks that are usually associated with the beds or seams of coal. In some places the "coal measures" are barren of any seam of coal of sufficient thickness to be worked profitably, but as a general rule each of these groups of coal measures carries a seam of coal that is one of the chief characteristics of that coal measure wherever it may exist. The "lower" coal measure is the one which in Iowa is now producing the great bulk of the coal raised in the State. The general thickness of this lower coal measure is probably 150 feet, and it has been proven in many places to carry three seams of coal, these seams of coal being at various distances ranging from eight to sixty feet apart. The average aggregate thickness of these three seams is probably twelve feet, and are being mined to a greater or less extent in the counties of Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Keo-

kuk, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Davis and Van Buren. The "middle" coal measure also carries three or four seams of coal, but there is only one workable seam. It ranges from twenty-two to thirty inches in thickness. The other seams are too thin to be mined profitably. The counties producing coal from the second coal measure are Appanoose, Wayne, Lucas, Warren, Dallas, Guthrie. The upper coal measure carries only one seam of coal from twelve to twenty-two inches thick, and is being mined in the counties of Page, Taylor, Adams and Cass. These three coal measures lie overlapping each other, the lower one projecting from fifty to seventy-five miles northeastward past the edge of the middle one, and the middle one projecting northeastward an average of about fifteen miles beyond the edge of the upper one. The eastern or outcropping edge of this upper coal measure may be approximately traced by a line drawn from about the center of Appanoose county, in the southeastern part of the State, northwestward through Chariton, Guthrie Center and Audubon. The eastern or outcropping edge of the middle coal measure may be approximately traced by a line drawn from the southeast corner of Appanoose county to the city of Des Moines; thence about fifteen miles further northwest, and thence west. The eastern or outcropping edge of the lower coal measures may be approximately traced by a line drawn from the southeast corner of Van Buren county north, lapping over into Lee county in places a distance of from four to six miles, extending north through Henry county about six miles; east from the west line of the county north into Washington county to a point on Crooked creek, close to the southwest corner of Franklin township; following the creek northwestwardly some fifteen or twenty miles; thence west to the east line of Keokuk county; thence following almost a direct course to the Iowa River at a point where the river crosses the east line of Marshall county; thence up the river to a point about two miles below

Iowa Falls; then west to the north line of Webster county. Following the line as above described and the northern and eastern edge of the coal measures will be found, with the exception of a small deposit in Scott county, eight miles from Davenport, where there is a small district of almost one township which bears a seam of coal averaging about thirty inches in thickness.

The area of the Iowa coal field as above described is about sixteen thousand square miles, and within this limit there are thirty-three counties and parts of counties producing coal to a greater or less extent. The total number of mines in the State is about five hundred. Many of them are, of course, small affairs, but show at least that the coal is there for the development of the mine.

The following table gives the approximate estimate of the mines of the State by counties for the four years since the State mining law went into effect:

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Mahaska..	917495	701397	927387	932714
Keokuk.....	463010	511879	500040	430941
Lucas.....	458274	413217	457821	410729
Polk.....	473393	327819	558821	619921
Boone.....	337724	286591	466981	473073
Webster.....	184300	218478	243560	214014
Wapello.....	131815	207721	237821	210720
Appanoose...	107348	97076	128896	158986
Monroe.....	98143	90325	93435	88427
Marion.....	93997	90927	90985	97085
Greene.....	81530	62531	88851	95327
Jasper.....	42435	40189	45883	46321
Dallas.....	47884	36301	38003	37185
Jefferson.....	39124	22121	38887	8172
Warren.....	12989	11081	12828	13727
Scott.....	3804	3711	3714	3821
Hardin.....	1317	1125	1203	1075
Adams.....	3708	1691	3891	3951
Hamilton.....	1787	874	1998	1878
Wayne.....	77	51	1892	4947
Van Buren.....	987	216	1678	1778
Davis.....	489	301	527	1207
Page.....	682	118	748	1009
Taylor.....	87	84	94	127
Henry.....	67	65	65	87
Cass.....	36	41	43	.....
Guthrie.....	.....	.....	.....	5187
Total....	3500000	3127703	3831300	3903438

In reference to the probable future supply of coal for Iowa it is estimated that the coal field embraces an area of 16,000 square miles, and that after making a deduction of three-fourths of this area for the erosions of the streams and other causes that had either carried away the

coal or prevented its deposit, there would be left at least 4,000 square miles that might be estimated to carry a four foot seam of coal and that this deposit, if the estimate hold good, would furnish 4,000,000 tons per annum for 3,000 years.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

ADVANTAGES FOR BUSINESS—GROWTH OF BUSINESS INTERESTS—DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE NORTH-WEST—MANUFACTURING CITIES OF IOWA—INDUCEMENTS TO CAPITALISTS.

The rapid development of our State, the growth in population, the unexcelled transportation facilities, our inexhaustible coal mines and excellent water power, the unparalleled richness of the soil in the yield of all kinds of agricultural products, the manufacturing resources, the low price of lands, and the certainty that Iowa has so many superior natural advantages for becoming one of the wealthiest and best States in the Union, has attracted the better class of men for the prosecution of all kinds of business, trades and industries.

Our leading commercial cities to-day are looked upon by Chicago and other eastern business centers with envious eyes in our rapid march toward commercial greatness and supremacy. But little has been said about our vast resources for the prosecution of all kinds of business, or the facilities for various branches of manufacturing, yet to-day we have a large number of enterprising, industrious business men, and skilled mechanics in our factories, while the volume of business, and the products of our factories, compare very favorably with those of any State in the Union. The demand created through the settlement of the great Northwest, for goods of all descriptions, together with our facilities for transportation, bespeak for Iowa, situated between the commercial centers of the East, and the demands of the great West, a future, placing her in

the front rank among her sister States at no distant day, in wealth and commercial influence.

The principal interest in the development of the business and manufacturing interests of the State, is in supplying the demands of the north-west, which is a matter of great importance, and from the advantages and resources Iowa has, she intends to do her part, and is thus an inviting field to capitalists and manufacturers. These demands are largely supplied from the commercial centers of our State, and our enterprising citizens, full of public zeal, and ready to co-operate in any undertaking for the general good of the State, are alive to all important enterprises which tend to secure the full development of our vast resources. The banking institution, of the State provide liberal moneyed accommodations to traders and manufacturers. There are a number of cities in Iowa which can properly be called commercial and industrial centers, the principal of which are Des Moines, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Clinton, Sioux City, Ottumwa, Muscatine, Iowa City, Ft. Dodge, Waterloo, and Cedar Falls. These cities have either a Merchants' Exchange or Board of Trade, which will give special information regarding the advantages of their respective localities on application to the secretaries of these various associations.

Many other towns and cities in Iowa have scarcely less of the natural elements of future prosperity, and, we doubt not, will demonstrate to citizens at home and capitalists abroad, that well directed enterprise is not lacking. It is not alone the size of cities which most attracts capital and industrial enterprises, but those which enjoy the best natural advantages and resources, the most complete transportation facilities, and an enterprising citizenship, foremost in individual enterprise in the establishment of new industries. The cities and towns that possess these essential elements for the increase of wealth and prosperity, are justly entitled to be called first-class.

The beauties and riches of Iowa are being rapidly brought to view by the opening of the great avenues of commerce, capitalists and men of smaller means are becoming convinced that this is the real garden of the world, unsurpassed in natural advantages, and as her sources of wealth are being developed, she stands forth in her unrivalled beauty and grandeur.

We have referred elsewhere to the transportation facilities, the agricultural and mineral resources, and inducements to capitalists and manufacturers. We desire, in connection with the commercial interests of the State, to speak especially of the advantages for manufacturing.

MANUFACTURING.

ADVANTAGES FOR MANUFACTURING—COAL — WATER POWER — TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—COST OF LIVING—WILL MANUFACTURING PAY IN IOWA—THE MANUFACTURE OF IOWA PRODUCTS—ADJUNCTS TO MANUFACTURING—INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE NEEDED—STATISTICS.

While too much cannot be said of the attractions of Iowa for the agriculturist, it is quite evident that the manufacturing facilities are almost unlimited, and that capital judiciously invested in productive industries will return as large a per cent. of profits as can be realized in any other State. The admirable adaptation of Iowa for the production of raw material, her vast coal deposits, good water power and her unrivalled transportation facilities, enable her to offer remarkable inducements to the capitalist and manufacturer, and within the past few years manufacturing in Iowa has increased rapidly. Our great agricultural resources render this State a most profitable field for manufacturing, and her central location in one of the richest agricultural regions of the world, her proximity to the rapidly developing States and Territories west, her accessibility, by means of our numerous railroads, making this territory tributary, all combine to offer strong inducements to manufacturers, and new

factories are being established, and those already engaged in the business are increasing their capacity to meet the demands. The success of the factories already established and the rapid settlement of the country tributary are warrants for the establishment of many more.

Cheap motive power is one of the adjuncts of cheap manufacturing, and the elements of power are distributed throughout the State in our excellent water power and inexhaustible coal mines. The coal fields of Iowa cover an extent of about sixteen thousand square miles, and coal of excellent quality for manufacturing purposes may be had at prices varying from \$1 to \$2 per ton. The transportation facilities for obtaining the raw material have been greatly augmented during the past few years, giving us easy communication with the lumber regions and the ore districts of the country. Besides this, Iowa abounds in material for the manufacture of almost everything used in civilized life, such as the various kinds of agricultural implements, tubs, baskets, pails, furniture of all descriptions, sash, doors and blinds, carriages and wagons, pumps and windmills, starch, oils, soaps, printing and wrapping paper, and many other articles in daily use.

Having, then, the material for manufacturing, the demand for the manufactured product, and the facilities for reaching the principal markets of the country, the all-important question is, the consideration of cheaper freight rates, in order that we may compete with eastern manufacturers. This question is now engrossing the attention of the people throughout the State, and the outlook is most encouraging for better rates of transportation, for the construction of new lines of road in all directions, and a largely increased volume of traffic, produces competition, which, in our opinion, is the most successful agency in adjusting the differences which occasionally arise, and in securing lower and equitable bases of rates. It is to our railroads, more than to any other single

agency, that Iowa is indebted for her rapid development in agricultural, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, so that our various industrial establishments have been able to maintain their business, and increase their capacity to meet the larger demands of trade. An urgent need in the matter, is that the people of Iowa patronize home manufacturers, in preference to those of other localities, as a matter of encouragement, and when this is the case, the increase of business thereby assured will enable them to manufacture more extensively, and at the same time more cheaply, and secure lower rates of transportation by reason of increased shipments. This would have a tendency to stop the continual drain upon our finances and keep the balance of trade in our favor.

The citizens of Iowa are favorable to any system of improvements which will advance the material interests of the State, and when they fully realize the importance of encouraging our home industries in preference to those of other States, then, and not until then, we shall witness the full development of our manufacturing resources. Every dollar spent at home adds to the value of our home industries, and thus to the wealth and progress of the State. In regard to this subject we quote from an address of Governor Sherman, as follows:

"The best market is that of the home, and to my mind, the diversified interests of the State are at once its profit and protection. Could we induce the establishing of large manufacturing interests among us, and therewith accomplish the home consumption of the surplus of our farms, we have reached a degree of independence which places us far in advance of those governments which make barter of their labor, and reduce it to servitude and competition of countries whose entire interest is subservient and wholly subordinate to the domination of a few industries."

The duty of the people of Iowa, then, is

apparent: to become alive to all those important considerations that tend to the development of our vast undeveloped resources. Capital will then seek investment in manufacturing enterprises, when our public spirited citizens give encouragement to all branches of productive industry.

Capital and labor are mutually dependent, and although it may be said that capital controls labor, it is none the less true that capital is powerless as a source of wealth, unless utilized by labor. The capitalist is wisest then, who in locating his factory, not only gives consideration to the facilities for manufacturing and for transportation, but to the cost of living as regards his operatives, as this has an important bearing upon the price of labor, for the remuneration given the workman must be commensurate with the cost of living, as the value of a day's wages is determined by the amount which it will purchase. In view of these facts, and that the necessaries of life are produced in such abundance, and the cost of living is consequently much cheaper than in the Eastern States, we claim that Iowa offers the greatest inducement to capital in this particular, for the skilled mechanic in Iowa, with the same wages which he could command in the east, will secure not only a comfortable living, but save enough from his wages in a few years to obtain a good home.

Many cities in Iowa possess natural advantages for the prosecution of manufacturing industries, which afford strong inducements to capitalists, and the citizens generally are ready to encourage and co-operate with the manufacturers locating in their midst. The incentive to business activity is the desire to accumulate wealth, and enterprising citizens in the various business centers of the State are investing their capital in such industries as will bring the most profitable returns. The question, "Will manufacturing pay in Iowa?" admits of no discussion, for the development of our agricultural resources creates the demand necessary to the support of manufacturing enterprises.

Iowa has a few of the most extensive establishments, in their respective branches of industry, in the United States, and many very prosperous smaller manufacturing establishments. Her iron works, foundries and machine shops have proved very profitable investments, while her starch factories, oat meal and flouring mills, agricultural implements and barbed wire factories, woolen mills, pork packing establishments, creameries and cheese factories, canning establishments, furniture, wagon and carriage works, linseed oil mills, soap works and many others are doing a very prosperous business.

In regard to the industries which should be more fully developed in Iowa, with her rapidly increasing wealth and population, there is presented a grand field and promise of abundant reward to those who improve this opportunity. One of the best investments would be in the manufacture of agricultural implements, for which the demand is almost unlimited throughout the west. Another inviting field is the manufacture of wagons and carriages, for although almost everything in the line of vehicles, from a transfer wagon to the finest carriage, is made in Iowa, yet the demand far exceeds the supply. Oat meal has become so popular as an article of food that there is room in Iowa for more mills producing it. Iowa oats are not only abundant, but of such excellent quality that Iowa oat meal has acquired a reputation for its superior excellence. There are also several flax seed oil mills in the State, but the demand for the oil and oil cake is so great that they are crowded to their utmost capacity, and even then are unable to supply it, but scarcely any attention is paid to the fibre which might be utilized in various ways. Sorghum is one of the profitable crops which can be produced in Iowa, and when we consider that the people of the United States consume nearly two billion pounds

of sugar annually, constituting one-seventh of all our imports, the question arises whether or not we should encourage the production of sugar in Iowa. We quote the following from the report of Hon. John R. Shaffer, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, who, for several years, has urged the prosecution of this industry:

"The census of 1880 does not report a single pound of sugar made from sorghum in Iowa; but there is abundant evidence that much has been made. The results may be purely accidental, but sugar has been made from sorghum in large quantities, and from every variety of the cane. With enlarged facilities, with improved machinery, with scientific knowledge, with a greater intelligence, by active and earnest co-operation, sugar can be made in Iowa in immeasurable quantity, and may be one of the best of all our grand crops."

Of printing paper there is used upwards of a million dollars worth annually, and but a very small quantity is manufactured in the State, and while there are several mills manufacturing wrapping paper, they supply but a very small proportion of the demand. There is no adequate reason why the manufacture of furniture should not be more extensively engaged in, where we have cherry, oak and black walnut suitable for the purpose, and where the rapid development of the country creates a demand for all grades of furniture. There are a multitude of articles in daily use, and for which there is a constant demand, which might be manufactured here at a better profit than they are now manufactured in the east.

The following table, giving the statistics of manufacturing in the State, is taken from the "Historical and Comparative Census of Iowa," in 1880, and makes a very creditable exhibit of her industries, for so young a State:

ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURES IN IOWA.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1880.

COUNTIES.	Establishments.	CAPITAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Materials.	Products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
The State.....	6,921	\$31,987,886	25,382	1,431	1,559	\$9,725,932	\$48,701,311	\$71,045,926
Adair.....	14	32,560	25	7	1	4,423	32,590	42,017
Adams.....	31	4,550	64	.....	.....	17,837	174,827	255,999
Allamakee.....	88	451,496	223	4	11	79,919	348,408	545,852
Appanoose.....	51	78,607	100	1	3	26,750	196,625	285,103
Audubon.....	6	15,100	15	.....	1	3,525	30,650	39,165
Benton.....	95	221,365	200	3	3	53,837	278,890	418,504
Black Hawk.....	133	539,578	438	8	10	166,749	1,083,281	1,437,027
Boone.....	80	254,325	218	16	8	87,417	399,938	680,053
Bremer.....	59	143,650	125	12	4	36,756	175,483	274,204
Buchanan.....	75	297,830	174	16	10	56,229	265,640	422,538
Buena Vista.....	28	58,850	68	1	.....	20,166	140,204	196,008
Butler.....	45	139,915	79	1	1	20,423	251,892	338,738
Calhoun.....	25	21,650	30	.....	.....	4,695	41,219	62,757
Carroll.....	14	42,350	38	.....	.....	10,159	67,425	100,591
Cass.....	42	127,637	174	1	5	58,418	497,526	635,657
Cedar.....	65	125,915	82	1	6	24,381	131,478	202,349
Cerro Gordo.....	31	187,800	59	7	2	22,048	293,880	363,305
Cherokee.....	31	65,475	69	2	1	23,199	142,770	192,959
Chickasaw.....	30	128,850	122	1	5	30,638	195,228	238,046
Clarke.....	36	79,150	69	6	.....	27,58	174,420	249,644
Clay.....	26	31,875	37	1	1	12,385	94,841	125,237
Clayton.....	209	783,035	486	13	28	153,173	722,883	1,079,678
Clinton.....	172	2,732,497	1,419	60	219	581,010	2,704,554	4,089,647
Crawford.....	54	98,015	115	.....	2	41,300	197,712	306,891
Dallas.....	63	151,025	91	1	4	18,510	204,723	270,917
Davis.....	72	90,995	161	.....	4	45,598	159,778	267,425
Decatur.....	65	116,480	123	2	5	23,253	156,388	234,544
Delaware.....	155	379,450	294	21	25	90,499	390,614	644,319
Des Moines.....	134	1,420,373	1,277	59	90	550,293	1,623,936	2,838,053
Dickinson.....	2	18,000	9	.....	.....	2,025	32,970	38,140
Dubuque.....	459	3,749,761	2,796	295	96	1,399,994	4,235,244	6,835,289
Emmet.....	4	4,900	4	.....	.....	1,150	11,350	15,115
Fayette.....	98	264,976	180	8	5	45,667	445,400	590,666
Floyd.....	81	310,160	185	2	7	60,425	366,869	540,865
Franklin.....	30	61,660	76	1	1	14,214	70,014	108,479
Fremont.....	70	208,463	198	.....	15	76,655	295,154	481,899
Greene.....	33	105,005	103	1	3	21,048	116,443	169,952
Grundy.....	27	89,750	54	2	2	18,314	71,879	116,675
Guthrie.....	40	132,255	77	4	.....	20,881	155,888	228,483
Hamilton.....	44	75,240	73	1	.....	19,983	109,154	167,915
Hancock.....	1	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,650	7,588
Hardin.....	81	296,545	200	10	5	67,814	311,821	471,384
Harrison.....	56	121,575	139	1	.....	32,476	184,578	267,056
Henry.....	99	346,280	237	4	12	62,501	467,101	623,815
Howard.....	47	102,500	85	.....	17	23,500	186,569	264,487
Humboldt.....	17	72,175	31	.....	1	8,731	36,010	82,670
Ia.....	4	28,000	21	.....	3	6,375	64,250	80,840
Iowa.....	58	263,838	227	4	23	68,179	343,133	512,364
Jackson.....	130	583,630	405	25	24	121,424	1,489,512	1,788,664
Jasper.....	67	158,510	152	.....	7	35,784	292,290	387,536
Jefferson.....	65	175,925	127	4	7	35,973	286,159	418,603
Johnson.....	180	816,466	658	27	43	191,478	887,633	1,332,549
Jones.....	115	276,490	272	47	.....	79,307	547,679	785,626
Keokuk.....	130	270,240	206	10	16	52,707	380,452	500,503
Kossuth.....	28	55,675	66	1	.....	16,425	79,375	122,466
Lee.....	285	2,146,534	1,574	94	206	600,910	1,978,512	3,192,058
Linn.....	207	1,564,150	1,170	94	56	464,596	4,219,617	5,207,839
Louisia.....	40	89,80	98	2	2	26,695	189,836	276,452
Lucas.....	59	108,975	130	2	13	43,681	163,291	236,244
Lyon.....	4	32,500	8	.....	.....	3,480	41,430	49,170
Madison.....	43	90,475	78	1	6	18,909	133,545	205,798
Mahaska.....	100	392,381	296	11	13	105,593	364,273	611,590
Marion.....	102	201,835	195	.....	16	46,972	273,114	395,311
Marshall.....	111	692,538	424	5	4	182,296	1,008,669	1,507,650

ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURES IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1880.

COUNTIES.	Establishments.	CAPITAL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Materials.	Products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
Mills.....	29	\$ 80,682	60	....	3	23,398	209,315	275,235
Mitchell.....	21	384,483	183	6	4	67,385	478,793	625,559
Monona.....	33	90,700	82	2	1	16,244	128,940	173,471
Monroe.....	49	73,755	126	3	4	29,291	166,703	249,905
Montgomery.....	41	131,475	92	5	2	32,520	164,895	247,320
Muscatine.....	195	1,056,985	806	81	123	341,404	1,238,421	1,913,149
O'Brien.....	12	86,823	25	....	....	6,135	39,550	57,545
Oscawla.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Page.....	42	89,350	32	....	1	26,908	129,645	197,503
Palo Alto.....	16	31,500	38	....	3	10,702	32,098	57,818
Plymouth.....	12	128,500	37	....	1	18,176	277,880	356,381
Pocahontas.....	2	2,200	2	....	....	1,000	500	3,172
Polk.....	202	1,564,790	1,396	75	104	715,399	3,023,659	4,530,428
Pottawattamie.....	120	546,541	685	29	5	282,264	1,779,234	2,448,842
Poweshiek.....	51	244,109	177	58	6	79,062	211,893	411,010
Ringgold.....	16	18,750	45	2	3	13,350	60,650	92,595
Sac.....	21	63,900	58	3	5	14,922	99,665	128,959
Scott.....	241	2,983,157	1,564	85	152	705,603	2,105,142	4,667,511
Shelby.....	11	46,330	63	....	1	15,707	74,611	102,660
Sionx.....	7	14,950	10	....	1	2,582	19,200	29,530
Story.....	36	58,650	62	....	3	19,443	51,988	96,126
Tama.....	81	242,324	156	1	8	53,581	357,141	502,741
Taylor.....	32	62,423	77	....	7	10,405	143,467	209,453
Union.....	43	125,500	147	....	5	60,952	289,217	423,695
Van Buren.....	97	301,400	228	41	16	85,072	449,722	655,084
Wapello.....	154	1,094,495	943	101	23	375,577	2,706,528	3,506,379
Warren.....	60	110,735	121	....	3	21,838	218,460	314,418
Washington.....	70	175,350	145	12	1	45,950	388,183	513,043
Wayne.....	55	62,450	129	2	1	27,677	158,060	245,757
Webster.....	59	171,525	191	....	4	65,478	194,878	341,190
Winnebago.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winneshek.....	67	393,786	229	10	3	66,982	512,590	680,125
Woodbury.....	91	705,550	449	16	14	192,478	846,095	1,233,666
Worth.....	10	66,000	33	....	....	14,600	79,900	110,625
Wright.....	4	13,300	7	....	....	1,500	15,510	20,086
Total.....	6,921	33,987,886	25,382	1,431	1,559	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,045,926

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1880.

SELECTED INDUSTRIES—STATE AT LARGE.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of hands employ'd	Total amount of wages paid during the year	Materials.	Products.
All industries.....	6,921	\$33,987,886	23,372	\$ 9,725,963	\$48,704,317	\$71,045,926
Agricultural implements.....	58	1,185,530	8 9	243,635	601,096	1,271,872
Bread and other bakery products.....	97	353,633	347	134,662	541,629	839,712
Brick and tile.....	280	478,614	2,251	4 6 120	270,963	944,497
Bridges.....	8	685,600	138	87,808	242,858	351,476
Carriages and wagons.....	203	1,505,645	1,388	610,017	1,042,758	2,212,197
Cheese and butter.....	244	637,503	795	139,513	1,261,316	1,736,400
Clothing—men's.....	167	665,363	892	353,100	830,510	1,508,398
Cooperage.....	112	194,529	519	207,573	312,063	660,213
Flouring and grist-mill products.....	713	7,890,859	2,147	748,044	16,488,480	19,039,401
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	102	1,032,550	1,106	471,574	747,559	1,594,349
Furniture.....	169	744,670	752	314,752	626,453	1,293,594
Liquors, distilled.....	3	118,200	75	20,000	192,333	288,000
Liquors, malt.....	114	1,987,343	526	215,017	923,135	1,633,851
Lumber, planed.....	12	94,600	10	42,633	161,500	236,800
Lumber sawed.....	323	4,916,390	2,959	825,241	4,141,885	6,185,638
Marble and stone work.....	85	210,970	321	112,200	186,119	499,744
Oil linseed.....	7	432,030	97	46,330	570,812	766,800
Printing and publishing.....	146	1,125,086	990	498,229	514,380	1,399,289
Saddlery and harness.....	451	964,728	1,007	380,552	1,173,852	2,068,486
Sash, doors and blinds.....	27	713,200	621	238,592	847,002	1,236,072
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	38	1,955,500	1,532	530,188	9,996,845	11,285,032
Soap and candles.....	15	135,500	64	23,418	195,800	259,960
Tinware, copperware and sheet-ironware	321	52,150	620	256,266	583,786	1,198,804
Tobacco, cigars.....	133	263,675	583	223,961	376,621	830,097
Wire.....	3	131,000	46	35,135	319,350	447,500
Woolen goods.....	34	553,500	497	117,792	435,747	679,904
All other industries.....	3,046	4,411,533	7,152	2,387,316	5,114,441	10,437,940

The clays of this State add no small value to its industries. Not only is clay for the manufacture of common brick abundant, but the finest quality of white, or "Milwaukee" brick are made in some portions of the State. Fire clay abounds in connection with our coal deposits, and the best and most valuable of coal measure clays—potters' clay—is found of a superior quality. We have large drain tile works in the State, and their product is greatly appreciated by farmers in every direction. This is also true of artificial stone and sewerage pipe manufactories. Clays in large quantities also exist which prove unexcelled for the manufacture of mineral paints. It is a well-known geological fact that where bituminous coal exists in any quantity there is almost sure to be found in the upper strata, near the surface, excellent clay, suitable for the finer grades of brick and terra cotta manufac-

ture. Actual experiment has shown that throughout our coal fields, near the surface of the ground, there exists an inexhaustible supply of this clay. Parties who have made the ceramic arts their study for years in the interest of terra cotta manufacture, and have visited the leading establishments of Europe, where clay is manipulated for manufacturing purposes, say that our clays seem peculiarly fitted for this work and tests prove them of a better quality than the European clays, in some localities imported to manufacture the finer grades of pressed brick, terra cotta and fancy pottery wares.

Among the exhibits of Iowa soil displayed at the Centennial Exposition were three of glass sand. By actual test this sand is capable of making glass of a more brilliant whiteness than the sand brought from other States. This sand is found in

large deposits and the quality being unexcelled and the quantity inexhaustible should certainly be sufficient to induce large establishments for the manufacture of glass in the near future.

In the latter part of March last the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in April following, His Excellency, Governor Sherman, appointed as commissioner thereof E. R. Hutchins, of Des Moines. The space afforded here permits but a very cursory review of the work contemplated and already accomplished by this office.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

BY E. R. HUTCHINS, COMMISSIONER.

Among the provisions of this law the commissioner is directed to collect, assort, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the Governor, on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the General Assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing, and productive industries of the State.

In this connection he shall also compile and publish such information as he is able to secure relative to the wages earned by laborers, the savings of the same, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics, etc.

Although the office is less than a year old a large amount of data has been secured. Information based upon actual facts—statistics—is always of most value, and to obtain these facts has been the work of the commissioner.

The progress that Iowa has made during her short existence as a State is certainly astonishing. It is due to the fact, first, that those who were her early settlers were prudent, intelligent, and industrious, and, second, to her rich soil and expansive prairies. In 1838 Iowa was organized as a territorial government, with a population of 22,859. At the end of eight years and a half she became a State, with her population more than quadrupled, having 95,588 inhabitants. Thirty-eight years have passed and now there are more than a million and three-quarters of people within her borders.

With less waste and more tillable land than any State in the Union, with a coal area only excelled by three other States, with the intelligence of the people excelled by those of no State in the Union, for in comparative ability of the population to read, Iowa stands first among all the States, while only one exceeds her in ability to write; with an entire State and local debt of \$4.90 per capita less than any other State, with one exception, and a State tax of but two mills on a dollar; with a central geographical position in the Republic; with an aggregate of production, in proportion to population, without a parallel anywhere or any time; with scarcely a church known to the Christian religion without a representative organization in our midst; with a smaller ratio of prisoners to population than any other State in the Union, with one exception; with six hundred and forty-three newspapers; with an assessed valuation of property of \$591,325,848; producing one-third of all the butter made in this country; with railroad facilities unsurpassed, and of an assessed valuation of \$2,500,000, and under control of a State commission; with a system of education in her common schools, universities, and colleges nowhere surpassed, and with a healthfulness of climate which can neither be doubted nor questioned, it is after all not a matter of surprise that the literal and original meaning of the Indian word, Iowa, has been realized in its splendid condition to-day, and

her people and visitors cordially unite in saying "THIS IS THE PLACE."

As has been said, but a cursory idea can be conveyed in these pages as to the workings of this Bureau, but enough, perhaps, can be shown to enable the reader to form an idea as to its plans and results sought to be attained. All the information is obtained upon blanks sent out by the commissioner and thus far a cordial support has been given him. The following tables are but partial ones, but give a correct idea of much more complete ones to be published in the First Biennial Report of the office. For example, the following table gives wages, hours of employment, cost of living, etc., among working men, and a comparison with several other States:

STATES.	Carpenter's average daily wages.		Plasterer's average daily wages.		Mason's average daily wages.		Painter's average daily wages.		Harness-maker's av. daily wages.		Laborer's average daily wages.		Blacksmith's average daily wages.		Percent of working men owning homes.		*Total av. earnings by head of family for a year.		Total av. expenses of a family for a year.	
Massachusetts	2.25	\$	2.50	\$	2.50	\$	2.50	\$	2.25	\$	1.25	\$	2.50	\$	...	...	687	\$	754	
Pennsylvania	2.04		2.75		2.40		2.07		2.31		1.23		2.43		1.3		618		514	
Ohio	2.31		2.98		2.85		2.10		1.66		1.50		2.10		2.7		700		520	
Illinois	2.27		3.00		2.68		2.00		1.66		1.50		2.50		3.7		655			
Michigan	2.25		3.00		3.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.70		...		717			
Missouri	2.66 ² / ₃		3.25		4.16		2.15		1.58		1.41		2.70		5.7		768			
Iowa	2.25		3.67 ¹ / ₃		3.66		2.50		2.00		1.45		2.80		...		786		400	
England	1.40		1.35		1.35		1.20		...		.83 ¹ / ₃		1.23		...		...

*Average daily wages estimated for three hundred days.

It will be seen that the average yearly cost of living is \$114 less than Ohio, which is next to Iowa. This is accounted for from the fact that fuel, meat, and flour—the three great staples of life—are in great abundance here. The first two in our very midst, and the geographical position of Iowa, with reference to Minnesota, Kansas, and Dakota—the wheat fields of the world—giving her remarkable facilities for cheaply adding this staple to our own great granaries.

The following shows a few of Iowa's farms with value, acreage and rental:

Sixteen returns show an average acreage of 434 each, valued at \$8,000; annual rental \$1,000.

Twenty returns show an average acreage of 268 each, valued at \$5,000; annual rental \$268.

Twenty-eight returns show an average acreage of 388 each, valued at \$1,000; annual rental \$170.

Twenty returns show an average acreage of 165 each, valued at \$3,200; annual rental \$320.

Sixteen returns show an average acreage of 163 each, valued at \$3,000; annual rental \$290.

Twenty returns show an average acreage of 200 each, valued at \$2,900; annual rental \$200.

A large per cent of the farms in Iowa rent for two fifths, and a greater number for one third the crops produced.

TEACHERS.

Quite a large number of reports have been received from teachers in the State, and the following interesting figures are collected from replies to a series of questions:

Average yearly cost of living, \$306.06.

Average monthly wages, \$47.00.

Of those reporting, 4¹/₂ per cent have not accumulated any savings, while 66 per cent have done so, and but 1¹/₃ per cent have run in debt. To the question, "total number wholly or partially dependent on you for support," the answers varied, from 1 to 7, with an average of 4.

FARM LABOR.

Av. wages when employed by, the year.		During haying season.		During harvest season.		At other times but not by the year.	
Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Daily.	Monthly	Daily.	Monthly	Daily.
\$19.23	\$304.29	\$25.79	\$1.29	\$29.18	\$1.70	\$18.82	.98.

These tables give an idea of the work being done. In addition to this, investigation is being made of the questions of industrial education, convict labor, strikes, arbitration and conciliative labor organizations, sites offering special advantages for location of manufacturing and other industries, etc. That no more rapid advancement has been made towards the solution of the mighty problem of labor and capital, to the satisfaction of both classes represented, has been due to the fact that reliable information has been lacking. The highest type of thought and intellect is absolutely barren of results in this direction, without facts as a basis. No solution, of this question can ever be reached without reliable statistics, from which alone can be evolved reasonable and tangible propositions. Disasters to capital, men deprived of work by the closing of work shops, mines or factories, or by their own volition based upon disharmony between employer and employed, can only be averted by reasoning founded on statistical facts at once positive and indisputable, and with a view to place labor and capital in reciprocal relations—their true positions—the one dependent upon the other for healthful life and growth, have these bureaus of labor statistics been created, and it is hoped and believed that that of Iowa will be productive of much good in this direction.

THE FARM AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

RELATION OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING—CONDITION OF IOWA FARMERS—AVENUES FOR SKILLED FARMERS—MANUFACTURE OF OUR RAW PRODUCTS—BRAIN WORK AND SKILLED LABOR—HOME MARKETS—THE COMPLETE STATE.

BY HON. JAMES WILSON, OF TRAER.

The flocks and herds of Iowa are growing in number and improving in quality as the flocks and herds of no other State are; and while the distance to be gone over between the poorest and best is almost infinite, yet the point reached by the average is so advanced as to require the support of other industries. The grains of Iowa, in quality and magnitude, have increased so fast that few States compare well with us in either, and grain growing has been pushed so fast and far that it requires the support of other industries to assure its continuance.

The best interests of the shepherd requires that the fleece be woven beside the flock. The best interests of the man that rears cattle require that the bullocks be slaughtered within his hearing. The best interests of the grain-raiser require that the grain be all consumed in his presence.

This is a commercial era. Commerce animates agriculture. The fine breeds of animals that we bring from abroad were called for to meet the wants of factory towns that began to grow after the Napoleonic wars, and the commerce of those countries sought every sea, as ours does now. Four-fifths of our exports are still from the farm, but the shop is becoming a great factor in our foreign commerce. The good prices the farmer gets are only guaranteed by the wants of men outside of agricultural pursuits. We sell eight per cent of our total farm products abroad; and if farm products increase faster than the demands of the people at home outside of the farm, our markets will be precarious, as foreign demand depends so much on ability to buy. Every consider-

ation embracing the welfare of the farmer requires the diversification of products on the prairie. Times are propitious. The present industries will supply the means. There is no direction in which the activity of vigorous men can get promise of surer returns.

While we sell abroad we should only sell what is as valuable as skill can make it; but it should be the aim of every American to encourage industries that will consume everything the farm produces, and sell the results of skill from the factory.

The conditions under which Iowa farmers work are more advantageous than have attached to tillers of the soil in the Eastern or Southern States, or in any part of Europe. Not only is substantial wealth within their easy reach, but also higher mental enlightenment than history has told of the husbandman. The precepts of Christianity have emancipated the tiller of the soil in the Old World, but the soil remains in the possession of the strong hand, and to this day in the best farming districts superior culture only makes greater luxury possible to the landlord, while a bare living is all the tenant receives. In the Eastern States of our country the soil is poor, yielding but a respectable living to the most industrious.

Under none of these conditions can a commonwealth rise to the plane possible to Iowa. Every source of wealth possible to farmers in our latitude throughout the world is guaranteed to us. We have but to look at Great Britain and estimate her income from her flocks and herds, and reflect that not only are greater incomes within our reach from that source, but that the disposal of these incomes is within our power. We trace the prosperity of New England to its source, and find the forge, the loom, and the anvil. We can light the fires in the forge, put motion in the loom, and start the echoes of the anvil. Heretofore we have been laying the foundations; they have been laid in strength, broad and deep; their massive proportions are just at the surface; the growth will be

more visible in future. The disadvantage at which the farmer worked is about overcome. Productive Iowa has paid for non-resident lands; paid off mortgages; created home capital; lowered interest rates; is preparing pastures and stocking them; erecting comfortable houses, and convenient farm steadings; inviting railways every ten miles; packing and canning meats and vegetables; instituting creameries; building machinery; making paper; pressing oil; making work for educated minds, and educating minds for the great work just ahead. The refrigerator car now attached to the daily train virtually places the Iowa dairy beside the Eastern dairy. The manufacture of farm machinery at home retains all the profits of the business in the State.

These activities become possible as money becomes cheaper; money will still become cheaper as year by year the farmer receives from abroad the price of his surplus crops. Heretofore in laying the foundations of our prosperity, yearly incomes were swallowed out of sight; they are more easily seen now. A vessel crosses the Atlantic with a million in gold; it hies on till it reaches the farmer who sent something from the farm to get it; it began to come and stay in 1873. Can any one tell when it will cease coming?

It does not have to return for debts; we do not support a standing army with it; we do not waste it on wars to gratify regal ambition; it is the per diem of a unique farm economy where the pay is ample and all at the disposal of the worker. The income is stupendous. What will we do with it? Every year will add to it; the last debt will be paid, and still the surplus will be great; fields will be fully stocked, and will only add to the growing income. Factories will work up straw and rags into paper on which the daily and weekly press of the country will be printed, and utilize the fiber of the flax crop now wasting; and still the deep soil of Iowa will yield more than the State needs. Our corporation debts from abroad will come home with our last national bond, and lodge in Iowa—where

even now some millions are held, and still the surplus of the finest farming country in the world, farmed by the most intelligent and virtuous people, will only increase the incomes of its proprietors. With the surplus from like States in the Mississippi Valley, it will overflow the continent and build our much needed merchant marine.

It is a financial maxim, that "a rich soil managed by an intelligent people, produces more wealth than its cultivation requires."

It is the boast to-day of Iowa men, that our State leads in the production of Indian corn. That speaks well for our soil and climate, but says very little for us. Our corn goes to Europe to make milk and meats, giving as much profit to those who feed it as to those who raise it. Its carriage hence costs more than its price here. Our future activities will save both the cost of transportation and the profit of the foreign feeder, because everything produced abroad from our corn can be produced here.

Iowa grains and grasses make prime butter, but how little is made. Any two counties in Iowa could make more butter than is made in the whole State. We tell the world that we shipped 30,000,000 bushels of corn to Chicago last year. That advertises two things. First, that Iowa can raise great crops of corn, but for some reason does not know how to exhaust the profits that are in the crops. Our 40,000,000 bushels of wheat are sold; the Eastern dairyman makes as much butter from the bran as we get for the wheat. The avenues for skilled farmers are not at all filled. It is only becoming possible to farm profitably on the prairies. Our future activities will include the manufacture of our own sugar. It is estimated that we pay \$6,000,000 annually for this article of domestic economy, while Iowa will grow beets or cane to perfection. Six million dollars in premiums are offered to the manufacture of sugar.

The farm requires the mechanic within reach who makes what the farmer uses, but

does not make. We are just now producing and exporting enormously—and production is only just begun. Not one farmer in ten has his place fully stocked, but this is being done rapidly. Wisdom indicates that prompt attention be given to the diversification of industry. There is no village of 1,000 inhabitants but can begin the manufacture of some of our raw products. When the price of the present crops comes to us money will be plentier than we ever saw it, and cheaper. Every well settled neighborhood can prepare to make its own machinery in competition with Ohio; make oil from flax seed in competition with the flax seed of Calcutta; or work up its flax fibre in competition with the fibre of Russia. Every county in Iowa can make brown paper more cheaply than it can be made elsewhere, the principal material being so much cheaper. If our pioneer institutions live at all, denser population, cheaper money and more skilled laborers will give them profits and invite competition. These things are what make farming profitable.

Our farm incomes are assured; twenty-five years of uniformly good crops prove this. These incomes will be liberally expended to sustain an advancing civilization; the highest good of the State requires that they be expended as much as possible at home. Skill and capital are necessary in condensing raw materials, and capital seems to be forthcoming sooner than skill. The needed additions to our population are men who are familiar with the handicraft of the factory, instead of the family with the covered wagon, the yellow dog, shot gun, breachy cow and frying pan, that moves this year to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, labeled "Kansas or Bust," and next year is back, labeled "Busted." The addition to any well settled country of a factory of any kind that employs help and works up the raw material wasting in our fields or lying idle in our mines is worth more than a hundred more farmers who only labor to increase our surplus of heavy, low priced articles.

The wants of agricultural Iowa change, and close observation is required to note them. Manufactures should be planted and nursed as we planted and nursed our orchards, and no neighborhood of farmers should neglect to have a beginning made in their midst. A sentiment in favor of diversified industry should be disseminated, just as a sentiment in favor of free schools needed dissemination at one time. There is plenty of water power in Iowa to turn the wheels to make every article the farm and family need, as well as to work up our raw material. Enterprising man has far more to do with the location of the work-shop than material advantages have. The iron ore of Missouri goes to Pittsburg to be smelted, while the coal fields of Iowa and Illinois are more convenient. Cotton from the Gulf States goes to New England to be spun, while Southern streams run idle. English work shops presumed to buy the world's raw material and sell the world the manufactured article.

We must find brain work for the graduates of our academies and colleges. The manufacture of all the high priced goods we get in exchange for our farm surplus is giving employment to high priced skill abroad. We want high priced men to live here. The inauguration of diversification will open up many new fields to educated young people who have but one aim at present. Up to this time the intelligent farmer has been the best paid man in Iowa, but there is a visible limit to the gains of any farmer, while the strong man who devotes a lifetime to the building up of some condensing process, reaches with his goods, not only over the continent, but to the ends of the earth.

The foundations of national prosperity must be effectually laid.

The home market invites tens of thousands of mechanics and operators.

A complete State, with all the industries in full activity, is the aim of every comprehensive mind.

The farmer accomplishes much, but is idle nearly half the year. A people en-

tirely devoted to one industry is dependent on other people for everything else. Is it possible for a people to reach the highest intellectual heights when activity has play in only one direction?

If Iowa turned all her productions into the most costly form they ever reach, the income of the State would be more than doubled. A certain quality of heroism is required to transform our educated young men who look for eminence through genteel occupations that never soil the glove or boot, into masters of creameries, sugar mills, machine factories, canneries, paper mills, woolen mills, glass works, foundries, and the like, where the successful man understands every detail, and can put his hand to any part of the work when occasion requires, though dust, stains, and grease proclaim his vocation to the world.

The mines of the Sierras never offered so inviting roads to future wealth as the coming activities of Iowa offer to well educated men. The farmer has made all things ready; the State overflows; our raw material forms the basis of wealth to thousands outside of the State, as John Milton's great work furnished ideas to a host of plagiarists before the world gave it recognition.

Iowa is now the new Massachusetts in her care of education; the new Kentucky in her fine cattle; the new Georgia in the number of hogs; the new Illinois in the extent of her corn fields; the new New York in the volume of her wheat; the new Sparta in the bravery of her soldiers; the new Ireland in her gallantry to women; the new Scotland in her reverence for Deity; the new England in her straightforwardness; the new Germany in her thrift, surpassing all her prototypes. We must add to her attributes. Future Iowa must rival Sheffield and Lowell in mechanical industry, and Oxford and Harvard in scholarship.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF IOWA—LEGISLATIVE CONTROL—BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—STATISTICS—PERSONAL MENTION OF THE ROADS—TRANSPORTATION BY THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

The prosperity and development of a State is essentially dependent upon its means of transportation, and to our railroads is due more than to any other single agency, the present prosperity of Iowa. The attractions which Iowa presents to enterprise, capital and skilled labor, with all her natural elements of productive wealth, have been developed by the greatest river navigation and the best system of railroads existing in any state in the Union. The benefits which are derived from railroad communication are untold, and can only be realized when we remember that civilization and improvement of all kinds follow the iron horse, and as if by magic, towns and villages spring up in its wake. The building of railroads assisted greatly in the development of our State by furnishing convenient markets for the farmer. Iowa is to-day traversed by railroads in almost every direction, while the work of building new lines is steadily progressing, and this wonderful advance in the construction of railroads indicates the confidence which capitalists entertain in regard to the future of our State. Indeed there are very few states in the Union, if any, in which railroad building has been pursued with such energy as in Iowa. The great national highways across the continent pass directly through the State, affording our people access to the principal markets of the world. From these roads, branches deflect in all directions, until with these and her north and south lines and their branches, there remains not a county in the entire State which has not one or more railroads.

In the spring of 1855 the first locomotive and cars were introduced within the

borders of our State at Davenport. In 1856 Congress made a munificent grant of lands to the State, to aid in the building of railroads, which in turn, was granted by the State to various companies for the construction of lines in different directions throughout Iowa. For several years thereafter progress in railroad building was slow, owing to the financial depression in 1857-58, and the civil war which followed so soon afterward, and it was not until after the close of the war that the increased demand for transportation facilities necessitated the more rapid building of railroads. The benefit derived from these commercial highways is two-fold. Not only are the people of the State afforded an easy communication with the great markets of the country, but when it is understood that these great corporations are subject to local and State taxation, and that they pay into the treasury of the State a large amount annually, it will be seen that the burden of the taxpayer is lessened thereby. The railroads of the State are subject to legislative control, so that the General Assembly has the power to fix the maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight on the various lines and to prevent unjust discrimination between points on the same line. The interests of the people are guarded by a board of railroad commissioners, consisting of three persons, appointed by the governor for the term of three years, and whose duty it is to adjust those differences which may arise between the people and railroad companies, or between one company and another, hearing and determining complaints, inquiring and recommending, and up to this time its recommendations have been heeded. It is to be taken for granted that the public appreciate the great convenience of the railroads as well as the fact that they have been indispensable in the development of our State, and there is no reason for, and we believe there is no real antagonism of interests between our people and the railroad companies, although there have been misapprehensions on both sides, though perhaps no more than

arises in other business relations of the same magnitude, yet they are each interested in the prosperity of the other, as a broad and comprehensive view of the rights of each reveals. The management of the railroads of Iowa has been wise and judicious, and in their endeavors to promote the prosperity of their respective companies they have been important factors in the development of our wonderful resources.

The accidents were less in the aggregate last year than in the year previous, and will probably be still less in the future, owing to the exercise of greater precautions and the improvements made for the safety of the traveling public, as well as of employes. The companies are endeavoring to do all in their power to accommodate the public in the improvement of their roads and in handsome, convenient and comfortable cars, and the roads doing business in Iowa are unexcelled both in equipment and management.

The last annual report of the railroad commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1884, gives the railroads of Iowa at that time 7,249.25 miles in operation. Total amount of side track was 877.16 miles. Fifty per cent. of the roads in Iowa, exclusive of sidings, were of steel rails. We can safely estimate from the number of miles known to have been built since June 30th, that we have in Iowa to-day (Jan. 1, 1885), a total of 7,500 miles of road.

The total number of locomotives reported is 3,253. The weight of standard gauge engines varies from thirty to seventy tons; of narrow gauge, from seventeen to twenty-five tons. The total number of cars is reported as 103,337; of these, 1,328 are passenger cars, 790 baggage cars, and 180 parlor, sleeping, and dining cars, 60,344 box freight cars, 10,727 stock cars, 22,128 platform and coal cars, 7,840 other cars.

The total number of stations reported in Iowa is 1,178.

The total number of persons employed regularly in operating the roads of State is

26,731. The amount paid them for their services is \$13,970,661.65.

The gross earnings of all the roads for the year, passenger, mail, and express were \$9,248,818 01, freight and miscellaneous, \$25,184,536.76. The operating expenses were \$22,827,450.50, leaving the net earnings for the year \$11,511,572.98.

The total amount of taxes paid by the companies on their lines in the State was \$881,149 36, which is 7 per cent of the net earnings.

IOWA TONNAGE CLASSIFIED.

ARTICLES.	Tons.	Per cent.
Grain.....	2,629,572	21.75
Flour.....	406,935	3.33
Provisions.....	173,499	1.46
Animals.....	1,034,561	8.59
Other agricultural products.....	199,603	1.68
Lumber and forest products.....	1,660,089	13.78
Coal.....	2,970,786	24.69
Lime, cement, etc.....	123,971	1.04
Salt.....	78,459	0.65
Oil and petroleum.....	40,002	0.33
Iron and castings.....	225,549	1.89
Stone and brick.....	347,886	2.89
Manufactures.....	225,490	1.89
Merchandise and other articles not enumerated.....	1,924,593	15.98
Total.....	12,041,247	100.00

Deducting from this amount for freight twice reported from the short lines to the trunk lines, estimated by the commissioners, 802,224 tons, we have the entire Iowa tonnage of 11,239,023. "Applying, as we did last year, the canal valuation, products of the forest, \$20 per ton; the product of animals, \$150 per ton; vegetable product, \$40 per ton; other agricultural products, \$40 per ton; manufactures, \$25 per ton; merchandise, \$250 per ton; other articles at \$20 per ton, we have a total value for the tonnage transported by the Iowa railroads of \$817,319,681. This is simply an approximation, but it gives an idea of the magnitude of the commerce that is moved by rail in the State.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.

"During the year ending June 30, 1884, one hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed. Of these six were passengers, seventy-two employes, and fifty-one others not connected with the roads or their over-

ations. Nine by derailments, three by collision, eleven caught in frogs, eight in coupling cars, ten falling from trains, eleven from getting on and off cars while in motion, seven at highway crossings, thirty-four from miscellaneous causes, four from stealing rides, nine while intoxicated, twenty-four walking on track, and two suicides. There were four hundred and forty-nine persons injured during the year. Of these forty-seven were passengers, three hundred and forty-three employes, and fifty-nine others. Of these thirty-two were by derailment, nine by collisions, one caught in frog, one hundred and nine coupling cars, fifty-seven falling from trains, fifty-nine getting on and off trains while in motion, ten at highway crossings, one hundred and thirty-eight from miscellaneous causes, six from overhead obstructions, seven from stealing rides, fifteen from walking on track, and six while intoxicated.

During the existence of this Board, since 1873, there have been reported killed in Iowa while coupling cars, 108 persons; injured, 665. This fearful loss of life and terrible amount of personal injury is not confined by any means to this State; the above is not far from the average reported by most of the States. Mr. Innis, the Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, made last year an interesting summary of accidents, carrying out the percentage of accidents to the mileage in the different States, and we think that of Iowa was below the general average. If this be correct, during the period our Board has been in existence, there have been in the United States not less than 1,836 persons killed and 11,305 injured from coupling cars alone. This fearful slaughter has concentrated the inventive genius of the age upon some method by which cars can be coupled and uncoupled without going between them. This matter has been the subject of discussion in the railway journals and gatherings of master car-builders for some years. The first legislative enactment with regard to it that seemed to reach anything like a practical result, was the fol-

lowing, passed by the General Assembly of Massachusetts:

Chapter 222, Acts of 1884, requiring Railroad Companies to use safety couplers on freight cars.

Be it enacted, etc.:

SECTION 1. Every railroad company operating a railroad or any portion of a railroad wholly or partly within this State, shall place upon every freight car hereafter constructed or purchased by said corporation and upon every freight car owned by such corporation, of which the coupler or draw-bar is repaired by it with intent to use such car, such forms or form of automatic or other safety coupler at each end thereof, as the Board of Railroad Commissioners may prescribe after examination and test of the same, and the Railroad Commissioners may annul any recommendation made by them.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act may be enforced by the supreme judicial court on application of the attorney general.

SEC. 3. So much of this act as relates to the examination and test shall take effect upon its passage, and the same shall take full effect on the first day of March next.

Approved May 8, 1884.

On the 25th of September, the railroad commissioners of the State after giving general notice, invited inventors to be present at a meeting of the board and submit for inspection and test such plans, models or couplers as in their judgment would remedy existing evils. There were present on invitation a number of experts, master car builders and railroad commissioners from several States, among the latter one member of the Iowa commission. On the list of applications to be heard there were one hundred and seventy-eight names; probably not more than one hundred and forty appeared in person or by attorney to advocate the merits of their inventions. The commissioners examined carefully every plan and every model offered, heard fully all the arguments made for each invention with the particulars of its merits, and as far as the

parties were able to arrange for practical tests, saw their working upon the cars. The conviction forced itself upon the minds of those who witnessed the tests that there were a number of couplers whose claims were presented that if applied, would prevent the accidents that had become so frequent.

On December 5th they issued the following circular:

The board of railroad commissioners, acting under chapter 222, of the acts of 1884, "requiring railroad companies to use safety couplers on freight cars," prescribe the forms of couplers herein named to be placed upon freight cars on and after March 1, 1885, according to the provisions of said chapter, viz:

The Janney car coupler for freight cars.

The Hillard automatic freight coupler.

The Cowell freight coupler.

The United States automatic coupler.

The Ames automatic coupler.

It is in the State of Massachusetts that so far as this country is concerned the railway commissioner system originated, and it is but simple justice to say that here the system has reached its highest efficiency. The views of that commission on the questions that have arisen between the public and the corporations have been studied by railroad officers and attorneys, by the members of legislative bodies and by commissions all over the country, and it seems fitting that here should originate a reform in one branch of railway service that will save annually the lives of hundreds and the crippling of thousands of active, vigorous young men at the period of life when their personal services are the most valuable. We look for the action of Massachusetts to be followed everywhere, either by the voluntary act of the railway companies or by legislative enactment, until the appalling list of killed and injured from this cause shall belong to the past."

We are glad the Iowa commissioners have given to the public this information

in regard to automatic couplers for freight cars, and as they suggest that the foregoing list might with propriety have been enlarged, we feel confident that had the "Springer automatic car coupler" been presented for examination and test, it would have been included in the above list, as it combines skill and safety with the utmost precision of execution, with no pins or links to be lost, overcoming the objections heretofore brought against many others.

RAILROADS IN IOWA.

The following list shows the railroad companies of the State, giving the number of miles operated by each company, and the number of miles in Iowa; the officers of the company, and their address. (In giving branches of roads, we give only the number of miles included in Iowa.)

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN COMPANY

operates 702 miles of road, of which 688 miles are in Iowa. About 241 miles of this is main line, and 447 miles are branches, which are as follows: Milwaukee division, from Linn to Postville; Muscatine division, from Muscatine to Riverside; Pacific division, from Vinton to Holland; Iowa City division, from Elmira to What Cheer, and Thornburg to Montezuma. Iowa Falls division, from Holland to Worthington, and a branch from Noel to Clinton. The officers of this company are, C. J. Ives, president and general superintendent; John E. Utt, general freight agent. The general offices are at Cedar Rapids.

THE CENTRAL IOWA COMPANY

operates about 416 miles of road, all in Iowa. 189 miles of this is main line, and about 225 miles are branches, as follows: Muchakinock branch, Belmond branch, Story City branch, State Center branch, Montezuma branch, Newton branch, and Eastern Division branch. The officers of the company are, E. L. Dudley, superintendent; J. P. Nourse, general passenger and ticket agent; H. L. Shute, general freight

agent. The general offices are located at Marshalltown.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY COMPANY

operates about 4,368 miles of road, of which 818 miles are in Iowa. The length of main line in the State is 295 miles, and 523 miles are in branches, which are as follows: Burlington to Keokuk, Albia to Des Moines, Albia to Moravia, Chariton to Grant City, Bethany Junction to Albany, Chariton to Indianola, Creston to Hopkins, Villisca Junction to Burlington Junction, Creston to Fontanelle, Clarinda to Northboro, Red Oak to East Nebraska City, Red Oak to Griswold, Hastings to Sidney, Hastings to Carson. The officers of the road are as follows: President, C. E. Perkins, Burlington; general manager, T. J. Potter, Chicago; general passenger agent, Perceval Lowell, Chicago; general freight agent, E. P. Ripley, Chicago. General offices at Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO, IOWA AND DAKOTA ROAD includes twenty-seven miles of track. John Porter, general manager, Eldora, Iowa.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL COMPANY

has 4,514 miles of road, including 1,320 miles in Iowa, consisting of the following roads: Savanna to Sabula, Sabula to Marion, Marion to Council Bluffs, Marion to Cedar Rapids, Davenport to Jackson Junction, Eldridge to Maquoketa, Farley to Paralta, Clinton to Elk River Junction, Sabula Junction to La Crescent, Turkey River Junction to West Union, Bellevue to Cascade, Waukon Junction to Waukon, McGregor to Minneapolis, Conover to Decorah, Beulah Junction to Stulta, Calmar to Chamberlain, Mason City to Austin, Emmetsburgh to Estherville, Spencer to Okoboji, Sioux City to Yankton, Rock Valley to Eden, Elk Point to Sioux Falls, and Ottumwa line. The officers of this company are, S. S. Merrill, general manager; J. T. Clarke, general superintendent; A. V. H. Carpenter, general passenger

agent; A. C. Bird, general freight agent. General offices at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC COMPANY

operates 1,380 miles of road, of which 918 are in Iowa. This includes 318 miles of main line and about 600 miles of branches, which are as follows: Davenport to Knoxville, Washington to Leavenworth, Wilton to Muscatine, Atlantic to Audubon, Des Moines to Winterset and Indianola, Avoca to Harlan, Newton to Monroe, Atlantic to Griswold, Mt. Zion to Keosauqua, Menlo to Guthrie Center, Avoca to Carson, and Des Moines to Keokuk. The officers of the company are: General manager, R. R. Cable, Chicago; general superintendent, A. Kimball, Chicago; assistant general superintendent, H. F. Royce, Davenport; general passenger and ticket agent, E. St. John, Chicago; general freight agent, W. M. Sage, Chicago; superintendent Iowa division, John Givin, Des Moines. General offices, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN COMPANY

operates 3,584 miles of road, including 1,022 miles in Iowa. The main line in Iowa is 354 miles long, with 667 miles of branches. These branches are from Clinton to Lyons, Lyons to Anamosa, Maple River Junction to Mapleton, Wall Lake to Holstein, Des Moines to Ames, Carroll to Kirkman, Manning to Audubon, Stanwood to Tipton, Tama to Elmore, Jewell Junction to Lake City, Eagle Grove to Hawarden. The officers are Marvin Hughitt, general manager; W. S. Stennett, assistant general manager; C. C. Wheeler, general superintendent; R. S. Hair, general passenger agent. General offices, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA COMPANY

operates 1,142 miles of road, of which 100 miles are in Iowa. Of this, 59 miles are main line and 41 miles branches. The officers of this company are John M. Whitman, general superintendent; T. W. Teasdale, general passenger agent; J. H. Hil-

and, general traffic manager. General offices, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CROOKED CREEK COMPANY
operates eight and one-half miles in Iowa, and the officers are, W. C. Willson, Webster City, general manager; George W. Post, Lehigh, general freight and passenger agent.

THE DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE COMPANY
have 138 miles of road, all in Iowa. The officers are C. N. Gilmore, superintendent; G. W. Ogilvie, general freight and passenger agent. General offices, Des Moines.

THE DUBUQUE AND DAKOTA COMPANY
have 63 miles of road, all in Iowa. The officers are C. H. Booth, Dubuque, manager; A. C. Goodrich, Hampton, superintendent, and W. S. Couch, Dubuque, general passenger and ticket agent.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND KANSAS CITY
operates 191 miles of road, including 116 miles in Iowa. The officers are W. W. Baldwin, Burlington, president; R. Law, Keokuk, general superintendent and J. H. Best, Jr., Keokuk, general freight and ticket agent.

THE HUMESTON AND SHENANDOAH ROAD
extends a distance of 112 miles in Iowa, and the officers are as follows: W. W. Baldwin, Burlington, president; C. H. Warren, superintendent; H. S. Nelson, general freight and passenger agent. General offices, Clarinda, Iowa.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY
operates under lease or contract three roads in Iowa, viz: the Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Sioux City, and Cedar Falls and Minnesota. aggregating 402 miles. The officers are, E. T. Jeffery, general superintendent; A. H. Hanson, general passenger agent; Horace Tucker, general freight agent. General offices, Chicago, Ill. D. W. Parker, Dubuque, superintendent Iowa division.

THE KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS COMPANY
operates 312 miles of road, of which 58

miles are in Iowa. The officers are J. F. Barnard, general manager; J. R. Hardy, superintendent; A. C. Dawes, general passenger and ticket agent, and E. J. Sword, general freight agent. General offices, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS COMPANY.
operates 420 miles of road, including 141 miles in Iowa. The officers are R. R. Cable, president; T. E. Clark, superintendent; S. F. Boyd, general passenger and ticket agent; J. A. Hanley, general freight agent. General offices, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THE OTTUMWA AND KIRKVILLE COMPANY
operates 12 miles of road in Iowa. The officers are T. J. Potter, Chicago, President; H. L. Waterman, Kirkville, general manager.

THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC COMPANY
operates about 419 miles of road, which includes 80 miles in Iowa. The officers are P. E. Hall, Cedar Rapids, general manager; C. M. Lawler, Missouri Valley, general superintendent; J. R. Buchanan, Missouri Valley, general passenger agent; K. C. Morehouse, Missouri Valley, general freight agent.

THE ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND NORTHWESTERN COMPANY
operates 186 miles of road, 52 miles being in Iowa. The officers are, W. W. Baldwin, Burlington, president; R. Law, Keokuk, general superintendent; J. H. Best, Jr., Keokuk, general freight and passenger agent.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC COMPANY
has 3,482 miles of road, 384 miles of which are in Iowa, being 46 miles of the main line, 338 of branches. The Iowa branches are Pattansburg to Council Bluffs, Roseberry to Clarinda, Alexandria to Humeston, Relay to Albia, Des Moines to Clive, Clive to Fonda, Albia to Des Moines. The officers of the company are, A. A. Talmage, general manager; F. Chandler, general passenger agent; M.

Knight, general freight agent. General offices, St. Louis, Mo.

THE WISCONSIN, IOWA AND NEBRASKA has 113 miles of road in Iowa. The officers are, B. L. Harding, Des Moines, general manager; G. C. McMichael, Marshalltown, superintendent, and W. T. Block, Des Moines, general freight and passenger agent.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.

THE BURLINGTON AND NORTHWESTERN operates 104 miles of road, all in Iowa. The officers are, T. W. Barhydt, president; E. S. Edger, superintendent, general freight and passenger agent. General offices, Burlington.

THE BURLINGTON AND WESTERN COMPANY

operates forty-seven miles of road from Winfield to Martinsburg, and thirty-four miles leased from other companies, making a total of eighty-one miles, all in Iowa. The officers are, T. W. Barhydt, president; E. S. Edger, superintendent and general freight and ticket agent. General offices, Burlington.

THE DES MOINES, OSCEOLA AND SOUTHERN road extends a distance of 112 miles from Des Moines southwest. The officers are, B. L. Harding, president; W. T. Block, general passenger and freight agent. General offices, Des Moines.

THE FT. MADISON AND NORTHWESTERN road extends from Ft. Madison to Birmingham, forty-one miles. The officers are, Henry Ketchum, president; S. B. Kenrick, superintendent and general ticket and freight agent. General offices, Ft. Madison.

THE ST. LOUIS, DES MOINES AND NORTHERN road comprises forty-one miles. C. F. Meek, superintendent. General offices, Des Moines.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

In giving the facilities in our State for transportation, our rivers should have special mention, as water competition is

of great importance in regulating freights

Before the era of railroads, the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were the principal outlets for the products of our State. The length of the Iowa boundary on the Mississippi is 365 miles, and the Missouri washes the western border a distance of 364 miles. These channels of transportation were then busy highways, and did much to hasten the settlement of Iowa, while they still afford an outlet to southern markets, and during the warm season the traffic is good.

Of late years the government has expended large sums of money in improving the navigation of these rivers. Since the government has, at great expense, constructed a ship canal around the Lower Rapids of the Mississippi at Keokuk, which is a grand display of engineering skill, the navigation of the river has been greatly facilitated. Large sums have also been appropriated for the improvement of the channel and banks of the Missouri, but navigation is not as good as on the Mississippi, owing to the variations in the channel and banks, which in many places are almost constantly changing. It is a more rapid stream than the Mississippi, the fall being so much greater, rendering navigation more difficult and dangerous. Notwithstanding the building of north and south roads along these rivers, they still do considerable business and will always compete for heavy freights, thereby largely benefitting the commerce of our State. Many fine steamers, elegantly fitted up for the comfort of passengers who prefer traveling by water for ease and comfort, ply these waters, and these boats are also well arranged for carrying freights.

The speed made by our railroad trains will necessarily draw the bulk of the travel and lighter freights, while the cheap rates by river will secure heavy freights. In transporting our surplus products of the farm and factory, designed for the markets of the world, the reduction in cost by water appears likely to exert a salutary regulating influence over

freight rates charged by rail to the seaboard. It will be seen that with the advantages of the great east and west trunk lines, with the north and south roads all competing for the business, and with steamers on river and ocean, our people can rest assured that they will have the lowest rates to the seaboard, thereby insuring future prosperity and the fuller development of our industrial resources.

EDUCATIONAL INTER-ESTS.

EDUCATION THE CORNER STONE OF IOWA'S PROSPERITY—IOWA'S EDUCATIONAL RANK IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—PAPER ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA, BY HON. J. W. AKERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There is no subject connected with our progress and civilization, in which our people have taken a deeper interest than in that of education. While our public schools, which constitute the basis of our progress and intelligence, have especially engaged the attention of our most enterprising citizens and legislators, they have also liberally encouraged the higher institutions of learning, as is shown by our numerous seminaries, colleges and universities. Iowa has education for her corner stone, upon which she has reared an enduring superstructure. Education is the secret of the great prosperity of our State and the safeguard of her institutions. There is no excuse whatever for a person being uneducated in Iowa, for her counties are dotted over with numerous and excellent school-houses, while the school buildings in the cities are models of elegance and convenience, and these public schools are free to all, rich and poor, irrespective of race, color or religion. There has been manifested a constant and very general determination

to bring the schools of the State to the highest degree of excellence, consonant with sound policy and the development of its material resources. "The Hawkeye never loses sight of his choicest treasure, the public school system, holding its priceless fruits as the best foundation for wealth and happiness, the surest preventive of crime and lawlessness, the greatest promoter of intelligence and virtue, and the best and safest legacy to his children; always studying to perfect it, always ready to incorporate into it whatever experience at home or observation abroad has proved worthy of adoption." As a natural consequence, it is not strange that our young State is so far advanced in all branches of productive industry, that her people are so progressive in character, and that her citizens entertain the highest respect for law and order, for it is a self-evident truth that intelligence makes the best mechanic, the best business man, the best and most law-abiding citizen. The total number of public schools in Iowa is 18,624; the number of graded schools, 530; the total number of school-houses, 13,624; the total number of teachers (female, 16,721, males 5,795), 22,516.

We give the following extract from the Iowa Historical and Comparative Census of 1880, in regard to our educational interests:

"The findings of the census in educational matters, although hardly a revelation to our people, are yet not a little gratifying, as they enable people elsewhere to realize something of the work being done in Iowa in educational matters. In respect to the number of school-houses, Iowa is seen to be fifth, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois only having more. The same States have each more teachers than Iowa. Six States only surpass Iowa in respect of sittings in schools, of value of school property, of outlay for school purposes, and of number of pupils attending school. In respect of the extent of illiteracy, no less than twenty-five States have more persons over ten years of age

unable to read and write. In no State in the Union, except Kansas, having so much as half the amount of population as Iowa, are there so few illiterate persons over ten years of age. In respect of the comparative ability of the population to read, Iowa stands first, and in respect of their ability to write, second, Nebraska only showing better in this particular."

In addition to the public schools, Iowa has many colleges and other higher institutions of learning, which receive a liberal support, and are in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

There are a number of academies and other private schools in the State, some of them with fair endowments already secured, educating thousands of youths; all instructing boys and girls on equal terms, and in the same classes.

Of the educational institutions which are under the care of the State, the State University, located at Iowa City, is under the control of a Board of Regents, appointed by the General Assembly, and is designed to be a part of that system of general education of which the public school is the foundation. This institution is an honor to the State and worthy the position it occupies as the head of the educational system of Iowa. The library of the University contains nearly twenty thousand volumes.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, thirty miles north of Des Moines, upon a tract of 640 acres of land, which is used as an experimental farm. A system of manual labor is connected with the college, and in the several departments various trades and branches of business are taught, and thus the school is not only theoretical in its teaching, but thoroughly practical also. The institution has a library containing about six thousand books.

The State Normal School at Cedar Falls is designed especially for the training of teachers, and is patronized to the limit of its capacity.

The State has provided ample facilities for the education of the blind in the es-

tablishment of a college for this unfortunate class, located at Vinton, where its inmates receive the best care that the State can bestow. An industrial home for the blind is also connected with this institution and under the same management, where blind persons dependent upon their own labor find employment. This department is self-supporting and is conducted without expense to the State.

The institution for the deaf and dumb is established at Council Bluffs, and is under able and efficient management. The inmates are cared for and educated at the expense of the State, for a period of seven years, during which they are provided with board, lodging, washing, mending, books, medicine and medical attendance, clothing when necessary, and transportation to and from the institution free of expense and are also taught a trade by which they can become self-supporting.

Seventy thousand of Iowa's bravest men promptly responded to her call, and sprang to the defense of our government, and twenty thousand of her loyal sons rest in soldiers' graves. The State has not been unmindful of their expression of loyalty, and in her gratitude has provided for the care and education of the children of those who thus gave their lives for their country. The children are taught habits of industry and neatness, are provided with instruction, and allowed to indulge in innocent amusements, with regular hours for work and play. The good influences of the home will be felt in the future, when these children have become men and women, and take their places in society.

The State Reform School, of which the boys' department is located at Eldora, and the girls' department at Mitchellville, is an institution which is productive of great good, and has rescued many children and youth of the State from a life of ignorance and crime to one of usefulness and respectability. The inmates are subjected to a system of intellectual, industrial and moral training, which has resulted in much good to themselves and to society.

The following paper, which gives a clear and concise statement of the condition of our public schools, was prepared by Hon. J. W. Akers, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA.

ORGANIZATION.

Iowa was admitted into the Union under a constitution which makes it the duty of the General Assembly to "encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement," and to "provide for a system of common schools by which a school shall be kept in each district at least three months in every year."

The entire population of the State was then 100,000, with a reported school population of 20,000, and about 400 organized school districts.

It was not until 1848, and after much agitation of the subject by eminent men, that the people were ready for a system of schools wholly free and supported by taxation. A comprehensive bill prepared by Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, was adopted by the General Assembly, March 12, 1858. It made a radical change in the school system. Small districts were replaced by large ones; the rate-bill system, by free schools, to be taught in every sub-district for at least four months each year, and as much longer as the board of directors might determine. The office of county superintendent was created and provision was made for the examination of teachers, the supervision of schools, and the establishment and support of graded and high schools. The management of the permanent school fund was removed from school officers and placed in the hands of those not otherwise officially connected with the public schools. This law awakened enthusiasm among the people and gave a grand impetus to the cause of popular education.

OFFICERS.

A State superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents, boards

of directors for district townships and independent districts, and sub-directors for sub-districts, form the present official staff of the school system.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.—The State superintendency provided for in the constitution of 1846, was supplanted by a State board of education in that of 1857, and again restored by act of March 19, 1864, in accordance with a constitutional clause allowing such change after 1863. The incumbent of this office, elected by the people, holds it for a term of two years. He determines all questions appealed from decisions of county superintendents; is charged with the general supervision of all the county superintendents and all the common schools of the State; files in his office at the seat of government, all papers, reports and public documents transmitted to him; is to keep a fair record of all things belonging to his official work; is to co-operate with county superintendents in organizing and holding normal institutes for the instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach; is to see to the publication and distribution of acts amendatory of the school laws; is to report annually to the State auditor on the 1st of January, the number of persons of school age (5 to 21), in each county, and at each regular session of the State legislature is to report the condition of the common schools of the State, with a detail of any plans he may have matured for the more perfect organization and efficiency of common schools.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—These officers are elected by the people for terms of two years. They have charge of the examining and licensing of teachers for the schools of their respective counties; they decide all questions appealed from boards of directors; they act as organs of communication between the State superintendent and township or district authorities, hold normal institutes, and report annually the condition of the schools and full statistical summary to the State superintendent.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.—

The sub-directors of the several sub-districts compose the township district boards, but if there are no sub-districts three members are chosen at large. This board has general charge of the school matters in their district. It selects sites, builds school-houses, and fixes boundaries for sub-districts. It may establish graded schools, select text books, purchase records, maps, dictionaries, charts and apparatus; but it may not contract debts for that purpose. It chooses its own officers, such as president, secretary and treasurer.

SUB-DIRECTORS.—These officers are chosen annually by the people of the sub-districts. They have charge, subject to the board of directors of the township, of all school matters in their sub-districts.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—The law provides that a civil township shall constitute a school district, and these are divided into sub-districts, usually from six to nine to each township.

There is also a provision by which district townships may be divided into independent districts, and the present tendency is strongly in that direction.

There are now 1,170 district townships, and 8,134 sub-districts. There are 3,205 independent districts, including cities, towns and rural districts.

SCHOOLS.

The law now provides that, in each sub-district, there shall be taught at least one school for not less than twenty-four weeks of five school days each. Graded schools and high schools are also provided for, with normal schools and normal institutes for the better training of teachers, schools for soldiers' orphans, for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the youth that need reformatory training; while beyond all there is a State agricultural and mechanical college and a State university at the head of the school system.

Industrial expositions, to be held in each school once a term or oftener, and to consist of useful articles made by the pu-

pils, are also here an interesting feature authorized and encouraged by law.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The State permanent school fund is derived (1) from 5 per cent on the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within it; (2) the proceeds of the sales of 500,000 acres granted it by the General Government in 1841; (3) the proceeds of escheated estates, and (4) the proceeds of sales of the sixteenth section in each township, or of lands selected in lieu thereof. Amount, 1883, \$4,009,865.52.

A temporary fund for school purposes, to be received and appropriated annually in the same manner as the interest on the permanent fund, is derived from (1) all forfeitures of 10 per cent. authorized to be made for the benefit of the school fund; (2) fines collected for violation of the penal laws; (3) fines collected for non-performance of military duty, and (4) sales of lost goods and estrays.

A county tax for local purposes not to exceed three mills on the dollar, may be levied by the board of supervisors.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The constant and rapid increase in the amount of money expended for school purposes is indisputable evidence of the appreciation of the public schools on the part of the people of the State. In the year 1849 the total expenditures for school purposes were \$44,138; in 1869, \$3,434,822; in 1883, \$5,856,068. With the exception of the semi-annual apportionment, derived largely from the interest on the permanent school fund, these sums were raised by voluntary taxation.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

In the year 1848 there were 105 school houses in the State, and these in the great majority of cases were log houses, and valued at \$14,247, or an average valuation of \$135.

The number of school houses according to the reports of 1883, is now 13,624, and their entire valuation is \$10,430,247.

The following table shows the number of school houses in every county in the State:

COUNTIES.	School houses.	COUNTIES.	School houses.	COUNTIES.	School houses.
Adair.....	136	Floyd.....	118	Monona.....	100
Adams.....	104	Franklin.....	118	Monroe.....	93
Allamakee.....	130	Fremont.....	121	Montgomery.....	110
Appanoose.....	134	Greene.....	136	Muscatine.....	104
Audubon.....	95	Grundy.....	127	O'Brien.....	64
Benton.....	183	Guthrie.....	143	Osceola.....	55
Black Hawk.....	149	Hamilton.....	108	Page.....	130
Boone.....	154	Hancock.....	68	Palo Alto.....	66
Bremer.....	110	Hardin.....	138	Plymouth.....	109
Buchanan.....	144	Harrison.....	131	Pocahontas.....	81
Buena Vista.....	101	Henry.....	111	Polk.....	159
Butler.....	134	Howard.....	90	Pottawattamie.....	237
Calhoun.....	90	Humboldt.....	83	Poweshiek.....	146
Carroll.....	121	Ida.....	82	Ringgold.....	127
Cass.....	144	Iowa.....	141	Sac.....	124
Cedar.....	128	Jackson.....	150	Scott.....	122
Cerro Gordo.....	120	Jasper.....	183	Shelby.....	135
Cherokee.....	104	Jefferson.....	97	Sioux.....	87
Chickasaw.....	109	Johnson.....	172	Story.....	141
Clarke.....	109	Jones.....	136	Tama.....	175
Clay.....	78	Keokuk.....	142	Taylor.....	128
Clayton.....	173	Kossuth.....	89	Union.....	118
Clinton.....	178	Lee.....	120	Van Buren.....	114
Crawford.....	136	Linn.....	195	Wapello.....	110
Dallas.....	150	Louisa.....	80	Warren.....	143
Davis.....	106	Lucas.....	97	Washington.....	138
Decatur.....	108	Lyon.....	45	Wayne.....	117
Delaware.....	125	Madison.....	135	Webster.....	159
Des Moines.....	98	Mahaska.....	152	Winnebago.....	42
Dickinson.....	44	Marion.....	145	Winnebuck.....	132
Dubuque.....	133	Marshall.....	150	Woodbury.....	118
Emmett.....	31	Mills.....	84	Worth.....	74
Fayette.....	153	Mitchell.....	101	Wright.....	86

Attendance on the schools is voluntary.

The school population of the State is now 621,222. The enrollment in the public schools is 469,534.

It should be noted that this does not include the large number of children enrolled in private schools and eleemosynary institutions.

During the year 1883 about three hundred thousand pupils were in daily attendance.

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers employed for 1883 was, males, 5,795; females, 16,721; total, 22,516.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of graded schools is 530, or an average of more than five to each

county. In the majority of such schools the higher branches are taught, and in many of them pupils are prepared for admission to the State University.

The law provides for county and township high schools, but so far the people have not generally availed themselves of the opportunity to establish such schools.

The State Normal School, for the training of teachers, was established by act of the General Assembly in the year 1876, has been within late years greatly enlarged, and is patronized to the limit of its capacity.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

In addition to the State University, which is now in a most prosperous and

growing condition, there are many private institutions and sectarian colleges and universities, which furnish abundant facilities for superior education. See a list of such institutions accompanying this circular.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The County Normal Institute is a school of from two to four weeks' duration, the objects of which are to improve the scholarship of teachers, and to inform them as to the best methods of instruction and school government. One such school must be held in each county, annually, for which the State appropriates the sum of \$50. Teachers pay a registration fee of \$1, and also \$1 for examination for certificate, and this money being paid into the county treasury, is credited to the Normal institute fund, to be paid out upon the order of the county superintendent. The total enrollment of teachers for 1883 was 13,444, and the entire cost of such schools, annually, is fully \$60,000.

When it is considered that, with the exception of the small State appropriation, the teachers pay this money each year, from their earnings, and that attendance upon such schools is entirely voluntary, a high order of interest, and a flattering showing so far as teachers are concerned, is certainly made.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The State Teachers' Association is composed of the teachers of the State who have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of improvement and advancement. It meets annually during the winter holidays, is always very largely attended, and is rapidly becoming a power in the State.

RESULTS.

The interest which the people of Iowa have always manifested in all that pertains to education, furnishes abundant ground for confidence in the unlimited growth and development of the system.

Our school facilities are being improved each year, our buildings are better, our teachers are better paid and are rapidly

improving in all that goes to make a successful teacher, and no class of our people show so deep an interest in their work.

As for our army of school youth, the following sentiment is expressive of the condition of affairs in Iowa, and may be fitly given with local application:

"Let the American who is fearful of the future, and doubtful of the orderly behavior of his countrymen, visit some school, such as can be found in thousands of towns and villages in the United States, and re-assure himself as he sees with what prompt and respectful obedience well-grown boys and girls, young men and young women, respond to the quiet signal or low-voiced word of command, given by the young lady who worthily fills the position of teacher and mistress of the school."

STATE AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Iowa State University, Iowa City.

Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames.

Iowa State College for the Blind, Vinton.

Iowa State Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs.

Iowa State Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.

Iowa State Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.

Iowa State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.

Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls.

Iowa State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.

Amity College, College Springs.

Burlington College, Burlington.

Callanan College, Des Moines.

Central University, Pella.

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon.

Drake University, Des Moines.

German College, Mt. Pleasant.

Griswold College, Davenport.

Iowa College, Grinnell.

Lutheran College, Decorah.

Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa.

Parsons College, Fairfield.

Penn College, Oskaloosa.

Simpson Centenary College, Indianola.
 St. Joseph's College, Dubuque.
 Tabor College, Tabor.
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
 University of Des Moines, Des Moines.
 Western College, Toledo.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

"An enlightened people is the best constitution of a State."

"I hold that it is the right and duty of the State to provide for the education of the common people."

"We confront the dangers of suffrage by the blessings of universal education."

"When the School has done its perfect work, there is little left for the State to do."

"Education is at once the cause and the fruition of industrial prosperity."

"The best political economy is the care and culture of men."

"Teach aspiration for all that is good and noble and divine; teach it to all, even the lowest."

"The republican principle is the best education for all—the best and highest education for the masses."

"In the American State the individual—not one but each individual—is made prominent."

"Every man who is a citizen under our form of government, exercises some of the prerogatives of a ruler."

"Education in its widest sense is the business of every life, the end and aim of all human endeavor."

"It is in a republican government that the whole power of education is required."

"The secret of the industry that shall build up a free State, is that the thinking brain and the working hand shall belong to the same man."

NEWSPAPERS OF IOWA.

THE NEWSPAPER AS AN EDUCATOR—MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE NEWSPAPER—SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF JOURNALISM—THE LOCAL PRESS OF THE STATE—LIST OF IOWA NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper has become indispensable in every well regulated community, and the great demand which exists in all parts of the State proves how eagerly the people seek information, and how great is the necessity the newspaper supplies. They are the channels through which the people of the world hold daily converse, as well as the great educators of the masses, as they reflect the daily transactions of business, the current news and historical events of the world. When ably edited they are a necessity in every well ordered family, for they keep us informed of all the events and occurrences, whether calamitous, accidental, charitable or criminal, as well as in matters of politics, science, art, religion, war or commerce.

We know of no single agency which exerts a greater influence on the progress and development of a new country, as there is nothing more indicative of the intelligence of a people than good newspapers. The existence of prosperous, progressive and valuable newspapers is only possible where churches, common schools and other institutions of learning flourish, where a people enterprising, progressive and intelligent are always found. The kind of information a paper disseminates, largely reflects the character of the people among whom it is circulated, for as a rule, a paper may be said to furnish its patrons with the news and intelligence which they prefer, hence to a degree the intelligence and virtue of a people may be judged by the character of their reading.

Judging from the number and character of her newspapers, Iowa stands forth preeminently as an intellectual State. There are now six hundred and fifty-one papers published in the State, as given in the latest issue of the American Newspaper Directory, of which thirty are dailies,

thirty-four are monthlies, and five hundred and eighty-seven are weeklies, among which are political and religious papers; law and medical journals; agricultural and horticultural papers; mechanical and scientific papers; journals devoted to the interests of stock raising, to trade and commerce, to societies and organizations, and various other interests, and altogether they constitute a power whose influence can not be estimated. As in almost everything else in the State, the newspaper growth has been wonderful, and to-day Iowa stands first among the States in the number of newspapers published, in proportion to her population.

If one will but notice our many school houses, churches and printing offices, he will not wonder at the remarkable prosperity and progress which characterizes our State. The loyal press of Iowa has done much to inform the world of our superior advantages and resources, while the newspaper finds its way into almost every home in the State, the desire for general information pervading all classes of society. No class of men in Iowa has labored more untiringly for the general good of the State, and the promotion of her varied interests, than her editors.

A complete list of the newspapers of Iowa is given elsewhere in this work.

SOCIAL, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

CHARACTER OF HER POPULATION—INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN POPULATION—GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL AND THE FAMILY—ADAPTATION OF EDUCATION TO LABOR—RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

BY G. F. MAGOUN, D. D., OF GRINNELL.

Without marshaling any statistical figures or making elaborate comparisons with other commonwealths, a fair and just account of these influences can be given which will be honorable to the State. Like all other new communities,

especially like all others formed west of the Mississippi, Iowa has attached to itself a diversified population, whose characteristics, in respect to social usages, moral standards, and religious tenets and ordinances were as various as the lands and States of their birth, their education and their early social surroundings. Less than some other frontier territories it received at first pioneers from the South and from the Old World. The United States Census shows notable differences in this regard. Yet, when its infant towns were few, representatives of the "Border States" and of the older and remote communities of the South were to be found among their first settlers; and in the cities and large towns of to-day, Germans, Scandinavians and Irishmen form a considerable proportion of the people. Yet it possesses large communities chiefly settled from New England, New York and the older western State of Ohio.

This has made necessary, of course, a pliability of social life and yielding of prescriptive customs, unexpected and sometimes surprising to those accustomed only to the better circles of Europe and the Atlantic States. But after reaching his majority in the heart of New England and living forty years on the confines and in the heart of Iowa, the writer does not hesitate to bear testimony to the superior excellence of society here from the beginning. Before the territorial condition ceased many cultivated persons, many attractive and refined families had made their homes here, and with a touch of freedom, ease, and adaptability, which was not the least of the charms of neighborhood, village, and town life, there has always been blended such purity, sense of propriety, and becoming reserve—such dignity and grace—as in any quarter of the world, are the result of an excellent ancestry and superior training for generations. There are places where these are so admirable as to seem to be the fruit of careful social selection.

A really high moral tone to elevate and sweeten all these desirable elements

has not been wanting. Not uniform, not free from breaks and exceptions, which betoken danger of deterioration wherever they appear, yet on the whole steady, and prophetic of a noble and upright civilization in coming days. Many a question of right and of rights was struggled over in pioneer days, stoutly and to the moral improvement of the commonwealth. The influences at present are clearly and strongly on the better side. No positive decline in morals at large with the last increase of population is discernable. None could come along with such educational progress as ours, though education itself is nowhere as effective in moral training as it needs to be. We claim no superiority here over other commonwealths, and, admit no inferiority. Instructors in all grades of schools feel the pressure of the better conviction, both in their profession, and among thoughtful parents, and discerning lovers of the public weal, in favor of a larger infusion of moral instruction into our public system; and teachers of higher institutions are not ready to yield to the clamor for its elimination from the college regimen. It must however be admitted, that our family life shares the universal tendency—more deplored everywhere than it is checked with a kind and firm hand—to relax training to and in a right life by the government of the family, and, too largely, pure and correct habits are left to be inculcated in school and church alone. The great result of this tendency, and of new theories about the relation of the discipline of law to personal character, is yet to be seen.

A generation—perhaps several school generations—will be required to disclose it. But the raising of the moral tone of the people in other directions promises well, and experience will, in due time, cure false theories of education and organization. So far removed from the immediate influences of constantly freshened immigration nearer the Atlantic, Iowa feels little of the demoralization that pours in elsewhere from the social abuses of monarchical lands and from the

uneasy temper of the oppressed people. Our working population is contented and prosperous; our rural element is large enough to lessen danger from this source, and the disposition to adapt education to labor is sufficiently strong to promise that the dire struggle between labor and capital will be forestalled or checked. Yet ordinary moral pents are large and numerous enough to give a steadily increasing value to the correctives and restraints of the home, the school and the church.

No influences shaping the present and the future were earlier or more active at the birth of Iowa than religious ones. The Roman Catholic church was here first, at a few points along the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Des Moines, but quite in advance of the substantial and permanent population. When great tracts of Indian lands were opened to settlement the chief Protestant denominations made their appearance, sometimes too numerous for the best religious welfare of the people, and too much charged with the sect "militant" spirit for peace. As the State grows older this evil is in some measure surmounted, and by Christian comity repressed. There are no permanent communities that exclude religious activity and benevolence. The circuit riders of the Methodist church came first in the pioneer territorial days, and as early as 1843 a dozen young Congregational preachers were sent here together, men of intelligence and fine spirit, and Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Universalists, &c., &c., &c., were not far behind. These bodies of Christians, besides churches and Sunday schools, set on foot private day schools, academies and colleges for the higher education of their own children and others, which they regard as their chief evangelizing agencies, and some of them have small training schools for ministers. At first depending largely on missionary funds from national organizations to sustain ministers and churches, they have safely and surely come forward to self-support, their churches becoming strong enough to aid

in home missions in newer regions of the interior and in foreign lands. Forty years ago the principal churches even in leading towns had but a dozen or two of members, and now number several hundreds. The value of their influence upon the better social life of the people at large, far beyond their congregations, upon the moral standards and moral tone of the State, upon families, schools and reform movements, upon the early literature, the press, the quality of magistrates and other public officers, and upon the spirit of the whole people as to right and wrong, and the recognition of a providence and supreme ruler in human affairs, is quite beyond estimation. It goes without saying that the Iowa of to-day would be far, very far below, its high position, if such influences had been expelled or never enjoyed. It is very clear to those who have worked for and watched its growth for more than a generation, that the best elements of our present population would never have been attracted to this "Mesopotamia of the West," but for the healthful, hearty, and quickening religious influences we have always enjoyed.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

MASONS—ODD FELLOWS—UNITED WORKMEN—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—GERMAN TURNERS—OTHER SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The various secret, benevolent, and other societies and orders, are well represented in Iowa, with the several degrees of Masons and Odd Fellows in the lead. There is scarcely a town of any size in the State, where these orders are not represented. The Knights of Pythias, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, have numerous lodges throughout the State. Most of these orders are protective, having a department of life insurance connected with them, for the benefit of the members. The veterans of the war have banded

themselves together under the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, and have many posts in Iowa, with a large membership. These are, perhaps, the best known and most numerous of these fraternities, though there are other organizations, such as Druids, Red Men, German Turners, Sons of St. George, Caledonians, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and others, represented in various portions of the State.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an organization well known all over the world, as the medium for the accomplishment of a vast amount of good, and, in Iowa, every town of any considerable size has its auxiliary branch of this association. There was also organized last year a State Young Women's Christian Association, whose aims and objects are similar in character to those of the Y. M. C. A.

The temperance societies are numerous and varied in Iowa, including the State Temperance Alliance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and in many of the larger cities Father Matthew Societies, Citizens' Leagues, and those organizations known as the "Blue" and "Red Ribbon" societies, all of which are laboring earnestly for the promotion of temperance in the State. The cause has many able advocates, and the sentiment of the people throughout the State is largely in favor of temperance.

TEMPERANCE.

LEGAL ENACTMENTS—SUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—REMARKS OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN—PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR—ANNULLED BY THE SUPREME COURT—STATUTORY PROHIBITION.

Iowa has struggled against intemperance for more than twenty-five years, and as early as 1851 our General Assembly prohibited the keeping of places of public resort, for the sale of intoxicating liquors,

declaring against the whole system of license, and especially providing that the people of the State should derive no profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors. This was followed in 1854 by a still more stringent law, prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt, or vinous, and this was submitted to a vote of the people, by whom it was approved. In 1858, this law was modified, so as to permit the sale of beer and native wines, or wines manufactured from fruits grown in the State, and under cover of this exemption distilled liquors were also sold in numerous places, thus rendering the law inoperative in many portions of the State. However, public sentiment was so strongly against this practice that many towns in the State were entirely without these public drinking places, and yet, in those portions where the license system prevailed, the evil of intemperance increased so rapidly that public sentiment was aroused to action.

The law was still further amended by the Legislature from time to time, each amendment making the law more stringent. The Code of 1873 prohibited the sale to minors, persons intoxicated, or in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

At every session of the General Assembly, petitions and bills were presented for a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. Finally, in 1879, the General Assembly adopted the following joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within this State.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa be and the same is hereby proposed:

To add, as Section 26 to Article 1 of said Constitution, the following:

SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer.

The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties

for the violations of the provisions hereof.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing proposed amendment be and is hereby referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published for three months previous to the day of said election, as provided by law.

In his message to the Nineteenth General Assembly Governor Sherman spoke as follows upon this question:

"For many years this subject has been among the foremost in public discussion. The agitation has been continuing and increasing in all civilized countries, until at last it has become a matter of sufficient importance to induce legislative action; and I believe has found place upon the statute books of all the States of the American Union, and doubtless of all the greater and progressive Nations of the earth. It has attained that prominence that it cannot longer be ignored, inasmuch as the people, with more unanimity than heretofore, are moving to secure legislation. Naturally enough, and this is also true of every other public question, the people are divided in opinion as to the best methods to treat the subject, and until some authoritative declaration by them is made, their representatives will be unable to reach the root of the matter. All men desire that temperance shall obtain, yet differing how best to secure it. In order to afford opportunity for expression, and in compliance with what seemed a very general desire of the people, the dominant political party in Iowa has solemnly declared in favor of submitting to a free vote of the people, the question whether or not a prohibitory amendment shall be engrafted upon the organic law. The last General Assembly passed the resolutions necessary to that end, and as required by the Constitution itself, the same has been referred to the present Legislature, and if there adopted, will be submitted to general vote. I am unequivocally in favor of like action. I am in favor of the honorable performance of all proper pledges made to the people;

and this question legally submitted, the responsibility rests with the citizen in his individual capacity, untrammelled by party pledges, uninfluenced by party fealty, and free from party considerations. I am in favor of submission for another reason: the right of the people to be heard upon all questions affecting the public welfare. It is the very corner-stone of our political fabric, and the right preservative of all rights."

June 27th, 1882, this question was submitted to a vote of the people, at a special non-partisan election, passed by a vote of nearly thirty thousand, and was declared a part of the constitution of the State.

The following is the proclamation of Governor Sherman, declaring the amendment a part of the constitution of the State:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

State of Iowa—By the Governor—A proclamation declaring the result of the special election held on June 27th, 1882.

WHEREAS, The Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies of the State of Iowa did, in due form and according to the constitution, agree to add, as section 26, to Article 1 of the Constitution, an amendment in the words following, to-wit:

SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine or beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violation of the provisions hereof; and

WHEREAS, Proclamation was made and said amendment was submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at a special election held throughout the State in pursuance of law, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1882; and

WHEREAS, The official canvass of the result of said election, as made by the Executive Council, acting as a State Board of Canvassers, shows 155,436 votes for the

adoption of the amendment, and 125,677 votes against, leaving a majority of 29,759 votes for the adoption of the amendment.

Now, therefore, I, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in the name of the people of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that the aforesaid amendment is adopted and is a true and valid part of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, whereof all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

Upon a slight technicality, the Supreme Court of the State decided this unconstitutional, thus rendering the law invalid. In his second inaugural address, which was delivered January 12th, 1884, Governor Sherman said: "You are the immediate personal representatives of the two million souls who occupy this 'beautiful land,' and having accepted from your fellow citizens the grave trust now resting upon you, I doubt not you will be found able to these responsibilities and that at the end of your labors it may be said of each that he was faithful to the people whose confidence was his. Let it not be said of the Twentieth General Assembly that it failed its opportunities."

"Since the last session, grave questions affecting the interests of the State, the preliminaries to which were adopted by your predecessors, have been submitted to the direct vote of the people, and by them determined in the manner authorized by the constitution and the laws; and it remains for you to give effect to this expression of the popular judgment. This applies with special force to the temperance question which has agitated the State for many years. The proposition to amend the fundamental law by a prohibition of the sale of intoxicants as a beverage, having passed the several stages of legislation prerequisite, was at last submitted to the citizens of the State and by them adopted by a decisive vote. Notwithstanding the people had so expressed their pleasure therein, and under our the-

ories of government, the court of the sovereign people is that of last and highest resort, and their decision had been evidenced through the proper constitutional department of the government, the amendment so adopted was attempted to be nullified by a co-ordinate branch. Various opinions prevail as to such attempt and its binding force and effect; but one only can obtain as to the moral obligation resting upon the representatives of the people in the General Assembly in such an emergency. The duty remains to the law making power, that the principle thus adopted by the people must be voiced in proper statutory enactments; and I confidently trust that ere your session shall end, the legal remedies will be provided whereby the people may protect themselves from further devastations caused by this unlawful traffic, destructive alike to present and future generations. Ours is a government by the people, of the people, and for the people, and their will being ascertained, no representative of the people can justify himself in opposition thereto, the ultimate effect of which would be certain destruction to the principle of free government, to establish which the life of the nation has been twice imperiled and thousands of lives sacrificed. Partisan ties should be laid aside, and in consideration of this great question and forgetful of all else save the ultimate good to the State, let us vie with each other in perfecting the law in response to the public command. Nothing less should be attempted; nothing less will satisfy a thoroughly aroused people. No argument is necessary to establish the fact of the evil results of the traffic; that is conceded by every observer. We have differed only as to the best methods of dealing therewith. But, now that the direct question, stripped of every appendage, has been passed upon by direct vote, and that after thorough discussion at every fireside, and where, too, deception was practically impossible, and the calm, deliberate judgment in favor of the principle of prohibition has been pronounced,

I can see no escape from the duty of enforcement that decision."

The Twentieth General Assembly, in response to the demands of the people, passed a prohibitory statute, as follows: "No person shall manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, steward, or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors, except as hereinafter provided. And the keeping of intoxicating liquors, with intent on the part of the owner thereof, or any person acting under his authority, or by his permission, to sell the same within this State contrary to the provisions of this chapter, is hereby prohibited, and the intoxicating liquors so kept, together with the vessels in which it is contained, is declared a nuisance, and shall be forfeited and dealt with as hereinafter provided." This went into effect on July 4th, of the same year, and is still in force. It is observed in most portions of the State, with the exception of some of the larger cities, where, either through remissness on the part of those in authority, or on account of not receiving the full moral support of the people, it is not strictly enforced. The moral influence of the Womans Christian Temperance Union and the "red" and "blue ribbon" organizations, which have accomplished so much in the work of moulding public sentiment, can scarcely be estimated, and the sentiment of the people, in spite of all discouragements, is steadily growing in favor of the banishment of the evil of intemperance from our State.

IOWA'S FINANCES.

BY D. W. SMITH, DEPUTY STATE TREASURER.

A few words only are necessary to clearly set forth the condition of the State, for her administration has been conducted with such marked economy, founded upon wise constitutional and statutory enactments that the present finds her without any State debt, with a good list of fine improvements in her State institutions

and public buildings, which are second to none.

The principal debt the State has ever had was that incurred in 1861, in fitting out and putting into the field the first regiments from Iowa in the service of her country. This amounted to \$300,000, which was bonded at seven per cent interest for twenty years, and which amount was paid when due, except \$125,000, which was provided for by negotiating \$100,000 for two years and \$25,000 for one year, at four per cent interest, and which were promptly met at maturity. Thus was wiped out the loyal debt of Iowa.

There is provided for the support and maintenance of the public schools of the State a permanent fund, which now amounts to \$3,844,167.59, of which amount about \$3,586,000 is loaned out in the different counties, and the State has borrowed \$245,435. The interest only of this fund is used for the maintenance of the public schools. The above amount borrowed by the State is the only permanent or bonded debt of the State, and that is hardly considered a debt, as it is owing it to itself, and the principal is never to be paid.

It will be seen that the school system is well and permanently provided for. That it is not the fault of the State if the youth do not get a good common school education.

The total assessed value of all property in the State for tax levy of 1883 is \$463,824,466. The average reported value of land per acre assessed is \$7.69. The total tax for State purposes is \$1,075,822.65.

The institutions supported by the State are, the Penitentiaries, one at Ft. Madison and one at Anamosa; the Industrial Schools, one for boys, at Eldora, and one for girls, at Mitchellville; the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Council Bluffs; the College for the Blind, Vinton; the Insane Hospitals, located at Mt. Pleasant, Independence, and one in process of erection at Clarinda; the Institute for Feeble Minded, at Glenwood; the State Normal School, at Cedar Falls; the State University, at Iowa

City; the Agricultural College, at Ames, and the Orphans' Home, at Davenport. These institutions are all in a very flourishing and prosperous condition.

The State is now building a State House of fine proportions, said to be equal to any in the Union in point of architectural design, beauty of finish, and harmony of furnishing and decoration. The cost thus far has been over \$2,500,000, and will probably reach \$3,000,000 or more when completed. One point of significance in this connection is the fact that every dollar has been judiciously expended in its erection, and it has been wholly paid for out of the ordinary revenues of the State, without additional taxation, showing a wise policy and manifest economy by the Board of Commissioners having it in charge.

IOWA INSURANCE BUSINESS.

BY J. L. BROWN, AUDITOR OF STATE.

Among her numerous business enterprises which have helped to develop her vast resources, add to her wealth, and consequently, to better the condition of her people, are her home insurance companies.

Although one of the younger in the sisterhood of States, Iowa already enjoys a proud position in this line of business, compared with the older States.

There are now in successful operation sixteen fire insurance companies, regularly organized under the laws of the State, fourteen of which are stock companies, with an aggregate paid up capital of \$775,000, and two mutual companies, embracing among their directory and officers some of the most influential and successful business men in the State.

In addition to these there are, as shown by the State Auditor's insurance report for 1884, seventy co-operative fire associations, known as "Farmers Mutuals," which give at the same time cheap and substantial indemnity to their members, and which

are chiefly confined in their operations to their respective counties, and in many instances to the townships in which they are located. There is also one life insurance company, with a paid up capital of \$100,000, located in the State, which takes high rank among its kind in the land, its directors and officers being gentlemen of the best financial ability, and of the highest standard of moral character.

By reference to the State Auditor's insurance report for 1884, and to the records in his office, we find the following interesting items of information:

The amount of fire risks written during the year by Iowa companies, regularly organized, is \$76,158,627.29, and the amount written by the co-operative associations is \$5,415,923.86, making a total of \$81,574,560.15 fire risks written during the year by Iowa companies alone.

Amount of premiums received by regularly organized Iowa fire insurance companies for the business of the year, \$1,605,700.28; amount of losses paid during the year by the same, \$449,751.07; amount paid by the co-operative associations, \$14,448.66. Total fire losses paid during the year, \$464,199.73.

Amount of risks in force at the end of the year in Iowa companies, \$203,623,033.56; amount in force in the co-operative associations, \$27,318,438.08, making a total of \$230,941,471.64, in force in Iowa companies, of which amount \$17,898,466.37 was re-insured in solvent companies outside the State.

During the time of their existence the regularly organized Iowa companies have received \$8,731,852.08 in premiums, and have paid \$2,357,458.68 in losses.

During the year, as shown by the 1884 insurance report, there were ninety-five fire insurance companies from other States doing business in Iowa to the amount of \$127,079,502.00 in risks written, \$1,760,107.33, in premiums received, and \$911,499.09 in losses paid.

The foregoing brief summary not only shows that the Iowa insurance companies have been wonderfully successful and that

they are among the permanent institutions of the land, but that there are still greater possibilities, not to say probabilities in store for them, and that the Iowa people believe in standing by and encouraging Iowa institutions.

The total amount of revenue received by the State of Iowa from all insurance companies for the present year up to date, December 11, 1884, is \$89,144.50.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT—BUILDINGS
—REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL, CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Iowa, in the character of her State institutions, whether educational, charitable or reformatory, compares favorably with any State in the Union, and reflects credit upon herself for the manner in which they are maintained and conducted. Liberal appropriations by the legislature have been made from time to time, and the public buildings which have been erected for State purposes are substantial and imposing, and well adapted to the requirements for which they were built, a credit to the State and an honor to her citizens. Such institutions as belong to and are maintained by the State of Iowa, illustrate the progressive, intelligent and philanthropic character of her people. Under the supervision of the Executive Council the affairs of these institutions have been managed with prudence, ability and faithfulness. The educational institutions are the State University at Iowa City, the Agricultural College at Ames, and the Normal School at Cedar Falls. The charitable institutions include the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs, the College for the Blind at Vinton, the Hospitals for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant and Independence, and a third in process of erection at Clarinda, the Orphans'

Home at Davenport, and the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood. The reformatory institutions are the Penitentiaries at Ft. Madison and Anamosa, and the Reform Schools at Eldora for boys, and at Mitchellville for girls.

Through the courtesy of Governor Sherman we are enabled to present to our readers concise reports of these various institutions, which are published herewith. Besides the foregoing institutions, there are several societies which derive encouragement and support, in part, from the State. These include the State Agricultural and State Horticultural Societies, both of which have rooms set apart for their use in the new Capitol, the Stock Breeders' Association and the State Historical Society.

The State Agricultural Society was organized in 1854, and the first annual fair was held at Fairfield in October of that year. The State has made liberal appropriations to aid it, and requires the society to make and publish a full report annually, which is a valuable resume of the various agricultural interests of Iowa, and is compiled by the Secretary, John R. Shaffer, of Fairfield. The society has not failed to hold its State fair each year since its organization. Heretofore the fair has been held at various towns in the State, where it could receive most local aid, with the best advantages, but the Twentieth General Assembly passed an act providing for a permanent home for the fair, on condition of securing the best location, and a gift of \$50,000 from the town where it should be located. In compliance with this act, the officers of the association decided upon a location at Des Moines, the capital, where the fair had been held for the previous five years, as being the most advantageous and satisfactory location in the State. The officers and directors of the association, one from each congressional district, are elected by delegates from the county and district associations throughout the State. The society, in its annual exhibit of the products of the State, has promoted competition in

the various departments of agricultural and mechanical industry, which tends to the fuller development of our resources.

The State Horticultural Society was organized in 1868, "for the promotion and encouragement of horticulture and arboriculture, by the collection and dissemination of correct information concerning the cultivation of such fruits, flowers and trees, both deciduous and evergreen, as are adapted to the soil and climate of Iowa." For convenience in the work of the society, the State is divided into twelve districts, each having its own director, whose duty it is to report to the society, the meetings held and the condition of the horticultural interests in his district. The society receives from the State \$1,000 annually for the publication and distribution of information on horticulture and forestry, which it is doing with credit to itself and benefit to the State. Their annual report to the Governor is full of interest, and many valuable papers are given relating to the horticultural interests of the State. Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Agricultural College, at Ames, who is secretary of the society, has given much attention to the importation and cultivation of many varieties of foreign fruits, which have proved to be adapted to our soil and climate, and has thus rendered invaluable service to the people of Iowa. The society has also published lists of those fruits, as well as trees for timber or ornament, best suited to this region, and which we publish elsewhere in connection with the chapter on horticulture.

The Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, organized in 1874, has been the means, together with the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association, of greatly improving the live stock of the State. Their annual reports compiled by the secretary, Fitch B. Stacy, of Stacyville, giving the experience of the leading stock men of the State, have been distributed with great benefit to the farmers in Iowa, and are full of interest to those who desire to improve their stock.

The State Historical Society was estab-

lished by an act of the General Assembly Jan. 29, 1857, and is justly entitled to be considered one of the State institutions, inasmuch as several years ago the State received it under its protecting and fostering care. The primary object is to collect and preserve, as far as possible, the past and current history of Iowa. The State has very properly made appropriations from time to time for the purchase and preservation of books, maps, charts, manuscripts, paintings, etc., illustrative of the history of the State. This society has published a quarterly magazine, called the "Annals of Iowa." It contains many contributions to our early history, that will be of great interest and value to the future generations of Iowa.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL—BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS—LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE—DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING—DEDICATION OF THE NEW CAPITOL—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE LIBRARY, BY MRS. S. B. MAXWELL, LIBRARIAN.

The illustration of Iowa's new capitol given elsewhere, is an excellent representation of the building, which is a model of beauty throughout, comparing favorably with the finest buildings in the country, standing as a monument to the progress, thrift and industry of the people of the State. April 6th, 1868, an act for the erection of a new capitol building was passed by the General Assembly of Iowa, and April 13th, 1870, a law was passed creating a board of capitol commissioners. On Thursday, November 23d, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This stone was hewn from a prairie "boulder" brought from Buchanan county, and is seven feet long, three feet wide and three feet thick.

By an act of the General Assembly

dated April 10th, 1872, the board of capitol commissioners was reorganized with the governor as ex-officio president, and the following gentlemen as members: Messrs. John G. Foote, of Burlington; Maturin L. Fisher, of Farmersburg; Peter A. Dey and R. S. Finkbine, of Iowa City. When this board first organized they appointed A. H. Piquenard, of Springfield, Illinois, architect, and General Ed Wright as secretary of the board. They also made Mr. R. S. Finkbine superintendent of construction, and Mr. John G. Foote superintendent of finance. This organization has been preserved to the present time, except so far as death has removed its members. In November, 1876, Mr. Piquenard, the architect, died, and the following January Messrs. Bell & Hackney, two young men who had been in the employ of Mr. Piquenard in this work, were selected to carry out the original design. On the fifth day of February, 1879, Mr. Fisher was removed from the board by death, and Mr. Cyrus Foreman, of Osage, was appointed in his place.

The present board of commissioners is, Governor Buren R. Sherman, president; General Ed. Wright, secretary; Peter A. Dey, Cyrus Foreman, John G. Foote, R. S. Finkbine. R. S. Finkbine, superintendent of construction; Ed Wright, assistant superintendent of construction; John G. Foote, superintendent of finance.

The building stands on an elevation of about 120 feet above the Des Moines river, presenting an appearance magnificent in proportions, elegant in design and solid in construction. The massiveness of the structure is relieved by elegant domes at each of the four corners, while a larger one crowns the center of the edifice. Over the west entrance is the coat of arms of Iowa, handsomely sculptured in solid stone. The central dome commands a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country.

The length north and south, including porticos, 363 feet, 8 inches.

Length north and south, including porticos, 246 feet, 11 inches.

Length north and south fronts, 175 feet.
Length east and west fronts, 118 feet, 8 inches.

Width east and west through arcades, 100 feet, 10 inches.

Height to top of main cornice, 92 feet, 8 inches.

Height to top of balustrade, 99 feet, 8 inches.

Height to top of stylobate, 114 feet, 2 inches.

Height to top of dome balcony, 219 feet, 1 inch.

Height to top of lantern, 249 feet.

Height to top of ball above lantern, 259 feet.

Height to top of finial, 275 feet.

Height to top of small domes, 152 feet.

Height of basement story, 13 feet, 1 inch.

Height of office story, 23 feet, 9 inches.

Height of second story, 22 feet, 9 inches.

Height of third story, 20 feet, 9 inches.

From office floor to first balcony in dome, 101 feet, 6 inches.

From office floor to second balcony in dome, 153 feet, 2 inches.

From office floor to canopy, 172 feet, 5 inches.

The rotunda is in diameter, 66 feet, 8 inches.

The exterior diameter of dome is 80 feet.

The House of Representatives is 74 x 91 feet, 4 inches, by 41 feet, 9 inches.

The Senate Chamber is 58 feet x 91 feet, 4 inches, by 41 feet, 9 inches.

The Library room is 52 feet, 6 inches x 108 feet, by 44 feet, 9 inches.

The Supreme Court room is 34 feet, 5 inches x 50 feet, 2 inches, by 23 feet, 9 inches.

The building covers 58,850 square feet of ground.

The girth of the outside wall is 1,300 feet.

There are 398 steps from the ground up to the dome platform or lookout.

The height to top of the dome is 275 feet.

The partitions are all of brick or other fire proof material, and the floors are

made with iron beams and brick arches, with either an encaustic tile or wood covering.

The rooms are all warmed with steam, with both direct and indirect radiation from a battery of seven large boilers, located in a building across the street on the north side, and the rooms are all ventilated by exhausting the air through air ducts built in the walls.

The roof is made of an iron frame-work covered with porous terra cotta and slate laid in cement mortar.

The corridor floors are all made of encaustic tile laid in very rich patterns, and the wainscotings of the corridors and all the principal rooms of both office and second story are made of domestic and foreign marbles. The large columns in the House and Senate and those in the upper part of the Dome are made of Scagliola, not because it is a "cheap" imitation of marble, but because it is an imitation as good as marble and better suited to the places where used.

The grand stairway is made of marbles on an iron frame-work, while the other stairways are all of iron.

The legislative portion of the building was completed and dedicated to its future use on the 17th day of January, 1884, and the Twentieth General Assembly held its deliberations in the spacious halls provided for this purpose.

It is designed to have the whole structure completed by the 1st day of January, 1886.

VARIETIES OF STONE.—The foundation stone are principally from the "Bear Creek" and "Winterset" quarries in this State.

The basement story is from the Iowa City quarries.

The buff-colored stone in the superstructure is from St. Genevieve, Mo., and the "blue stone" is from Carroll county, Mo.

The granite in the base course was partially procured from "prairie boulders" in Buchanan county, but the dark colored pieces are from Sauk Rapids, Minnesota.

The outside steps and platforms are the "Forest City" stone, near Cleveland, Ohio. The rails are the Sauk Rapids granite.

The pilasters and piers on the interior of basement are from Anamosa, in this State, and from Lemont, Ill.

All the columns, piers, and pilasters in the corridors of first story are from Lemont, Ill.

The red granite columns in the second story are from Iron Mountain, Mo. The dark colored granite in base and cap of pedestals, is from Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, while the carved capitals, pilasters, and piers are of the Lemont stone.

VARIETIES OF MARBLE.—Domestic.—"Old Tennessee," Knoxville, and Holstein River from Tennessee; Glens Falls and Empire Shell, from New York; Moriah, from Vermont, and Virginia, from Virginia.

Foreign—Mexican Onyx, from Mexico; Lisbon, from Spain; Sienna, Verona Red, Statuary White, Veined, Italian Dove, and Alps Green, from Italy; Languedoc, Rose Vif, Rouge Grotte, Grotte Renaissance, and Yellow Eschalleon, from France; Ferosa and Bongord, from Germany; Belgian Black, from Belgium; Bardiglio, Brocatelle, and Seranto, from Italy; Juan Fleure, from France; Kilkeny Green and Victoria Red, from Ireland.

There are twenty-nine varieties of marble in the building.

The varieties of wood employed in the building are: Ash, Red Oak, White Oak, Black Walnut, Butternut, Chestnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Poplar, Yellow Pine, White Pine, and Catalpa.

BASEMENT STORY.—The whole of this story is used for storage purposes.

FIRST STORY.—On this floor are located the State offices, the Supreme Court department, and the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies' rooms.

In the west wing on the right as you enter the building, are the Governor's rooms and on the left the rooms of the Secretary of State.

In the east wing, where the grand marble stair-case is located, are the Horticultural Society's rooms on the south side, and those of the custodian on the north side.

In the south wing on the east side of the corridor, is the land department of the Secretary of State's office, rooms of the State Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public instruction. On the west side are the Auditor's rooms and two rooms for the Governor's department.

In the North wing on the West side is the Supreme Court room, consultation room and five private rooms for the Judges, and also a room for the Attorney General. On the East side is the Supreme Court Clerk, the Railroad Commissioners, and the office and museum of the Horticultural Society.

SECOND STORY.—In the South wing is located the Senate Chamber which is 58 feet by 91 feet 4 inches and 41 feet 9 inches high. It is lighted by five large windows on each side, has a gallery in each end for spectators, and is lighted in the evenings by four large chandeliers. The wainscoting is of marble, but the large columns are a fine specimen of scagliola work. The finish of doors and windows is of oak and the furniture is all of mahogany. The walls are elegantly decorated with frescoes, including some very fine figure work representing Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History and Commerce. There are fifty desks for the members of the Senate. Back of the Senate Chamber is the Lieutenant Governor's suite of rooms, clerk's rooms and committee rooms.

In the North wing is the House of Representatives which is 74 feet by 91 feet 4 inches and 47 feet 9 inches high. It is larger than the Senate Chamber, but designed to correspond with it in other respects. There are galleries at each end for spectators, similar to those of the Senate Chamber. The finish and furniture of this room is of black walnut, with marble wainscoting. The frescoing is of a brighter tone, and instead of the

allegorical paintings which decorate the Senate ceiling, there has been introduced here, the portraits of the following persons: Presidents, Washington and Lincoln; Governors, Robert Lucas and James W. Grimes; Justices of Supreme Court, Caleb Baldwin and Charles Mason; Speakers of the House of Representatives, Rush Clark and James P. Carlton; Generals, M. M. Crocker and S. R. Curtis. There are one hundred desks for the members of the House. Back of the House of Representatives are rooms for the Speaker, clerks and committees.

The Library is situated in the West wing and is 52 feet 6 inches by 108 feet 4 inches, and 41 feet 9 inches high. It is finished in ash and chestnut with marble wainscoting and pilasters, and has an encaustic tile floor.

In the East wing are the Legislative Post Office and committee rooms.

THIRD STORY.—The whole of the third story is devoted to committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly.

It is but justice to the gentlemen who have been in charge of this work, to state that the money appropriated from time to time, by the General Assembly, for the construction of the new capitol has been most judiciously and economically expended by them, and so honestly and faithfully has every dollar been applied to the purpose for which it was intended, that it is a matter of astonishment to strangers and visitors generally, that so magnificent an edifice could have been erected at so comparatively moderate an outlay. Thus far there has been expended about \$2,000,000 and it is estimated that to complete and furnish the building and properly improve the grounds surrounding it—consisting of ten acres—will require the outlay of about \$1,000,000 more, thus making the total cost of the building and grounds about \$3,000,000. It is expected that the capitol will be completed by January 1, 1886.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

The following address was delivered by Hon. John A. Kasson, at the dedication of the new Capitol on January 17, 1884:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, Officers of State and Fellow Citizens:

For the people of Iowa, and especially for you, their representatives in the executive, legislative and judicial departments, this day may well be devoted to congratulations. The people will rejoice that this great structure, now so near completion, has been erected with economy, honesty, and sound judgment, and without special taxation or debt. Their representatives rejoice that they can now enter into appropriate halls with abundance of Heaven's pure air and clear light, and with suitable chambers for the important work of their committees. Their executive and judicial officers have special reason to be glad that they are soon to leave the inconvenient and insecure quarters hitherto assigned them, for the safe and spacious rooms, where fire cannot destroy, where thieves cannot easily break through and steal, and where moth and rust are far less likely to corrupt. All our people, in public or in private life, will to-day experience profound gratification that all the high authorities of government, the elect of their suffrage, enter, in their name, into the possession of a State House befitting the intelligence and the wealth, the dignity and the worth of a State which is justly proud of her record of good government. It is the third time that the State has taken possession of a Capitol building. As the immigrating farmer willingly passes his first difficult years in a cabin of logs, and when his family is better grown, and the tide of steady prosperity has enriched him, erects a substantial dwelling in which, as he hopes, his children, and their children after them, may preserve his name and virtues in lasting memory, so Iowa, passing from her earlier official cabins, has devoted a part of her increas-

ing wealth to the erection of this enduring mansion for the residence of her elected government during generations to come.

Our first prayer beneath this high dome is, that here the moral and political foundations of this imperial State may be so deeply and so wisely laid that remote generations shall recall and celebrate the wisdom and the virtues of their ancestors, who in the nineteenth century erected and occupied this solid mansion of the State.

It is for us all a source of profound gratification that from the day when the present commissioners assumed control, with their accomplished superintendent of construction, the legislative bodies have never withdrawn from them their confidence. Not one act of speculation or spoliation, not one coin wasted or vainly spent, has defaced the bright record of their administration. It shall be a part of the legacy we leave to our children that all these vast and durable walls have been laid in the cement of honesty, and built by the rule of fidelity. More proud of this legend are we than of all these classic columns and brilliant domes which please the eye and gratify the taste.

As this house of the government has been erected in integrity, without turmoil or disorder, so may neither corruption nor violence ever appear within its chambers. Let nothing be ever here transacted against patriotism, religion, morality or education, nor against the just principles of civil liberty, or public or private right. As the wheels of time roll on, as generations of men arise, act their part and decay, may each generation represented in these halls leave to its posterity a newly-enriched inheritance of order, liberty and justice. Let us cherish the hope that for centuries to come the eyes of happy industry shall see with joy the beams of the rising day playing upon these bright domes; and that there also, well-rewarded labor may look with contentment upon the rays of the declining sun, when the evening hour brings its welcome repose to toil.

This noble Capitol to-day becomes a monument between two eras in the history of Iowa, dividing the frontier transitory record of the State from its grander history begun with the census of 1880. The past of our State presents a brief record which is within the memory of living men. No misty traditions of antiquity have either obscured or illuminated our course. We have lived chiefly in our anticipated future, to which we have sought to give form and reality. When the bell of Independence Hall rang out the peal of Liberty in 1776, Iowa was unknown, except as a land whose borders had been discovered by the French. When Spain ceded the region to Napoleon, and Napoleon in turn ceded it to the United States in 1803, it was still unexplored, unknown, and nameless. First attached in 1804, under the name of the "District of Louisiana," to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana, it became, in 1805, part of the Territory of Louisiana, and in 1812, by change of name, part of the Territory of Missouri. In 1834 all the country north of the State of Missouri and west of the Mississippi river, as far as the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, was attached to the Territory of Michigan. Two years later, in 1836, Wisconsin Territory was created, and embraced all that had so lately been transferred to the jurisdiction of Michigan. After two years more, in 1838, the Territory of Iowa was established, including what are now the States of Iowa and Minnesota and a large section of Dakota. Seven years later, in 1845, Congress offered to admit us as a State by the side of Florida, on certain conditions, which established our western boundary at longitude 17 degrees, 30 minutes west of Washington, separating from us the entire Missouri 'slope.' This our people wisely refused; and finally, in December, 1846, Congress extended our western boundary to the proper limit of the Missouri River, and Iowa became one of these United States. Thus, only thirty-seven years ago, Iowa with 130,000 people and two Representatives became a member of this great Union of States, which she now

supports with nearly two millions of loyal people, with eleven Representatives in Congress, with over 21,000 school-houses, more than 22,000 teachers, and 464,000 pupils; and with a greater proportion of her people able to read than is shown by any other State of the Union.

This record becomes the more notable when it is remembered that the very hill upon which this Capitol stands, and all the valleys and plains for many leagues around, were forty years ago in the occupation of the aboriginal tribes. All this fair domain between the two great rivers of the continent was in the possession of roving or resident tribes until 1830. In that year the relinquishment of the Indian title began by a treaty which covered, with ill-defined boundaries, all the region west of the divide between the Des Moines and Missouri Rivers, as far north as the forks of the Des Moines River, and thence westward, taking in the valleys of the Boyer, Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to which was added a strip extending northeastward to the Mississippi River. These concessions were made by the Iowas, Otoes, Omahas, Missouris, Sacs and Foxes, and four bands of Sioux, all of whom claimed rights in the districts relinquished to the United States. The Sioux separately ceded a strip of territory twenty miles wide running from the Mississippi River below La Crosse southwesterly to the Des Moines River, on which cession are now found the towns of Cresco, Osage, Charles City, and others as far as Dakota City. The Sacs and Foxes ceded a like strip immediately abjoining it on the south, on which are now many towns, embracing Waukon, West Union, Postville, and others to Fort Dodge. This double concession, forty miles in width, formed a neutral zone between alien tribes. All of Iowa north of these concessions was claimed by different bands of the Sioux until 1851, when their relinquishment was obtained. But these first concessions in 1830 seem to have been not so much in the interest of the whites as to prevent wars among the

Indian tribes, disputing their respective rights to that territory. The advancing tide of immigration, however, was by this time ready to cross our great Mediterranean River, and open up the country on its western bank. The Sacs and Foxes yielded to its demands, and in 1832 gave to white settlement a district equal to two or three tiers of counties up and down the Mississippi. Again, in 1837, they yielded to further pressure, and gave up one and a quarter million of acres along the Cedar and Iowa Rivers, including their chief's, Keokuk's, village. This still left all central Iowa south of Fort Dodge and as far west as the Missouri water-shed, in possession of the allied tribes, who numbered, all told, about two thousand two hundred and fifty souls. But the friendly character of these red men had given opportunity to the whites to hear of these clear skies, this fruitful soil, and these wooded streams, and even to see these lands of promise, and so to covet them. Under the influence of the progressive human tide pressing on from the east, in 1842 they finally threw themselves into the arms of the Federal Government to choose for them a new home further west; and agreed to surrender all their immemorial heritage in three years from that time. When, at midnight following the eleventh day of October, 1845, the signal gun from Fort Des Moines, on yonder point, announced the end of all aboriginal right, the last of these faithful tribes had left their ancestral grounds forever, and the complicated law of the white man succeeded to the simple usages of the native tribes. And so was the very ground now covered by the shadow of these walls transferred from the dominion of Asiatic tribal organization to the control of our European Christian civilization.

These tribes of Sacs and Foxes were among the best Indians of their race. The testimony of our frontiersmen, and the official records of the government describe them as thoroughly entitled to the respect of our race. The United States agent at the Raccoon Agency, just before their mi-

gration, attributes to them "the manly virtues and innate principles of honor and honesty." After their migration, the agent speaks in his reports of their "fidelity and regard for truth, their sense of honor and honesty, and pride of person and nation." It should be told to our children that these sons of the soil to whom we have succeeded left behind them a noble name for manly virtues which we may well desire to emulate. Would that my voice might reach them now with these words of praise; and that they might be consoled for the loss of this Eden-land of their ancient possession by knowing that the ground over which they roamed to find food for little more than two thousand souls, now gives home and food to near two million souls, under the protection of the same Great Spirit who rules both them and us.

Those of us who have known the liberal pleasures as well as the struggles of the spacious frontier life, the invigorating contests with wild nature and wilder beasts, the simpler manly virtues which it develops, the self-reliance, personal independence and courage which spring spontaneous from it, may well indulge a feeling of sympathy in the passing away of those tribes who had for centuries enjoyed that life along these running waters, under the shade of these oaks and walnuts, and over these blossoming prairies, where some of us once wandered with gun and fishing-rod in the days that have fled with the game. Shall the restless and eager life of the white man be sweeter than the life of the peaceful savage whom we have displaced—savage only to his enemies? Shall our greed of wealth be more profitable to the human soul than his greed of game? Shall truer virtue be found in our speculating marts of trade and in our crowded bins and stockyards, than that which was nourished in the sheltered tents of the red men, and under the influence of the brilliant heavens that beamed over their unplowed prairies? Shall the means of personal happiness, now far removed from the simplicities of nature, be more fruitful for us than they were for them as they re-

posed on the very breast of Nature? Let the philosopher who shall live at the close of the twentieth century answer these questions.

As the Indian with bow and arrow disappeared in the west, the frontiersmen advanced from the east with axe and plow. They gathered around the meeting of the rivers in this valley, and believed they could see even then the dawning aurora of a brilliant future. They eagerly expected the rising sun of prosperity. But oh, the weary waiting for its coming! The cold blasts of winter, the overfloodings of the streams in spring, the unsold harvests of the autumn, the tedious roads to market, the hopeless improvement of navigation, the tired expectancy of promised railways! Old settlers of central Iowa, you remember the years that seemed decades, the decade that seemed a century. But we now hail the risen sun. The long expected time of prosperity has come. Instead of struggling wains, dragged by worn beasts over miring roads and across swollen streams, there now depart each day from beneath the shadow of this Capitol eighty trains of cars, propelled by a tireless power, and laden with busy men, or with the wealth of State and nation, over iron ways radiating to all points of the compass, directed to the interior of a continent or to the shores of two oceans, and to markets in foreign lands. Instead of dangerous fords, iron bridges span our streams. Tall groves and houses of comfort defy the wintry blasts of our prairies. Churches and school-houses illuminate the country and beautify the towns. The joy of this time would be complete if it had pleased Heaven to spare the lives of all our hardy pioneers to see this day. They were the daring scouts of civilization—these early settlers who bore the severest hardships of the struggle, and opened the way for the happier multitude who now enjoy the ripened fruits of their planting. All hail to the memory of these departed, and a living welcome to you who survive! May Heaven long preserve you in the well-earned comfort of your declining years.

Taking leave of our past, what shall be

our future in the history of the Republic? Shall we grow into a powerful member of this great Union of States, or bury ourselves in the fatness of our fruitful fields and populous pastures? The real facts which most concern our personal comfort and happiness are undoubtedly those which have for their scene our hearths, our farms, our churches, schools and workshops. But these are rarely gathered up by the pen of history. It is the larger community, the State, which embodies the resulting character of all this local training; the State which has its own rooftree and hearthstone, preserves its own records, and develops a character of its own;—it is the State which passes into history, and by its perpetual record conveys to posterity the impressions which they shall entertain of their ancestors. The Legislature of the little emigrant colony of Plymouth, over two hundred years ago, declared: "Forasmuch as the maintenance of good literature doth much tend to the advancement of the weal and flourishing state of societies and republics, this court doth, therefore, order that in whatever township in this government, consisting of fifty families or upwards, any meet man shall be obtained to teach a grammar school, said township shall allow at least twelve pounds, to be raised by rate on all the inhabitants." While we know little of the men who thus resolved, of their names, mode of living, or conditions, this noble record of their devotion to education has illuminated all the later pages of the history of Massachusetts. Three States of this Union maintained for two generations a character among their sister States as individual and distinct as that of an eminent man among his associates. In proportion as the traits of State character are more marked and resolute, the longer they endure. The influx of new elements among the masses of population in many of our States has subjected this character to modifications, until even the family likeness is in some cases dangerously near to disappearance. Our Northwestern States are so miscellaneously settled, and are still so young, that no artist can yet venture to

draw a portrait which will be recognized as faithful a half century hence. But for the last quarter of a century the pulses of Iowa, and her impulses, have been so thoroughly felt, her tendencies and the influences working in her development are so clearly shown as to justify the indulgence of a noble hope of her future. Her liberality in the support of schools, and of religious and charitable institutions, the superiority of her people in the comparative tables of popular education, the more equal diffusion of wealth and comfort within her borders, her unquestioned love of liberty, temperance and justice, and her military and civil courage in their maintenances so distinguish her as to lend a halo to the brightest promise of coming history.

The dangerous influences which threaten to defeat this promise are visible, and demand your vigorous activity to suppress them. The State will rise no higher than the motives and the intellect of the men who, in all ranks, most prominently represent it. If you allow your offices to be sold as patronage, or claimed as a personal right, and fill them in response to personal solicitation, or party dictation, without regard to fitness, you fail in your duty to the State. If you listen to demagogues who appeal to prejudice against measures of justice, who defame the character of your elected officers to gratify malice or to obtain office for themselves, you prepare the way for the degradation of all public life, and for the humiliation of the State itself. Some new Peter-the-hermit will yet arise among the people to preach a new crusade against the system of falsehood, forgery and defamation, which are still tolerated as weapons of political warfare. Let your curse rest upon them, and your heel crush them out. They degrade us in the eye of all foreign nations, and they insult the purity and patriotism of our own people. As your vengeance should be swift upon those who are proved corrupt, so let it fall with the speed of a thunderbolt upon the forgers and libellers who fear not to corrupt the public mind with falsehood, and

defame the reputation of the State and Nation by reckless assaults upon their representative officers.

Let your indignation also flow in full tide against the corrupters of the ballot-box. Our laws are not yet severe enough against these enemies of the Republic. Tricks and deceptions which rob the voter of his sovereign right are not adequately punished. Fraudulent tickets are repeatedly delivered to the ignorant and unwary. And yet a single vote has been known to shape the policy of a State. The ballot is the crown of popular sovereignty, and it should be guarded with a care like that bestowed upon the jeweled emblem with which kings go to their coronation.

What influence will the five hundred and seventy periodical presses of Iowa exert upon the future character of our State? What will this enormous power for good or evil do to form the reputation and build up an honorable name and fame for our home Republic? Shall their columns be filled with a mixture of good and evil, of truth and falsehood, that they may thrive by ministering to all depraved as well as elevated tastes? The preaching of your churches and the teaching of your schools will be robbed of half their educational force if the press fails to contribute its share to the elevation of public sentiment. The hurried demand of the daily page upon overtaxed brains leads too often to recklessness of assertion, to viciousness of argument, and even to the invention of facts, while verification of their statements awaits the leisure of their author. Meanwhile the public mind is led astray, and public opinion in part corrupted. The great majority of their issues, it is willingly believed, are useful instructors among the moral forces of the community. But from this central hearthstone of the State we to-day invoke them all to recognize a higher responsibility to truth and justice, a more thorough emancipation from prejudice of party and of person, and a deeper appreciation of their influence upon the destinies of Iowa.

Formidable social and economic questions have in recent years risen in the

political horizon, to which we direct our troubled gaze as we should look at some unknown comet stretching across the heavens. The simpler manners and the greater equality of fortunes have passed away. The progress of our race in this nineteenth century has been so rapid, and signal discoveries of science occur so frequently, that when we pause to look backward along the line of our own advance we are filled with astonishment. The venerable man of four-score years who may listen here to-day, knew a time when no boat was propelled by steam; while now all great seas and all inland waters are vexed by their ceaseless wheels. The mature man of three-score years knew a time when no vehicle for freight or passengers moved rapidly on iron rails, governed by an unseen force; while now their noise disturbs the tranquility of two continents. Men of still more vigorous years know a time when electricity was an unchained force; while now, subjected to our use, messages are instantaneously transmitted by it thousands of miles over land and under seas, annihilating time and outspeeding the coursers of the sun. The boy still at school, with satchel slung upon his shoulders, remembers the time when the human voice was lost at a short radius in the atmosphere, where now it travels, guided by a delicate wire, for scores of miles, and speaks gently in the ear which listens, even beyond the horizon of the human eye. Such events, so strange, so wonderful, occurring within our own time, surpass the imaginative compass of an Arab story, and fill us with awe and amazement. Unable to forecast the productive future, we tremble as its opening scenes are displayed to our bewildered sight. We ask, what is to be the effect of the enormous accumulations of wealth rendered possible by the numerous amazing inventions of man? What shall be the fate of LABOR, which applies all these discoveries to the production of this vast wealth? Shall it share in the improvement of human conditions, or be left to retrogradation? Remembering that extreme wealth and extreme poverty are the two

widely separated ends of the human chain, shall the great middle classes which so largely outnumber both the others, reconcile the rights of one with the interests of the other, and so maintain our peaceful development? These pregnant questions, gentleman, will demand your unimpassioned thought for years to come, for they must in part be hereafter resolved by legislation within the halls of which you this day take possession. The country is feeling its way steadily toward their solution. Let Patience be a welcome guest at your deliberations, and let Justice control them. For Justice is the richest jewel in the crown of government—justice to the low, justice to the high, justice to all. Legislation must not take away from industry, activity and extraordinary capacity the legitimate earnings of these superior qualities, for that would be to discourage the best labor and to retard the advance of society. Nor, on the other hand, must it give to superior faculty such advantages as will enable it to oppress humbler natures, or deprive them of their fair protection and their fitting share in the world's advance. The just principle must be found upon which proper social legislation shall be based. It may possibly be recognized by analogy to the care bestowed by governments upon those in its military service who are wounded or diseased in the line of duty. It may be found in the compulsory and regular contribution from the profits of the enterprise to a beneficial fund, or in the principles of an insurance association. Voluntary efforts of enlightened wealth are already opening the way and blazing the path of future legislation. The principles of justice, reinforced by the sentiment of Christianity, will surely lead our fair-minded countrymen to the settlement of these questions without the violence and disorder which are so dangerously distracting the older nations of Europe.

We, gentlemen, shall soon pass from the stage of public action. The hope of the country will soon pass to the next generation. The fair flower of Iowa, now in her public schools or just leaping the fences

into political life, will claim the control of the destinies of the State. I appeal to them to avoid the common road which leads through the passions and prejudices of men, and to choose the path which demands higher courage, but which leads assuredly to an honorable fame. The generosity of their years should easily lead them to resist the despotism of the strong, as well as to scorn the ways of the demagogue. To gain greatness for themselves or for their State, they must be guided by the nobler sentiments of the human heart and by the higher qualities of the human intellect. It is of the very nature of greatness that it represents these qualities, as it is developed by them. But it is of the very nature of prejudice and passion that they cannot endure in leadership; they must die of the moral mephitic gases which are evolved out of their own active heat. You may try to convert them to a better nature, but try not at all to build yourself upon them. They make a Marat, who flooded a city with blood; but never a Napoleon, who curbed and conquered them, and organized an empire upon their fall. Truth alone is indestructible.

"The eternal years of God are hers," as well in politics as in religion. Truth and you together are stronger than you and all the hosts of error in company. In a time of great passion and excitement John Milton wrote, "I care not what error is let loose into the field, so Truth be left free to combat it." One of the noblest things in this contest against popular error and prejudice on the one hand, and against the prejudices of organized wealth and position on the other, to which I summon the youth of Iowa, is found in the manly qualities of courage and personal independence which it evokes. Slaves of party and slaves of self-interest and prejudice abound, and will threaten you with defeat if you take sides against them for public justice and public honor in times of difficulty. But the battle, though prolonged, is surely won in the end for truth and justice. It is not the skirmish, but the final victory, which wins the chaplet of

immortality. We send these messages to-day from beneath this dome to the blossoming manhood of our State, now in university, college and schools, who shall soon occupy our places in this Capitol, and shall here direct the affairs and establish the fame of a greater State.

One sentiment more demands expression under these arches as they are dedicated to future centuries. Need I say to you, men of Iowa, who have so recently and so bountifully given your treasure and your blood to maintain it, that the strongest hope of the future welfare of our State, under favor of the Almighty, is in the perpetuity of the National Union. In that well-rounded circle we dwell secure. Detached from that bond, a broken fragment, we should be the prey alike of internal faction and of faithless and transient external alliances. Jealousies of rivals on every side, obstructed intercourse, commercial exactions, and frontier broils, would impoverish the people, excite their passions, and destroy their peace. In the end we should fall like the petty Republics of Greece under foreign domination, or like Rome seek relief from domestic faction in submission to a despot's rule. The rallying cry of all patriots must still be the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. The victories of war and the glories of peace, won under the common flag, must never be divided. May each generation transmit from these halls to its succeeding generation the watchword: Let the UNION remain forever. When, in 1851, being the seventy-sixth year of our Independence, the corner-stone was laid for the extension of the United States Capitol, Mr. Webster deposited a memorial of the ceremony in which he declared that if it should thereafter be the will of God that the structure should fall from its base and its foundations be upturned, that memorial should make it known that the Union of the States then stood firm, and the Constitution unimpaired, and grown stronger in the affections of the people than ever before.

Standing to-day in this noble presence of all departments of the Government,

legislative, executive and judicial, and of the people of the State, I would enlarge the lofty words of that great statesman. If it shall hereafter be the will of God that the pillars and domes, towers and walls of this great structure shall fall prostrate, and even its foundations be buried from the eyes of men, be it known that at this time, in the one hundred and eighth year of our Independence, the UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, having withstood the shock of two foreign wars, and of one more terrible civil war, STILL stands firm, and more strongly consolidated than ever before, having been cemented by blood; that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and even improved by the introduction of universal human liberty within its entire jurisdiction; and with more than its original usefulness and glory; that it grows every day stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracts more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public or private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and the happiness of the country, and for the great prosperity of the State, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that these walls and arches, domes and towers, columns and capitals, may endure so long as the Republic and Liberty survive.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE IOWA STATE LIBRARY.

BY MRS. S. B. MAXWELL, LIBRARIAN.

The Twenty-fifth Congress, at its second session, passed the following act:

"CHAP. 96.—An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and establish the Territorial Government of Iowa."

Section 18 of said act provides "That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor of said

Territory of Iowa, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the accommodation of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, judges, secretary, marshal and attorney general of said Territory, and such other persons as the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall direct."

The first Legislative Assembly of the Territory was begun and held at Burlington, November 12, 1838, and Governor Robert Lucas in his message to this assembly, in reference to the proposed library, says that, previous to leaving Ohio, he, with the assistance of several literary friends, had made out a catalogue of such standard works as are deemed most important as the foundation of a public library, and commissioned an agent in Cincinnati to purchase the books, and this having been done, and the books expected in a short time, he recommended to the Assembly the appointment of a librarian, defining his duties, who should be the custodian of the library.

The books selected were standard biographical, historical, legal and miscellaneous works, many of which are still in the library, and in addition to these Dr. O. Fairchild, of Cincinnati, presented the library with a valuable set of maps.

As his suggestions were not acted upon, Gov. Lucas caused to be fitted up a room on Jefferson street, belonging to Mr. J. S. David, and, April 10, 1839, commissioned Mr. T. S. Parvin, his private secretary, as librarian. This commission is framed and now hangs in the State Library, the gift of Mr. Parvin.

He soon resigned his office, and Mr. Charles Weston was made "temporary" librarian.

In 1840 the second Legislative Assembly passed an act for the appointment of a librarian, defining his duties, and Mr. Morgan Reno, treasurer of the Territory, was appointed by the Governor to discharge said duties at a salary of \$210, being required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000.

The library was kept open every day

during the sessions of the legislature and Supreme Court, and during the remainder of the year, four hours on each Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The Fourth Legislative Assembly met in Iowa City, the seat of government having been removed there, but the capitol not being ready for occupancy, temporary quarters were prepared for the State officers and the library.

The first report of the librarian is that of Mr. Reno to the Fifth Legislative Assembly, in 1842-43. The first catalogue of the library is a small volume of eighteen pages, containing the titles of about sixteen hundred volumes, classed as follows:

"Biography, history, jurisprudence, reports, laws, medicine, miscellaneous, periodicals, political, etc., poetry, science, etc., theological, voyages and travels, and maps."

In 1846, L. B. Patterson was appointed librarian by the First General Assembly of the State, at a salary of \$150, and the bond was reduced to \$2,000.

At the session in 1848 this was made a circulating or rather a peregrinating library, as the judges of the Supreme and Districts Courts were allowed to take twenty volumes of law books to use in the courts of their respective districts. In 1851 an appropriation of \$500 was made to be expended by the Governor in books for the library.

In 1852 Mr. Israel Kister was appointed librarian, and in his report to the Fourth General Assembly he gives the number of bound volumes at 2,627, with 1,100 unbound volumes, documents, pamphlets, etc. The library had now been removed to more commodious quarters in the new Capitol.

In 1852 a second appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of books was made, and Martin L. Morris, who succeeded Mr. Kister as treasurer and librarian, reported to the Fifth General Assembly, in 1854-55, a list of the books purchased therewith. This legislature also appropriated \$1,000 for the purchase of books, and passed an act forbidding the removal of the books

from the seat of government. The librarian was also directed to number and label the books, and to make an alphabetical catalogue and report the same to the Governor to be printed.

In the fall of 1857 the library was brought from Iowa City, in charge of Mr. John Pattee, Auditor of State, who was also librarian. The 3,000 volumes which the library then contained, were deposited in a room prepared for that purpose in the Capitol, and shortly after Mr. L. I. Coulten was made librarian.

In 1858 the legislature, in making an appropriation for the pay of a clerk to the secretary of the Board of Education, provided that said clerk should also act as librarian, and this proviso appeared in each appropriation for ten years succeeding. The report of Mr. Coulten, in 1862, shows the number of volumes to be 6,433.

In 1866, 100 copies of the Supreme Court reports were given to the library for exchange, and at the suggestion of Gov. Kirkwood \$3,000 were appropriated to be expended by the judges in the purchase of law books. With this sum 744 volumes were added to the library, making the total number at this time 8,216.

In 1868 the demands of the two offices became such that one person could not do justice to both, and the Legislature authorized the appointment of a librarian at a salary of \$150, but failed to provide for the payment of this sum. The Census Board unwilling to see the library closed on this account decided to employ an additional janitor at a compensation of \$2.00 per day and place the library in his custody. Thereupon Governor Merrill appointed a young man by the name of John C. Merrill—not a relative, however—as librarian. This appointment was really the beginning of the library, as a library. Thenceforth it was kept open all day, Mr. Merrill devoting his entire time to the work and interests of the library. Nearly thirty years had left it in a very undesirable condition. Many of the volumes were lost or injured, and no systematic arrangement seemed ever to have been

thought of. Mr. Merrill, however, brought order out of chaos by renumbering the entire collection and classifying and rearranging the books. He introduced the card catalogue, and thus laid the foundation for the preservation of and access to information otherwise inaccessible. In 1870 the Legislature made the judges of the Supreme Court "Commissioners of the State Library," with authority to manage and control the same. An appropriation was made for the purchase of several hundred volumes of G. Green's Reports to be exchanged for the benefit of the law department. Many of the English, Irish and Scotch Reports were purchased about this time from the proceeds of the sale of Iowa Reports, and an effort was made to complete the sets of American Reports, and many law treatises, state papers, etc., were added to the library. "Young as Mr. Merrill was, for his really brilliant career of three years ended as he became of age, he ranked as one of the very best librarians of the country. But ambition and overwork proved too much for his physical frame, and in September, 1871, he passed from the life of earth to that of eternity." When Mr. Merrill left the work in September, 1871, the library contained 14,079 volumes.

Mrs. Ada North was appointed by Governor Merrill to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the librarian. The compensation still came through the holding of a janitorship, but in 1872 the law concerning the library was revised, the office of State Librarian created with a salary of \$1,200 per year, and the term fixed at two years. A board of trustees was created to have supervision over it, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, the superintendent of public instruction, and the judges of the supreme court, an annual appropriation of \$1,000 to be expended by the governor in the purchase of new books for the library, and all the supreme court reports remaining after the distribution by the secretary of state was made, were to be given to the library to be disposed of by the trustees for law books. The librarian, the same

year, made a catalogue of the books showing the entire number to be 14,500. "From this time there was more attention paid to the general library, though there was no cessation in the effort to make the State's collection of law books complete, and this effort, begun at the instance of Judge Cole and supervised by him so long as he remained on the bench, finally succeeded in making it one of the five best collections of law books in America."

Mrs. North retained the position of State Librarian until 1878, when she was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell. Mrs. North continued the good work begun by Mr. Merrill, and in her first reports she says that the English, Irish and Scotch Reports and Statutes are complete to date. This was an error, but owing to the imperfect catalogues of the publishers at that time it was impossible to know what constituted a set of foreign reports. I believe, however, that we now lack only one report, the 7 Vermont.

The East India Reports were but recently received and will be catalogued as soon as time will permit. My predecessor's last report shows 15,836 volumes, exclusive of duplicates and pamphlets. The present number is about 27,000.

In 1880 an assistant librarian was authorized at a salary of \$500 a year, the cash appropriation was increased to \$2,000, but the supply of Supreme Court Reports which had been a good source of revenue, was cut off.

In 1882 the appropriation was again increased, this time to \$3,000.

In January, 1884, the library was removed to the new quarters in the west wing on the second floor of the new Capitol. This room is 53 feet wide, 108 feet long and 45 feet high. It has four galleries, reached by winding stairs at either end of the room, is finished in ash and chestnut, with marble wainscoting and pilasters, and has an encaustic tile floor. Including duplicates, there are over forty thousand bound volumes already upon the shelves; the full capacity of the library is about one hundred thousand

volumes. The Twentieth General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$6,000 for the purchase of books for the general library, and this has been expended in the purchase of the best books in every department of knowledge. This Legislature also authorized the librarian to employ a second assistant at a compensation of \$500 and a messenger at \$300.

The library contains twelve rooms, three in each corner, which have been fitted up as a librarian's office, workroom, cloak-room and private room for the judges on the main floor; on the first gallery, what I call the art room, a memorial room, a room for law periodicals and a newspaper room; the gallery above the newspaper room is fitted with spring rollers for maps; upon the next floor, immediately above this, is another newspaper room and another room for maps. Four of these rooms do duty as duplicate rooms.

Hon. Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, has donated to the library a large and interesting collection of autographs, photographs, etc., which has been placed in the library, in elegant cases prepared especially for that purpose.

I have made an effort to rescue from oblivion the rapidly vanishing scraps of the early history of the State, and also to collect everything written by Iowa authors. I have what I call the Iowa Department, in regard to which I can do no better than to quote from Mr. Perkins' notice of my last biennial report: "The department was established over two years ago for the special purpose of rescuing from oblivion the material scattered here and there, throwing light on the early history of the State. The result has been the collection and classification of a large number of manuscripts, pamphlets, records, old newspaper files, etc., which will be invaluable to the future historian of the State. * * * * In the same department there is an interesting and very complete collection of the books and writings of Iowa authors. * * * * The exhibit of Iowa author-

ship is constantly accumulating by new contributions, and already amounts to creditable proportions. The books of the entire library in all its departments have been catalogued, and the Legislature will be asked for an appropriation for its publication. Not until such publication will the people generally have an adequate idea of the magnitude and value of the library that has been so carefully and unostentatiously collected." It is impossible, in a hastily-written sketch like this, to give an adequate idea of the magnitude and usefulness of the library.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

IOWA CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Of the State institutions, none are more worthy special mention than the University, which stands at the head of the grand educational system of Iowa. Every citizen of the State has reason to be proud of this institution, for the great work which it is accomplishing. Its students are drawn from nearly all parts of the Union, and from various classes of society, while its alumni are scattered throughout the country, filling with credit to themselves and their Alma Mater, positions of honor and trust. Since 1858, the date of the first commencement, there have been graduated from this institution nearly two thousand students.

Under the judicious management of the Board of Regents, and their wisdom in securing the best instructors in all departments, the University has grown and prospered until it has become one of the leading educational institutions of the West.

The University fund arising from the sale of lands donated by the General Government has been supplemented from time to time by legislative grant. The institution is now in receipt of an annual endowment, whereby the work and usefulness of the University are greatly extended.

No preparatory work is done in the Uni-

versity, that is left to the high schools, academies and colleges throughout the State.

Believing that our readers will be interested in a fuller knowledge of the University, we give the following sketch of its foundation and development:

"The origin of the State University of Iowa is found in an act of Congress, dated July 20, 1840. This act reads as follows: 'That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within the said Territory, when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed.' "

The Legislature of the Territory of Iowa early recognized the importance of providing for such an institution, and February 25th, 1844, passed a series of resolutions on the subject, which General A. C. Dodge, our delegate in Congress, was instructed to lay before the Secretary of the Treasury.

The original grant made by Congress set apart 46,080 acres of land, which was to form the endowment of the University. The General Assembly, which convened in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, approved an act entitled 'An Act to Locate and Establish a State University,' on February 25th, 1847.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees appears to have been held in the early part of the summer of 1847.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened, for a term of sixteen weeks. This action appears to have been somewhat informal, as the records of the Board do not show any explicit authority for it.

In compliance with an act of the Gen-

eral Assembly, approved January 25, 1855, for the re-location of the seat of government, the capital was located at Des Moines in the spring of 1856; but, as there were no suitable buildings there, the State officers continued to use the old ones, until suitable quarters were provided in Des Moines, although the capitol at Iowa City had been donated to the State for University purposes.

In December, 1857, the State officers vacated the buildings here, and removed their quarters to Des Moines, leaving the building in the possession of the University with the exception of the rooms occupied by the United States District Court.

The Board of Education commenced its first session December 6th, 1858. It consisted of thirteen members, viz, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was presiding officer, the Governor, and one member from each of the eleven Judicial Districts, to be elected by the people.

The "Act for the government and regulation of the State University of Iowa" was passed December 25th, 1858.

It provided for a Board of Trustees, consisting of seven persons, to be elected by the Board of Education. They were authorized to appoint their own presiding officer, a treasurer, librarian, secretary, and a curator of the cabinet of natural history, and to fill vacancies in unexpired terms when the Board of Education was not in session. Their first meeting was to be held on the first Wednesday in February, 1859, and the annual meeting on the last Tuesday in June of each year.

Both sexes were admitted to all departments of the University, on an equal footing, in 1859.

In 1860 there were eighty-nine students in attendance in the Normal Department, six of whom graduated. At a meeting of the Board held June 28th, 1860, it was resolved to complete the organization of the University, and a plan submitted by President Totten was adopted. It provided for six departments, viz: 1, moral and intellectual philosophy and belles-lettres; 2, history and political economy; 3, ancient

and modern languages; 4, mathematics and astronomy; 5, chemistry and natural philosophy; 6, natural history.

The normal was made a separate department, and placed under the exclusive control of the Principal. Two students from each county in the State were to be admitted to this department, free of tuition charges, while all students of the department were required to sign a declaration of their intention to engage in teaching upon graduation. Under the new order of things, the first session was formally opened on Wednesday, September 19th, 1860, and the organization of the University may, with propriety, date from that time.

The first class in the collegiate department graduated in 1863.

The General Assembly convened on the second Monday in January, 1864, and by an act approved March 19, 1864, as authorized by the Constitution, abolished the Board of Education, and restored the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. By this action the General Assembly resumed full jurisdiction over the subject of education.

The first student of the University who received the degree of A. M. was of the class of 1864.

In March, 1866, the General Assembly made liberal appropriations for the north hall or chapel, and for necessary repairs in the different buildings.

The law department of the University was established by the board at the annual meeting in June, 1868. At a special meeting of the board, held September 17, 1868, the committee on a law department, appointed at a previous meeting, reported an arrangement made with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been organized and for three years previous in successful operation, under the charge of Hon. George G. Wright, Hon. C. C. Cole and Hon. William G. Hammond; and by this arrangement the institution, as it had existed at Des Moines, was transferred to Iowa City, and merged into the Law Department of the State University.

At the same special meeting of the board, held September 17, 1868, a committee was appointed to consider the question of the establishment of a medical department, and subsequently reported in favor of its establishment. Seven chairs were constituted, and at the annual meeting of the board for 1869, held June 26, and continued until July 1, it was ordered that a part of the south hall be fitted up for the medical department.

The first term of the medical department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates. At the session of the General Assembly, begun January 10, 1870, there was passed the act, approved April 11, 1870, for the government of the State University. Under this law was instituted the Board of Regents, as the governing power of the University, and it is at the present time the fundamental law of the institution.

June 28, 1870, the board held its first meeting, and was duly organized according to the law of its appointment.

The Board of Regents is constituted as follows: The Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the University are ex-officio members—the Governor of the State being, by virtue of his office, the president of the board.

The General Assembly elects one person from each Congressional District of the State to hold office for six years. The regents are divided into three classes, so arranged that the members of one class are elected at each biennial session of the Legislature.

The Board of Regents is empowered to confer such degrees and to grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other universities.

At a meeting of the board in June, 1872, a committee of homœopathic physicians appeared before the board to request the establishment of a department for giving instruction in homœopathy, and the board referred the subject to a committee, with

instructions to report thereon at the next meeting.

The committee reported that, considering the condition of the finances of the University, it was impossible for the board to enlarge the operations of the medical department, and they referred the subject to the next General Assembly.

At the June meeting of this year there was established a chair "to be styled the chair of military instruction." The President of the United States was requested to appoint an officer for the position, as provided by law, and, accordingly, Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, of the Second Artillery, U. S. army, was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," by order of the War Department, August 26th, and reported for duty September 10th.

At the session of the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1876, by the act approved March 17, 1876, the regents were directed to establish a department of homœopathy, in connection with the medical department of the University.

It would occupy too much space to mention in detail all the improvements which have been made in the various departments of the University, as well as in the buildings and grounds, during the past few years; but it is sufficient to say, taken throughout the several departments, its work is thorough and progressive, and it maintains a high rank among the educational institutions of the country.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

AMES, STORY COUNTY.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858, and a board of trustees was appointed, which met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the college and farm from the various counties in the State, and in July the proposition of Story county and some of its citizens,

and by the citizens of Boone county, was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located.

The college occupies a pleasant and healthful location, one and a half miles west of the town of Ames, on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, in the central county of the State (Story), and thirty-seven miles north of the city of Des Moines.

In 1862 Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by the commissioner, in 1862-3. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building, and an appropriation of \$91,000 being made in 1866, the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine, or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical, or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit growing, forestry, animal and vegetable anatomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, entomology, zoology, the veterinary art, plane mensuration, leveling, surveying, book-keeping, and such mechanical arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also, such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The manual labor required by law of the students in the college is divided into two kinds, viz., uninstructional labor, which

shall be compensated by the payment of wages; and instructive labor, which shall be compensated by the instruction given and the skill required.

Uninstructional labor shall comprise all the operations in the work-shops, garden, upon the farm, and elsewhere, in which the work done accrues to the benefit of the college and not to the benefit of the student. Instructive labor shall embrace all those operations in the work-shops, museum, laboratories, experimental kitchen, upon farm and garden, in which the sole purpose of the student is the acquisition of skill and practice.

Uninstructional labor is paid for rigidly according to value as settled by comparison with regular labor.

COURSE IN THE SCIENCES RELATED TO THE INDUSTRIES.—The purpose of this course is to give a scientific training in the branches which are related to the industries, and to furnish a liberal and practical education for young men and women in the several pursuits and professions of life.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.—The design of the course in Agriculture is to furnish a broad and thoroughly practical education, giving it such direction as will be especially applicable to the life and duties of the farmer. The course has been framed to combine that knowledge and skill which will best prepare the pupil for the highest demands of agricultural industry, and to meet the requirements of an educated citizenship.

COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The object of this course is to impart such scientific knowledge and practical skill as are essential to success in mechanical engineering. This demands a thorough mastery of the principles of mathematics and a diligent study of their application to the construction of machines. In addition to the technical instruction given, it aims to furnish the means for obtaining a liberal and practical education.

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.—It is the object of this course to educate and thor-

oughly train the student for the work of the Civil Engineer. It furnishes a thorough and practical course of instruction in the application of the mathematical and physical sciences to the profession of Civil Engineering. It furnishes a systematic drill in pure mathematics and includes, in common with the other courses, the studies necessary to a liberal education

THE COURSE IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

—The purpose of this course is to furnish a thorough, practical and theoretical training in the veterinary specialty of medicine and surgery. It aims, furthermore, to prepare young men for the practical work of the veterinary profession.

The course of study includes two years, and embraces a portion of the studies of the Course in Sciences related to the Industries, together with the lectures on the technical and special topics of the course and practice in the microscopical and anatomical laboratories and the veterinary hospital.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—

Music is not, by law, a regular study in the College curriculum. Opportunities are given, however, to such as desire it, to take lessons upon the piano and organ, or in vocal training.

The College domain includes 860 acres, and of this about 70 acres are set apart for college grounds. These occupy the high land southwest of the farm, and include a large lawn, shrubbery plantations, young forestry plantations, the flower borders and garden, with the surroundings of the professors' dwelling-houses. Excellent gravel walks and drives have been laid down, leading to all parts of the grounds and to the various buildings.

This institution has facilities that are unusually abundant for giving instruction in the higher practical and industrial branches of study. It offers a wide range in courses which fit the student for the various pursuits and professions of life. It supplies the complete means of a practical education at an outlay which is limited to the personal expenses of the student.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CEDAR FALLS, BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

In 1876, by an act of the Sixteenth General Assembly, the State Normal School was established at Cedar Falls, and the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were required to turn over to the directors of the new institution all the property in their charge belonging to the Home, located at Cedar Falls. This was satisfactorily done, and properly receipted for, as prescribed by law, and the school opened September 6, 1876, with an enrollment of eighty-seven students during the first term. Each student receiving free instruction is required to sign a declaration that in becoming a student of the Iowa State Normal School, it is his purpose to prepare himself for the business of teaching; that it is his intention to teach in Iowa after leaving the school, and that he will report to the principal as often as twice a year during the first two years, and once every year thereafter while engaged in teaching.

The work of the normal school is to prepare teachers for their profession, and the course of study embraces the branches taught in both the common and higher schools, but the special province of the school is to give instruction in the philosophy of education, and the methods of teaching. The teacher needs fuller and more critical mastery of the branches to be taught than is necessary for the ordinary business of life, and this thoroughness and fullness of knowledge in these subjects is the preparation for teaching which the normal school gives. The full course of study requires four years; the examinations are thorough and comprehensive, and upon completing the didactic course the student receives a certificate, showing the course of study and his proficiency therein. Those graduating in the scientific course receive diplomas.

The State Normal school is no longer an experiment, but a success beyond all doubt, and it has been brought to its present excellent condition chiefly through

the untiring efforts of its very efficient faculty. More than a thousand students have been graduated from this institution to engage in teaching in Iowa, and the influence of the school must necessarily be felt upon our public schools.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

HISTORY.—This institution was opened for the reception of pupils at Iowa City, April 4th, 1853. On July 10, 1862, it was removed to its present location, Vinton. The building is three hundred feet long, with an average width of sixty feet. It is heated by steam, is well ventilated, is four stories in height and is well appointed throughout.

FOUNDATION.—To meet current expenses there is appropriated out of the State Treasury \$40 per quarter for each pupil in attendance. The sum of \$10,000 per annum is appropriated for salaries of officers, teachers and employes. For the biennial period ending June 30, 1883, an appropriation of \$1,000 was made for securing the services of an oculist; and for the present biennial period ending June 30, 1885, the sum of \$1,500 has been appropriated for the same purpose. The total expenditure of the institution for the last biennial period was \$54,318.70.

MANAGEMENT.—Six trustees, appointed for four years by the Legislature, and three of them retiring every two years, have the general supervision of the institution, adopt rules for the government thereof, provide teachers, employes and necessities, and perform all acts needed to carry out the purpose of its establishment.

The officers and faculty consist of a principal, steward, and matron, six literary, three music, and three industrial teachers. The principal is J. J. McCune.

The employes number one engineer, one fireman, one assistant steward, one porter, one night watchman, three chambermaids, three dining-room girls, three laundry

girls, two kitchen girls, two nurses, and one cook.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—The law gives the trustees power of determining the time each student shall enjoy the privileges of the institution. They have arranged a course of study for twelve years, requiring to complete the primary, intermediate, and academical divisions, four, two, and six years respectively. This is one of the few blind schools in which special attention is given to advanced literary education, and in which systematic grading has been made a success. The department is supplied with a library of twelve hundred embossed books, and one of thirteen hundred seeing or printed books. The supply of apparatus is moderate, but will be increased five hundred dollars worth the present term.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Every student capable of receiving musical instruction is given the full benefit of this department. Twenty-three pianos, three cabinet organs, one pipe organ, and a sufficient number of violins, guitars, bass viols, clarionets, and brass instruments, constitute the equipment in the course. The science of harmony receives daily attention.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—Believing that work, whether profitable or unprofitable, is conducive to happiness, the trustees aim to establish every trade practicable for the blind. Bead-work, cane seating, knitting, crocheting, fancy work, hand sewing, machine sewing, mattress making, broom making, carpet weaving, hammock netting, horse netting, and door mat weaving are in present operation. Many former pupils are earning good livings through one or more of these occupations.

TREATMENT.—Dr. C. M. Hobby, oculist, of Iowa City, visits the institution several times during the term, prescribes treatment, and when necessary or desired, performs operations. All these services, as well as those of the regular institution physician, Dr. C. C. Griffin, of Vinton, are at the expense of the State.

RESULTS.—The number of students in

present attendance is one hundred and thirty-five. Whole number admitted and educated to date, five hundred and fifteen. From all available information, the conclusion is reached that about one-third of those discharged have been and are making their own living. With very few exceptions, however, all have been fitted to take their places as useful, happy, and contented members of society.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The act establishing the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was approved in January, 1855, and a school for mutes which had been carried on by Mr. W. E. Ijams on a small scale at Iowa City, adopted by the State as a nucleus for the Institution. Mr. Ijams was chosen principal and his wife matron. In the year 1870 the Institution was removed from Iowa City to Council Bluffs, Rev. Benjamin Talbot having meanwhile, in 1863, become principal in place of W. E. Ijams, who resigned.

The Institution is located about half a mile southeast from the city limits of Council Bluffs, and can be easily seen from the trains on four railways, one of which, the Wabash, passes through part of the grounds belonging to the Institution, and two, the Rock Island, and Milwaukee and St. Paul, by the other side of it.

The location has proved a good one for the health of the inmates, very little sickness having occurred. First-class medical skill is promptly employed where needed, and combined with careful nursing, all serious cases of illness have been brought safely through, the only exceptions in the last six years being two of consumption.

Council Bluffs is, of all cities in Iowa, most accessible; being the terminus of eight railways, the managers of which have generously given special rates to the deaf and dumb when going to and returning from school.

All children in the State of Iowa, too deaf and dumb to be educated in the common schools, of sound mind and free from contagious disease, between the age of nine and twenty-one, are admitted and provided with tuition, board and books free of charge.

The ordinary course covers eight years. Those capable of profiting by a higher course of study are allowed three years in addition, during which time they can fit themselves for admission to the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, which is maintained by the U. S. government, Iowa at present has more students in attendance on that college than any other State. The system of instruction in use at the Iowa Institution is known as the combined; articulation and sign classes being carried on simultaneously.

The pupils of the Iowa Institution are provided with means to acquire a trade. Shoemaking, carpentering, printing and dressmaking are taught by instructors well posted in these branches, and the pupils who improve their advantages can leave the school possessed of a means of earning their living. Specimens of pupils' work in these lines have been sent to the New Orleans Exposition.

By act of the last legislature, an appropriation was made for school buildings, which is being expended in accordance with the most approved plans suggested by many years of experience on the part of the leading educators in this line in the United States. These buildings, which will soon be available, will enable the Institution to accommodate three hundred and fifty pupils.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

DAVENPORT, SCOTT COUNTY.

This institution was organized in December, 1863, as a home for soldiers' orphans. Since then some twenty-five hundred children have enjoyed the comforts, education and training of this insti-

tution. In July, 1876, it was opened to all indigent children. The present enrollment is 260. Their ages range from two to fifteen years. There are 120 girls and 140 boys. The home is conducted upon the cottage plan; though not the most showy, it is the most comfortable and healthful. The allowance by the State for the maintenance of each child is \$100 a year. Attention is given to industrial pursuits to as great an extent as our limited means will allow. It is our aim to keep all of our children regularly employed. We have four thoroughly graded schools, taught by the best of teachers nine months in the year. Regular habits and plain, wholesome food in all cases produces healthy children. We scarcely ever have any sickness among our children, though we receive them from the lower classes and in bad physical condition. As an illustration I will state that from August, 1869, to January, 1873, (three years and five months) with an average daily attendance of 308, we had no death. From June, 1877, to June, 1879, with an average attendance of 140, we had no death; and from July, 1883, till the present time we have had no death, with an average attendance of over 200.

Of those cared for here 99 per cent. have become useful citizen. We take children of untidy, slothful and intemperate habits and acquainted with vice, and fit them for useful citizens. I question whether any expenditure of the State is better calculated to promote the public welfare. The hope of a State is its youth. The prevention of pauperism and crime demands the earnest attention of every American citizen.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed
"an act to provide for the organization

and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills county, for feeble-minded children," which should have for its object, "the care, support, training and instruction" of this class of unfortunate persons.

This organic act provides for the appointment of a board of trustees, consisting of three persons; and Hon. J. W. Cattell, A. J. Russell and Dr. W. S. Robertson were accordingly appointed as such trustees.

The building formerly used for the "western branch of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home" had been set aside for the purposes of the lately-established asylum, and the newly-appointed trustees found before them the task of repairing and renovating the building so that it might be better adapted to its new uses.

Under these circumstances the Iowa institution had its birth. Its friends, from that time on, have never failed in their trust. Prominent among the founders of the institution were John Y. Stone and Dr. W. S. Robertson, of our own State, combined with the valuable efforts and counsel of Dr. C. T. Wilbur, at that time the superintendent of the Illinois Institution. To these men too much praise cannot be given for their zealous and disinterested efforts in behalf of the unfortunate children in Iowa.

The building and grounds were put in as good condition as the limited appropriation of one thousand dollars would allow, and in July, 1876, Dr. O. W. Archibald, formerly assistant physician to the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, assumed the duties of superintendent.

The first child was admitted in September, 1876, the people of the State then looking upon the new charity as an experiment, and although there were many children who were proper wards for the institution, parents naturally felt unwilling to trust their children until some one else should have tested its worth. From that time forward the confidence of the people has steadily increased, until now the different wards accommodate two hundred and fifty children, that num-

ber being their fullest capacity at present, and the applications now on file number nearly six hundred.

The object of this institution is to provide special means of instruction for that class of children so deficient in mind, or afflicted with such marked peculiarities of intellect, as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education imparted to this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction of our common schools, where that is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, and to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupations.

To promote these objects, children receive such moral and hygienic treatment as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Mental imbecility depends upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system, a condition in which the nervous organization is especially defective, preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles are, as a rule, feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped, and are wanting in nervous and muscular power. Physical training and developments, therefore, are essential in order that their mental improvement may become permanent; hence the importance and necessity of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in their treatment.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.

Some, who are only backward, and are

undeveloped from being misunderstood or abused, can be brought out and reclaimed by special means. Many others can be arrested in their downward course, made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious; and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings to this afflicted class, they must have that special care, treatment and instruction, which can not be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of education; and it is only in some institution arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these objects, that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied, and treated as its peculiarities demand.

Every child and youth residing in the State, between the ages of five and eighteen, who, by reason of deficient intellect, is unable to acquire an education in the common schools, is entitled to receive the physical and mental training of this institution at the expense of the State.

The special system of instruction, training and management adhered to in this institution, renders it a desirable home for all children of this class.

The school department at present comprises six regular day schools, taught by earnest, hard-working ladies. In these schools the children are taught according to their ability to receive instruction; from the simplest means of fixing the attention and calling forth an effort, however feeble, of the benighted intellect, to the rooms in which the common elementary branches are taught.

In addition to these there are as special classes, a drawing class; many evincing considerable aptitude in this direction; a singing class, which is a great source of enjoyment to all, and two sewing classes, where the girls are instructed in sewing, both by hand and with the sewing machine.

A night school is maintained for the larger boys and girls who are at work during the day.

Twice each week a dance is given for

the children. In these they learn politeness, ease of manner, and a good carriage, as well as spending a very enjoyable evening. These are held in the calisthenic room, a hall thirty by sixty feet.

During good weather from six to ten boys are regularly detailed to work on the farm and grounds, which comprise a tract of one hundred and eighty acres. The farm has already proven a source of revenue, and furnishes all vegetables used on all the tables during the summer and fall months. The cows pastured on the farm, furnished during the past year nearly ten thousand gallons of milk.

There is also in successful operation a broom shop, and a shoe shop, in both of which the boys are making very satisfactory progress. It is certain that each year as the managers of institutions become more acquainted with the results of manual instruction, this department of all institutions will form an important part in their make-up.

The Iowa Institution is located upon a hill just south of Glenwood. The site commands a most charming view of the little city of two thousand inhabitants, lying some distance below the buildings of the Institution.

The general arrangement of the buildings is in the form of a hollow square, the design being to have the boys' and girls' departments entirely separate. The plan is only partly completed. There are at present but two separate cottages, built of brick, three stories high, one used by boys, the other by girls.

There is now being built a new central or administrative building, to cost, when completed, \$75,000. This will give much long needed room for the better systematizing of the work.

A water tower one hundred and twenty feet high has just been finished at a cost of \$10,000. This will be used for the entire water supply for all purposes, the water being forced into the tanks by steam pumps. Its tank capacity is thirteen hundred barrels.

Beginning eight years ago with one old building, this Institute has gradually grown and added to its buildings each year. The valuation of the land and buildings now is \$50,000.

Those who labor in the Iowa Institution have much cause for encouragement. The good results which have been accomplished by the work in its infancy, should give them great hope that year by year as the Institution grows older, and as they become better fitted for their work, they may see greatly increased good as the result of their labor.

It is certainly a noble thing to strengthen and bring forth the feeble mind; in some instances almost creating an intellect where it seemed there was none before, and letting in a ray of light, however small, upon the mind which must otherwise have been forever in total darkness. To the men who have given their lives and best efforts for the founding and up-building of this work in America, Dr. Seguin, Dr. Howe, and Dr. Hervey Wilbur, the American people owe an everlasting debt of gratitude.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

The first suggestion of the necessity for a Hospital for the Insane in Iowa was made by Governor Grimes in his message to the Fifth General Assembly, in 1855.

During that session of the Legislature, Dr. D. L. McGugin, in a public lecture, urged an appropriation in accordance with this recommendation, and a commission was appointed, consisting of the Governor, Edward Johnson, Esq., of Lee county, and Dr. Charles S. Clark, of Henry county, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made. The first meeting of the commission was held March 15, 1855.

One hundred and seventy-three acres of land was purchased near Mt. Pleasant, and

after the adoption of plans, work was commenced October 22, 1855, under the supervision of Henry Winslow, and a portion of the building was ready for the reception of patients February 27, 1861, when the first inmate was admitted, six years after the first appropriation was made. The hospital consisted of a central or administrative building, four stories high, with wings extending east and west, three stories high, and consisting of three sections each, the whole structure facing north. Extending south in the rear are buildings containing the chapel, employes sleeping apartments, kitchens, bakery, laundry, engine room, boiler and coal houses. The exterior walls are of cut stone about five inches thick, and lined with brick, the division walls inside being exclusively of brick. The roof is of galvanized iron.

The institution was constructed for the accommodation of 350 patients, with the necessary officers and employes to care for them. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The farm has been enlarged by more recent purchases of land, so that it now consists of 350 acres, and much of the necessary farm produce used in the Hospital is raised here, giving healthful exercise to patients, and furnishing fresh vegetables, etc., for the tables.

The organization of the hospital at first consisted of a board of trustees, seven in number, who had control of the property of the institution. They appoint the superintendent and treasurer, and, upon the nomination of the superintendent, confirm the assistant physicians, steward and matron. The number of trustees has been reduced to five since the act constituting the first board was passed. The first board of trustees consisted of the following named gentlemen: M. L. Fisher, president; Harpin Riggs, Samuel McFarland, D. L. McGugin, J. D. Elbert, John B. Lash, G. W. Kincaid.

R. J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected superintendent in 1860, and Henry Winslow, steward and treasurer. D. C.

Dewey, M. D., assistant physician; and Mrs. Catharine Winslow, matron.

Dr. Patterson continued in charge of the institution for a period of about five years, when he resigned, and Mark Ranney, M. D., of Massachusetts, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Ranney resigned in 1873, and Dr. H. M. Bassett succeeded him for two years. Upon his resignation, Dr. Ranney was re-appointed, and continued in discharge of the duties of the position until his death, January 31, 1882.

Dr. H. A. Gilman, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was elected to fill the vacancy thus made July 25, 1882, and took charge of the institution October 16, 1882.

An additional wing is being constructed for the accommodation of two hundred more patients, which will be furnished, ready for occupancy, next year. The present medical superintendent is H. A. Gilman, M. D.; matron, Mrs. F. V. Cole.

There are nearly three thousand insane in the State, and advanced steps are being taken for the care of those unprovided for in the present institutions.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, is in the northeastern part of the State, and was established in 1868.

This act of the General Assembly provided, that the location should contain 320 acres of land, that the exterior of the building should be of stone, and that it should be erected piecemeal.

E. G. Morgan, of Fort Dodge, Maturin L. Fisher, of Farmersburg, and G. W. Bemis, of Independence, were the building commissioners. Upon the death of Mr. Fisher in 1879, A. G. Case, of Charles City, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The hospital is situated two miles southwest of town, it fronts towards the east; it consists of an administration building

and two wings, one extending north for male, and the other south for female patients.

The foundation of the entire building is granite, furnishing a basement which rises four feet above the general surface of the ground.

The walls of the central building are four stories high; these are capped with a mansard roof, which adds another story. Each wing is divided into three longitudinal and three transverse sections, which are so linked together as to cause the extremities of the wings to recede. The wings are three stories in height. The cornice is iron and the roofs are either tin or slate. The institution is to a great extent made fire-proof.

In 1872 A. Reynolds, M. D., of Clinton, Iowa, was elected superintendent of the hospital by its trustees. In October, 1881, Dr. Reynolds resigned on account of impaired health, and Dr. Gershom H. Hill, who had been assistant physician for seven years, was elected his successor. On the 1st of May, 1873, four wards were opened for the reception of patients, and not until May, 1884, eleven years after the institution was opened, were the last sections made ready for occupancy. The portico over the main entrance has just been completed and now the entire building is finished. The institution, with its chapel, kitchen, laundry, boiler house, gas house, wagon house, barn and farm, up to the beginning of the year 1884, had cost the State \$850,000. It has sufficient accommodation for six hundred patients, besides room for officers and employes. All this money has been carefully and honestly expended. Our commonwealth has thus an institution of which she may well be proud, for it compares favorably with any of its kind in the sisterhood of States.

The appropriations of the last General Assembly increase the cost of the hospital to \$900,000, but this adds eighty acres to the farm, together with a cow barn, a house for cold storage, a carpenter shop,

and a detached building for incurable insane men, that will accommodate 100 more patients.

The cold storage building, carpenter shop, and detached building or cottage have granite foundations, brick walls, iron cornices and slate roofs. They are two stories in height; plain but neat, durable structures. The cottage will cost, with furniture, \$25,000, and will be ready for occupancy early next spring.

Steam-heating, in which direct and indirect radiation are combined, is used throughout. Since the extensive system of drive-well points was planted there has been an abundance of pure, fresh water. A large duplex Worthington pump draws the water, and at the same time lifts it into tanks under the roof of the main building. Twelve hundred feet of one inch three-ply rubber hose is distributed at suitable points, and kept constantly connected with water-pipes; besides five hundred feet of the best two and a half inch fire-engine hose is reeled near the force pump, which will reach to the extremities of the wings, the cottage, the carpenter shop, or barn; when coupled with the pump and at work a large stream can be thrown over the top of any of the buildings.

Gas, made of naphtha in a house on the premises, lights all parts of the institution. During the last year the entire expense of lighting was \$1,300.

The law does not allow permanent improvements to the hospital to be made out of the current expense fund. Even costly repairs are made by appropriations out of what is called the repair and contingent fund. The current expense fund is used to pay the wages of regular employes, to purchase fuel, food, clothing, drugs, and other supplies. It is drawn, through the State treasury, from the fifty-five counties lying in the north half of Iowa and tributary to this institution. In 1884 the amount of this fund was \$102,159. The average number of patients for the year was just 600; making the cost per patient, \$170.26, or \$14.18 per month.

now sufficient for 640 convicts. The present Warden is Ancil E. Martin.

There is a prevailing fallacy that because a man has been convicted of crime and sentenced to the State prison, therefore the voice of conscience is forever silenced, and all hope of reformation by the use of ordinary agencies is gone. The objects of punishment are to protect society in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; to deter others from committing crime, and to reform the evil-doer. The State does not entertain malice toward the violators of law, but upon conviction for offenses removes the malefactor from society for a time, with the hope of reformation, and thereby rendering him a fit subject to again mingle in social life, and properly discharge his duties to his family, his God and the State. With this end in view the discipline maintained is most humane, at the same time requiring obedience to all the rules and regulations, which are strict and firm but not severe. The lessons taught inculcate reverence for human and divine law, inspire the convict with better and livelier hopes, promote self-respect, impress the mind with clearer views of duty to society, friends, human government, and to God, and in every way tend to elevate, purify, and refine the mind and the moral nature, and to develop the nobler qualities of the heart, and restrain its baser passions and evil tendencies. There is no human being so low but that he or she may be influenced by the law of love, and raised to a higher plane of existence by educational and christianizing influences, and these influences exercised over the convicts through the Sabbath school, the pulpit and the school-room, are valuable aids in the maintenance of good order, and to a prompt acquiescence in the mandates of the officers.

The rules of the prison require that a copy of the Holy Scriptures be placed in every cell, and this has a most salutary influence on many of the prisoners. Until their confinement here, to many of them it has been a sealed or neglected book;

but now with time and opportunity afforded them for reading and reflection, its promises and threatenings often present themselves with wonderful power, frequently leading them to the Saviour of mankind. Religious services are held Sunday morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon. Recognizing the rest, recreation and reformation which may be had through its instrumentality, the full and free use of the library is accorded to all, believing that the habit of reading good books produces thoughtfulness, self-respect and manliness, and lays an intelligent basis for the necessity and acknowledgement of self-control and discipline. An evening school is conducted in the prisons and many of the inmates are permanently benefitted by the instruction given here, while the interest manifested, and the attainments made are very gratifying.

The food of the prisoners is good, substantial and of a great variety for the healthy working convict; and for the sick, an appropriate diet is provided, including even luxuries. The greatest cleanliness is observed throughout the institution, and the sanitary regulations are strictly enforced.

In this connection we deem it well to notice the Prisoner's Aid Association of Iowa, an organization which was formed about two years ago for the purpose of giving aid and encouragement to ex-prisoners.

In one of his reports the chaplain of the State Prison says:

"Perhaps none, unless connected with the prison, and but few even of those, have the remotest idea of the difficulties which a discharged convict, without friends, has to meet before he obtains employment. Many, when liberated, do not wish to return to the place from which they were sent. Why, I know not, unless realizing their disgrace, they are unwilling to go back where it is known. Many have no friends or relatives, and as a rule, not only prefer to go, but do go where they are unknown. The stigma of the peni

tentiary resting upon them, the strength of public opinion against them, and nearly penniless, they are almost compelled to do one of three things—beg, starve or steal; and, alas for the weakness of good resolutions, the latter at times is resorted to. I most heartily recommend that a State Prison Aid Association be organized, with a branch in every county, and that persons with large sympathy and warm hearts be encouraged to assist in this noble enterprise, thus procuring for all who desire to reform, places to work where they can earn an honest livelihood, by this means shielding them from idleness, and from the merciless attacks of unkind and evil disposed persons."

The objects of the association and the importance of the work undertaken may be briefly stated. As a State we annually dismiss from our penitentiaries and other penal institutions of the State, some six hundred or more of those who have been imprisoned for crime. These ex-prisoners are turned out of our prisons upon society, usually without money or character or friends or means of self support; and, with the reproach of the convict resting upon them, find it almost impossible to obtain honorable employment. Moreover they are met by a class of professional criminals who lie in wait for them, and who take advantage of their disgrace and necessities to press them into the commission of other crimes. So that an alarming proportion of our ex-prisoners are led back into lives of crime, and become an element of danger and a source of vast expense to our commonwealth. We believe it to be the duty of the State to exercise over these ex-prisoners a limited guardianship beyond the term of their imprisonment; to find for such as are willing to accept it, a place of useful employment, upon which they may enter immediately upon the expiration of their sentence. And to make it possible for such as seek to reform, to win their way back to respectability and honorable citizenship. Reformation is cheaper than punishment. And if any considerable proportion of

these men can be influenced to lives of honest industry, and saved from reentering the ranks of the criminal and dangerous classes, it will greatly lessen the criminal expenses of the State, aside from all consideration of moral obligation. The success which has attended the efforts of similar organizations in other States, encourages us to believe that the successful carrying out of the purposes of this Association will not only reduce our criminal expenses, but also add largely to the peace and security of society. Our last General Assembly, convinced of the practical importance of this work, appropriated the sum of \$2,000 of the public funds of the State to aid in accomplishing the objects of this Association. This Association cherishes no false sentimentality toward the criminal classes. Its chief object is to prevent crime and to encourage those who wish to reform; and, incidentally to furnish such information respecting the residence, character and associations of ex-prisoners as may lead to the detection and arrest of such as return to criminal pursuits.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

FOR BOYS AT ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY
—FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE, POLK COUNTY.

By "an act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Henry county; provided for a board of trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the trustees leased White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, with the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceeded to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

April 19, 1872, the trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for

the erection of the necessary buildings. They were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept, which was done in 1873.

The trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin county, and in the Code of 1873 it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of sixteen years and over seven years of age, and the law requires that the trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The superintendent is B. J. Miles.

In 1879 the building and grounds of the Universalist Seminary, at Mitchellville, were purchased, and the girls' department of the reform school was established there, with Mrs. L. D. Lewelling, matron. As in the cases of children who never enter this school, the career and destiny of these waifs of society are varied, some will go to the penitentiary and others will become honored and useful citizens; but it is estimated that seventy per cent. of those committed to this institution leave it reformed in purpose and conduct. Too much cannot be said in praise of the discipline of the school, which is gentle and home-like, and the instruction imparted is thorough and

efficient. The best estate of childhood is the Christian home, and to the institution which most nearly resembles this, the waifs of society and the wards of the State can be more safely trusted than elsewhere.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The Railroad Commission of Iowa was created by the Seventeenth General Assembly, and was organized at the Capitol in Des Moines on the 4th day of April, 1878. It consists of three members, who elect their own secretary. The first board was composed of Peter A. Dey, James McDill, and Cyrus C. Carpenter. J. S. Cameron was elected secretary.

The board was intended to be, and was by the terms of the law, an amicable arbitrator or umpire between the carrier and the shipper, the people and the railroads; whose findings, recommendations, and decisions, were by virtue of their just and equitable character to commend themselves to the contestants without ordinary legal methods of enforcement, by writ, and officer serving the same.

How well the board has succeeded in the accomplishment of the object for which it was created, is evidenced by the fact that since the organization of the Iowa commission, not a suit has been brought in any of the courts of the State—so far as I am informed—involving questions of overcharges or extortion, while under the law which was in operation from 1874 to 1878, hundreds of such suits were instituted, many of which are still pending. It is fast becoming a settled conviction in the public mind, not only of the people of Iowa but of other States, that the commission, acting as it does in the capacity of a board of arbitration, before which complaints may be made, evidence taken, and matters of difference promptly adjusted, and whose decisions when rendered, have all the moral weight of judicial decrees, with the great saving of time and expense

attendant, gives much better results than can be derived from the more tedious and expensive processes of courts.

An inspection of the reports of the commission from the first organization of the board down to the present year will reveal the fact that there has been an almost universal acquiescence in and obedience of the orders and recommendations of the board. Nor has this acquiescence and obedience resulted from the fact so persistently stated by the enemies of the system, that all orders made by the board were pleasant and palatable to the railroad companies. No intelligent and candid person will fail upon inspection of the decisions to see and admit that many of the decisions have been adverse to the companies. Some of them have been deemed illegal and extra jurisdictional, yet the orders have generally been obeyed.

In the original law, all failures to obey the orders of the board were to be reported to the Governor and through the chief executive, knowledge of the disobedience came to the General Assembly, the direct representative of the people, but the Twentieth General Assembly passed an act approved April 3d, 1884, "authorizing actions against railroad companies to be brought in the name of the State upon recommendation of the board of railroad commissioners."

By this act the Circuit and District Courts of the State are to have jurisdiction of actions brought to enforce orders made by the railroad commissioners affecting public right, if authorized to be made.

There are two classes of cases which the board has power to consider. First, that class which affects public right, which seeks to compel the railroad companies to perform a public duty, to fulfill a public obligation, and in such cases, when the board has authority to deal therewith, the courts will enforce their orders. Second, it deals with a class of cases affecting private right. In this case the board occupies purely the position of an umpire or arbitrator. It may investigate, conclude and recommend; but it cannot order.

We quote as follows from the seventh annual report of the commission:

"The methods of dealing with railroads and transportation companies in their relations to the public are still the subject of much discussion. Varied and conflicting views still exist, and sharp and acrimonious criticism is being made by different theorists. Yet, in spite of all this, the commissioners, in taking a view of the situation in the State in 1878, and the changing attitudes of the question during the years which have passed down to the present time, that being the period of the commissioner system in Iowa, are able to report a more intelligent and tolerant understanding and discussion of the subject than has ever before been known in the State. The seven annual reports of the board of railroad commissioners constitute a concise history of what has been done in the State during that time, and no one can intelligently discuss the transportation question without mastering the details of these volumes."

The present board consists of Peter A. Dey, J. W. McDill, and L. S. Coffin, with E. G. Morgan, secretary.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The following circular, issued by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is explanatory of the objects and the work of this department:

The Twentieth General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and provided for a commissioner thereof.

In several of the States this office has been productive of great good to their varied industries, and it is hoped the same result may be reached in Iowa. The provisions of this law are briefly these:

To collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor, on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the General Assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State,

especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and as fully as practicable, collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry; by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States impart such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the State, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions, and consequently employment of producers; and in said biennial report the Commissioner shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile and publish therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the State, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, wages earned, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the restrictions if any which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental, and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics. And he shall include in such report what progress has been made in schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof.

These reports, when published, are to be disposed of as follows, viz: To the

public libraries in the State, to the various trades organizations, agricultural and mechanical societies, and other places where the Commissioner may deem proper, and best calculated to accomplish the furtherance of the industrial interests of the State.

As will be seen, all industries of the State are included in this act. It is the earnest desire of the Commissioner to make the office largely beneficial to these industries and to the State at large. To this end he hopes for the hearty co-operation of the various unions, organizations, societies and schools, and of county officers and citizens generally.

From time to time blanks will be sent out, and it is urged that prompt attention be given in filling and returning them, and speedy replies made to communications from this office.

Mutual interest on the part of the public and the Commissioner will make this feature of great value to Iowa.

Statistics of Labor, furnished us by Commissioner E. R. Hutchins, are published in connection with the chapter on Manufacturing.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This is another of those organizations which derive support and encouragement from the State, having been established and its powers and duties defined, by the Eighteenth General Assembly. By the terms of the act the attorney-general of the State, a civil engineer, and seven physicians compose its membership. The board was organized in May, 1880. The act referred to appropriated \$5,000 a year, or so much thereof as was necessary, to carry on the work of the board.

The principal work of the board is to educate the people as to the importance of better sanitary and hygienic conditions, to impress upon them the clearly ascertained fact that many diseases are preventable, and to disseminate the knowledge of avoiding such diseases. The efficiency of

the board of health has been clearly demonstrated during the prevalence of contagious diseases in the State, and the sanitary measures adopted by them have forcibly brought to the notice of the people the relation of cause to effect, in preventable diseases. New sources of danger to the public health are constantly being investigated and the old more vigorously restricted. An impression has been made upon the people, as is proven, not only by the action of individuals, but of communities, and public sentiment is aroused to the importance of improved sanitary conditions. The rapid increase of periodicals devoted to sanitary and hygienic topics; the numerous organizations of voluntary health associations, comprising the ablest minds of all professions and trades, all indicate progress in this direction, and when we look at the evidence of the advancement of sanitary science, we have reason for devout thankfulness.

The reports of the board cover a vast amount of valuable information regarding the diseases incident to our population, and also to the live stock of the State. They embrace essays on many subjects relating to infectious diseases and matters pertaining to sanitary science, which have been contributed by the members of the board, and the leading scientists and physicians of the State. The information contained in the reports is of great value to our people.

The present board consists of William S. Robertson, of Muscatine, president; Wilmot H. Dickinson, of Des Moines; S. B. Olney, of Fort Dodge; J. M. Hull, of Lake Mills; P. W. Lewellen, of Clarinda; Henry H. Clarke, of McGregor; Ephraim M. Reynolds, of Centerville; James L. Loring, Civil Engineer, of Dallas Center; A. J. Baker, of Centerville, attorney general, ex officio; L. F. Andrews, of Des Moines, acting secretary.

PHARMACY COMMISSION.

The Eighteenth General Assembly, in response to a general public demand

therefor, enacted a law organizing a Pharmacy Commission, the object of which was to regulate the sale of medicines and all poisonous drugs and liquids, in order to the better protection of the people. By the provisions of the act, the executive was required to appoint, "with the advice of the Executive Council," "three Commissioners of Pharmacy." Said Commissioners were to have power to make the necessary regulations to carry out the provisions of the act. The board was organized April 26, 1880, and is made up of men skilled in their profession, and the general purpose of the law has received the unqualified endorsement of the State Pharmaceutical Society. None but educated and experienced persons should be allowed to deal out drugs and medicines to the public, the evidence of qualification being the certificate of the Commissioners.

As shown by the report of the Commission there are at present eighteen hundred and twenty registered pharmacists in the State.

The present Board consists of George H. Shafer, of Ft. Madison, Charles A. Weaver, of Des Moines, and Robert W. Crawford, of Ft. Dodge.

IOWA FISH COMMISSION.

FISH COMMISSION—LOCATION OF HATCHING HOUSES — NATIVE FISH — SUCCESS ACHIEVED WITH IMPORTED FISH—PAPER BY HON. A. A. MOSHER, ASSISTANT FISH COMMISSIONER.

By an act of the General Assembly, there was located at Anamosa in 1876, an establishment for the propagation and culture of fish, and although it has not long been in operation, it has demonstrated the fact that the depleted waters of the State can be successfully stocked, not only with native fish, but also with varieties of great value not heretofore found in Iowa waters.

The buildings are located three miles from Anamosa, on a tract of twenty acres of land, belonging to the State. Several

ponds well stocked with fish of different sizes and varieties, are adjacent to the fish house, besides a series of ponds for the cultivation of the German carp, in which great success has been attained. The present Commissioner is A. W. Aldrich. The establishment of the fish commission was so successful and the industry had reached such proportions, that the Legislature in 1880, established a branch at Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county.

At this place the buildings are located on an isthmus between Okobiji Lake and Spirit Lake, and it would be difficult to imagine a better location for the purpose. The lakes in their character are well adapted to fish culture, having a bed of every kind, from mud to clear sand, pebbles and large stones. The water is clear and pure, and in places one hundred feet or more in depth. The level of Spirit Lake is four feet higher than that of Okoboji, giving the requisite fall for hatching purposes. The success achieved by this establishment is illustrated by the fact that out of 300,000 trout eggs, 94 per cent were successfully hatched and planted in the lakes; and of 500,000 white fish eggs 99 per cent were hatched. Land-locked salmon, lake trout, brook trout, black and striped bass, wall-eyed pike, sun-fish, catfish, eels and many other varieties have been successfully propagated, and planted in many of the lakes and rivers of the State. Several streams which never had a trout in them until planted by the Fish Commission, are now good brook trout streams furnishing these fish weighing from three to four pounds. The German carp, which is a most valuable fish for food, and often attains a weight of eighteen pounds, is now being successfully cultivated in Iowa waters.

In addition to the culture of fish at the hatching-houses, the Fish Commission has saved from destruction millions of young native fish, which have heretofore died each fall, in the drying up of the sloughs of the Mississippi, and planted them in the partially barren waters of Iowa.

The fact that the fish planted by the

Commission have since been caught in considerable numbers and of good size, proves that they have become established in waters which are adapted to their future propagation and growth, and that they may in the future become valuable additions to the number and variety of the food supply of these waters, a result of which it would be hard to estimate the value.

We give below an article from the pen of Hon. A. A. Mosher, Assistant Fish Commissioner of Iowa, who is in charge of the establishment at Spirit Lake, on the fish of Iowa:

"The State of Iowa is not called a piscatorial State. Still it might not be amiss to let the outside world know that we have fish, and plenty, too, of various kinds. Being bounded on the east by the Mississippi and on the west by the Missouri, the State has a vast reservoir for the natural propagation of fish, could the natural advantages be utilized. It could and would readily take a prominent position as a fish-producing State.

"As it is, our rivers (and we have plenty of them), are the natural home of the wall-eyed pike, the large yellow wall-eye pickerel, some of very large size, weighing up to thirty pounds; the bass, the king of game fish; croppies, catfish, sun-fish, eels, silver or striped bass; buffalo, weighing from five to seventy-five pounds, perch, etc.

"All the above named are found in the various lakes here, and we have many beautiful ones, especially in the northern part, among the most notable of which are Spirit Lake, the Okobojis, Lost Island, Clear and Storm Lakes. These lakes are swarming with game fish of many kinds, and those piscatorially inclined can follow their own sweet will and choose time, place, and kind of fish. The above lakes are really good fishing, especially those in Dickinson county. They can be reached by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

"This season, 1884, more fish than usual

were caught in these lakes, and those of the very best quality and game. In some parts of this State speckled trout are natives, and now that the streams are being restocked with trout, and other native fish in the near future, as good fishing can be had in Iowa as anywhere. Carp do well here, and are being raised all over the State.

"Superintendent Aldrich, of the Commission, is doing splendid work in breaking up seine fishing. He has taken several hundred nets of various kinds since April, 1884, and is still at it. Once stop these lawless characters and good fishing in the future is assured."

IOWA IN THE REBELLION.

The population of Iowa at the beginning of the war, was only about 675,000, and she was one of the youngest of the States, having been admitted only fifteen years previously, but she has reason to be proud of her record during the war of the rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. Of her entire population, only about 100,000 were available for military duty, and of this number 75,475 men volunteered their services. Thus it is seen that three-fourths of those competent to bear arms marched to the field in the defense of their country. The first call for Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received June 13th, 1861.

Her contribution to the armies of the Republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising, and educated people.

The record of Iowa troops during the war was a proud and glorious one.

The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this

sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

No stronger proof of loyalty and patriotism can be found in any State or country than was exhibited by Iowa soldiers. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the Nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the mountains of West Virginia, and in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State and the cause of the Nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek, with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Siegel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the Nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the National Capital at the close of the war.

Their gallant and heroic deeds did not go unrewarded, for of the promotions made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments, four were to the rank of Major General, twenty-one to Brigadier General, five were promoted to Major General by brevet, and sixteen to Brigadier General by brevet.

In Adjutant General Alexander's Report for 1880, he says: "That the government, during the war of the rebellion, was enabled to place such large bodies of troops in the field, and so rapidly convert them into effective soldiers, was due in a great measure to the amount of reliable military information furnished by our military academies, and in the ranks of the militia. In support of this statement I desire to call attention to some facts shown by the records of this office. Under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men Iowa's apportionment was one regiment, and so quickly was the requisite number of men tendered the State, that none but organized companies could be accepted. That regiment furnished for Iowa alone (and many are known to have accepted commissions from other States): One major general, four brigadier generals, four brevet brigadier generals, ten colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, seven majors, fifty-seven captains, eighty-five lieutenants."

The citizens of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed our State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there. The social life of the people was made up to a great extent of meetings to raise means for sanitary and hospital supplies. Sociables were held, concerts given, festivals made; all with one object—to raise money for the sanitary commissions. The hearts of the women of Iowa followed their loved ones to the field; and their every thought was, how they could alleviate the sufferings they were not permitted otherwise to share. In the Adju-

tant's Department at Des Moines, are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of our regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed, from time to time during the war, the names of the battlefields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion.

LIST OF FLAGS

IN THE ARSENAL CARRIED BY IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER AND KIND.			Total.
	National.	Banners.	Guidons.	
CAVALRY.				
First Regiment	1			1
Second Regiment			4	4
Third Regiment	2		2	4
Fourth Regiment	1		2	3
Fifth Regiment			2	2
Seventh Regiment		1		1
Eighth Regiment			2	2
ARTILLERY.				
First Battery		2		2
Second Ba tery	1			1
Fourth Battery	1	1		2
INFANTRY.				
Second Regiment	4	2		6
Third Regiment	2			2
Fourth Regiment		2		2
Fifth Regiment	1	2		3
Sixth Regiment	2	1		3
Seventh Regiment	2	1		3
Eighth Regiment	2	2		4
Ninth Regiment	2	1		3
Tenth Regiment		2		2
Eleventh Regiment	2	1		3
Twelfth Regiment	1	2		3
Thirteenth Regiment	1			1
Fourteenth Regiment	1	1		2
Fifteenth Regiment	2	2		4
Sixteenth Regiment	1	2		3
Seventeenth Regiment	2	2		4
Eighteenth Reg ment	1	2		3
Nineteenth Regiment	1	2		3
Twentieth Regiment	1	2		3
Twenty-first Regiment	1	1		2
Twenty-second Regiment	1	1		2
Twenty-third Regiment	1	1		2
Twenty-fourth Regiment	1			1
Twenty-fifth Regiment	2	3		5
Twenty-sixth Regiment	2	1		3
Twenty-seventh Regiment	1	2		3
Twenty-eighth Regiment	2	2		4
Twenty-ninth Regiment		1		1
Thirtieth Regiment	2			2
Thirty-first Regiment	2	2		4
Thirty-second Regiment	2			2
Thirty-third Regiment		1		1
Thirty-fourth Regiment	2	1		3
Thirty-fifth Regiment	2	2		4
Thirty-sixth Regiment		2		2
Thirty-ninth Regiment	1			1
Fortieth Regiment	1			1
Unknown		1		1
COLORED TROOPS.				
First Infantry (60th U.S.Vols.A.D)	1			1
Total	61	54	12	127

IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION.

REGIMENTS.	No. of men.	Total casual- ties.	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of dis- ease.
1st Battery.....	149	194	10	51
2d Battery	123	62	2	29
3d Battery	142	79	4	33
4th Battery.....	152	17	.....	5
1st Cavalry.....	1,478	543	54	187
2d Cavalry.....	1,394	602	65	191
3d Cavalry.....	1,360	770	77	224
4th Cavalry.....	1,227	590	48	186
5th Cavalry.....	1,245	452	43	177
6th Cavalry.....	1,125	193	21	59
7th Cavalry.....	562	402	40	92
8th Cavalry.....	1,234	274	33	91
9th Cavalry.....	1,178	258	15	162
Sioux City Cavalry.....	93	7	.....	.....
Co. A, 11th Pa. Cavalry.	87	5	1	4
1st Infantry.....	839	165	17	7
2d Infantry.....	1,247	758	72	107
3d Infantry.....	1,074	749	80	99
2d and 3d Inf. Cons'd.....	.....	28	18	9
4th Infantry.....	1,184	973	108	237
5th Infantry.....	1,037	699	88	90
6th Infantry.....	1,013	855	132	124
7th Infantry.....	1,138	885	129	135
8th Infantry.....	1,027	761	93	137
9th Infantry.....	1,090	973	133	218
10th Infantry.....	1,027	739	91	134
11th Infantry.....	1,022	61	79	148
12th Infantry.....	981	768	62	243
13th Infantry.....	988	852	99	182
14th Infantry.....	840	526	5	122
14th Inf. Res. Batt.....	.....	11	.....	.....
15th Infantry.....	1,196	1,029	130	194
16th Infantry.....	918	819	89	217
17th Infantry.....	950	614	61	97
18th Infantry.....	875	449	33	109
19th Infantry.....	985	562	86	91
20th Infantry.....	925	359	13	130
21st Infantry.....	980	531	66	157
22d Infantry.....	1,108	634	105	126
23d Infantry.....	961	570	69	196
24th Infantry.....	959	761	111	197
25th Infantry.....	995	564	61	199
26th Infantry.....	919	562	69	204
27th Infantry.....	940	530	21	162
28th Infantry.....	956	696	76	180
29th Infantry.....	1,005	511	36	248
30th Infantry.....	978	646	63	233
31st Infantry.....	977	540	27	211
32d Infantry.....	925	589	89	203
33d Infantry.....	985	580	62	196
34th Infantry.....	953	561	6	228
34th Consolidated.....	.....	72	5	13
35th Infantry.....	984	510	42	182
36th Infantry.....	986	619	59	226
37th Infantry.....	914	503	3	141
38th Infantry.....	910	431	1	310
39th Infantry.....	933	406	54	119
40th Infantry.....	900	361	15	179
41st Infantry.....	294	17	.....	2
44th Infantry.....	867	15	.....	14
45th Infantry.....	912	22	1	17
46th Infantry.....	892	25	1	23
47th Infantry.....	884	47	.....	45
48th Infantry.....	316	4	.....	4
1st African Infantry.....	903	383	5	331
Totals	56,364	30,394	3,139	8,695

or disease are given, which totals aggregate 12,843. If to this aggregate is added 8,282 wounded; 9,968 discharged for disability; 115 missing; 109 deaths by drowning; 78 by accidental killing, and 8 by suicide; all of which are shown in the corrected report of casualties as made to the Legislature by the late Adjutant General N. B. Baker, in his report for 1867, then we have the grand total of casualties as shown in the table aggregating 30,394.

The foregoing list of casualties only shows those occurring among enlisted men; but in addition to these there were casualties among the commissioned officers amounting to 2,321, of which number 133 were killed, 88 died of wounds received in battle, and 115 of disease contracted in the service. By the Adjutant General's report we also find that in addition to the men assigned to the regiments as set forth in the table, there were 19,155 enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, making a grand total of 75,519. Of this number it is estimated that less than 20,000 are now living in Iowa.

A movement has been inaugurated in the State, through the medium of the Grand Army of the Republic, to erect a suitable monument commemorative of the twenty thousand brave men of Iowa, who gave their lives for the perpetuity of the Union. This monument is to be placed in the Capitol grounds, which will soon be laid out and beautified in a manner in harmony with that magnificent structure of which the people of Iowa are so justly proud.

Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary

It will be seen that in the above table of casualties, only the totals of those who were killed in action, or died from wounds

to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

A more extended account of the Orphan's Home will be found in connection with the State institutions.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARDS

GOVERNOR BUREN R. SHERMAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. W. L. ALEXANDER, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The military arm of the State government consists of forty-eight companies, forming two brigades of three regiments each, well drilled and equipped. The headquarters of the first brigade is Muscatine; second brigade, headquarters, Dubuque.

First regiment, headquarters Marshalltown. The companies of the first regiment are located as follows: Co. A, Boone; Co. B, Tipton; Co. C, Lisbon; Co. D, Marshalltown; Co. E, Carroll; Co. F, Eldora; Co. G, Nevada; Co. H, Tama; Co. I, Jessup.

Second regiment, headquarters Centerville. Co. A, Fairfield; Co. B, Davenport; Co. C, Muscatine; Co. D, Washington; Co. E, Centerville; Co. F, Columbus Junction; Co. G, Ottumwa; Co. H, Burlington.

Third regiment, headquarters Marengo. Co. A, Des Moines; Co. B, Greenfield; Co. C, Iowa City; Co. D, Indianola; Co. E, Des Moines; Co. F, Oskaloosa; Co. H, Stuart; Co. K, Marengo.

Fourth Regiment, headquarters Independence; Co. B, Waterloo; Co. C, Manchester; Co. D, Postville; Co. E, New Albin; Co. F, Waverly; Co. G, West Union; Co. H, Independence; Co. I, Waukon; Co. K, Dubuque.

Fifth regiment, headquarters, Villisca;

Co. A, Osceola; Co. B, Villisca; Co. C, Glenwood; Co. D, Afton; Co. E, Shenandoah; Co. I, Bedford; Co. K, Red Oak.

Sixth regiment, headquarters, Osage; Co. A, Mason City; Co. B, Osage; Co. C, Webster City; Co. D, Pattersonville; Co. F, Charles City; Co. H, Hampton; Co. K, Nora Springs.

This is a volunteer service, the term of enlistment being five years, and the members receive pay only when actually upon duty. The organization, equipment, discipline and military regulations of the Iowa National Guards conform strictly to the regulations for the government of the army of the United States, and all orders governing troops are binding upon the Iowa National Guard. All persons serving five years consecutively are entitled to an honorable discharge, exempting them from military duty, except in war or public danger.

All able-bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are not exempted from military duty according to the laws of the United States, shall constitute the military force of the State; provided, that all persons who have served in the United States service, and have been honorably discharged therefrom are exempt from duty under the military laws of the State; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any person from becoming a member of any military organization, or holding any office in the militia of this State.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY,

AS PER REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITORS, 1884.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER.
Adair.....	1,972
Adams.....	1,466
Alamakee.....	2,100
Appanoose.....	2,646
Audubon.....	1,308
Benton.....	2,826
Black Hawk.....	2,918
Boone.....	3,153
Bremer.....	1,493
Buchanan.....	2,057
Buena Vista.....	1,616
Butler.....	2,057
Calhoun.....	1,185
Carroll.....	2,350
Cass.....	2,348
Cedar.....	2,332

Cerro Gordo.....	1,358
Cherokee.....	1,460
Chickasaw.....	1,949
Clarke.....	1,721
Clay.....	873
Clayton.....	3,621
Clinton.....	3,886
Crawford.....	802
Dallas.....	2,900
Davis.....	2,232
Decatur.....	2,330
Delaware.....	2,008
Des Moines.....	2,864
Dickinson.....	273
Dubuque.....	5,723
Emmet.....	194
Fayette.....	2,835
Floyd.....	1,754
Franklin.....	1,578
Fremont.....	2,660
Greene.....	2,238
Grundy.....	195
Guthrie.....	2,231
Hamilton.....	1,545
Hancock.....	494
Hardin.....	2,666
Harrison.....	2,389
Henry.....	2,210
Howard.....	1,384
Humboldt.....	826
Ida.....	150
Iowa.....	2,178
Jackson.....	2,770
Jasper.....	3,393
Jefferson.....	248
Johnson.....	2,866
Jones.....	2,294
Keokuk.....	306
Kossuth.....	1,204
Lee.....	3,567
Linn.....	4,516
Louisa.....	1,579
Lucas.....	2,255
Lyon.....	221
Madison.....	2,347
Mahaska.....	2,668
Marion.....	2,891
Marshall.....	2,669
Mills.....	2,128
Mitchell.....	1,463
Monona.....	1,199
Monroe.....	1,783
Montgomery.....	1,823
Muscatine.....	2,995
O'Brien.....	636
Osceola.....	383
Page.....	2,313
Palo Alto.....	726
Plymouth.....	1,252
Pocahontas.....	507
Polk.....	6,077
Pottawattamie.....	4,384
Poweshiek.....	2,474
Ringgold.....	2,000
Sac.....	1,585
Scott.....	6,089
Shelby.....	2,444
Sioux.....	893
Story.....	2,014
Tama.....	2,477
Taylor.....	2,069
Union.....	1,662
Van Buren.....	2,422
Wapello.....	3,775
Warren.....	2,272
Washington.....	2,583
Wayne.....	2,164
Webster.....	1,926
Winnebago.....	678
Winneshiek.....	2,649
Woodbury.....	1,420
Worth.....	942
Wright.....	770
Total.....	209,238

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

BILL OF RIGHTS—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—EXECUTIVE DE-
PARTMENT—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—
MILITIA—STATE DEBTS—AMENDMENTS—
COUNTY OFFICERS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS
—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—SCHOOL
GOVERNMENT—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS
—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—EX-
EMPTIONS FROM EXECUTIONS.

Iowa's prosperity is largely due to the wise legislation by which she has been governed, and it is worthy of note that her affairs have been so prudently and economically administered as to reflect great credit upon her Legislators and State officials. The general prosperity which prevails throughout the State indicates that wise management has also controlled our county and municipal affairs.

We quote the following extracts on the government of our State, and its sub-division and certain statutes, from the

CONSTITUTION OF IOWA:

We, the people of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The supreme law of Iowa is its constitution, in which is set forth the rights of the people, and in which the powers and duties of the various departments, and the officers connected therewith, are prescribed and defined.

The government is divided into three departments, the legislative, executive and judicial, each acting within its own special sphere, but all in harmony.

The first department enacts the law, the second attends to the execution of it, and the third is to declare, when called

upon so to do, whether such law is in accord with, or contravenes, the Constitution.

BILL OF RIGHTS.—The first article of the Constitution treats of the "Bill of Rights," which, among other things, contains the following:

Men, by nature, are free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights.

All political power is inherent in the people, and government may be altered or reformed by them when deemed necessary for the public good.

No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office. Duelling is prohibited under the penalty of disqualification from holding office. All general laws shall be uniform in operation, and no citizen, or class of citizens, shall be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not belong to all. No law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of the press or of speech. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue unless supported by oath or affirmation. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. No person, after acquittal, shall be tried for the same offense; and all persons are bailable except for capital offenses. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended or refused, unless in case of rebellion or invasion. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless in case of fraud. The people have the right freely to assemble together; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts

shall ever be passed. Foreigners who are, or may become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this State, unless for the punishment of crime.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.—The second article treats of the "Right of Suffrage," and prescribes the qualifications necessary to become an elector. It provides that electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom, and that all elections by the people shall be by ballot.

LEGISLATIVE.—The third article vests the legislative authority in a general assembly, and prescribes how, and when, the members shall be chosen; who are eligible to be members, and what constitutes eligibility; how elections to that body are determined, and what shall constitute a quorum; fixes the authority of the houses and the privileges to which members are entitled; tells how vacancies are to be filled, where bills might originate, and how they shall be passed; gives the governor power to return bills without his approval, and sets forth how a bill may be passed over his objections; power of impeachment vested in the house, and triable by the senate; designates who may be impeached for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office, and to what extent judgment in such cases may go; impeachment does not preclude the party impeached from indictment, trial and punishment according to law; no senator or representative shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the State during the term for which he shall have been elected; no person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly; fixes compensation and mileage of members; provides when laws of a general nature shall take effect; no divorce

shall be granted by the general assembly, nor shall any lottery be authorized by the State, or sale of lottery tickets allowed; declares that each act shall contain but one subject, and forbids the passage of local or special laws in certain cases; prescribes the oath to be taken by members, and fixes the time for taking the census; limits the number of senators and representatives, and directs how they shall be apportioned; gives the general assembly power to fix the ratio of representation, and directs that in all elections by the general assembly the members shall vote viva-voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

EXECUTIVE.—The fourth article treats of the "executive" department, and declares in whom the executive power shall be vested, who shall be styled the governor of the State of Iowa; directs how the governor shall be elected, and also the lieutenant governor, and what are the requirements for eligibility thereto; makes the governor commander-in-chief of the militia, army and navy of the State; prescribes his duties, and empowers him to fill vacancies in certain offices; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation; when the two houses disagree as to the time of adjournment, gives the governor power to adjourn the general assembly; declares that no person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of governor; fixes the official term of governor at two years; vests him with power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason, and in cases of impeachment; declares on whom the powers and duties of the office shall devolve in case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, makes the lieutenant governor president of the senate, and gives him the privilege of voting when the senate is equally divided; makes the governor keeper of the seal of the State, and directs that all grants and commissions shall be

in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state. Directs also that there shall be elected by the qualified electors, a secretary of state, auditor of state and treasurer of state, who shall continue in office two years. These latter officers, and the governor, constitute the executive council, whose duties are various, among which are equalizing assessments, canvassing election returns, visiting the various institutions of the State, and having general control of the State property.

JUDICIAL.—The fifth article treats of the judicial department, and by this article all the judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, district court, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish. Since the Constitution was adopted, in 1857, two additional judges have been added to the supreme bench, making the number of supreme judges in the State five.

Our present judicial system comprises a supreme court, district courts and circuit courts. The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction only in cases of chancery, and is a court for the correction of errors at law, and has power to issue writs and processes necessary to secure justice to parties, and to exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

The district court is presided over by but one judge, and has general original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, where not otherwise provided, and appellate jurisdiction in all criminal matters.

The circuit court has general original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals or officers.

All the judges of the courts are elected by the people, the supreme judges for the term of six years, and the district and circuit judges for four years.

For judicial purposes the State is divided into fourteen districts and circuits. The jurisdiction of both courts is the same, except in criminal and probate cases, the former belonging exclusively to the district court, and the latter to the circuit.

The officers of the supreme court, aside from the judges, are clerk, reporter and attorney general, all of whom are chosen by the electors of the State. The clerk records all the judgments and proceedings of the court; the reporter collates and publishes in book form all the decisions of the court, which are known as the "Iowa Reports;" and the attorney general represents the State in any court where its interests are involved, and is also the advisor and counselor of the General Assembly and State officers. Each county in the State elects a clerk of the district and circuit courts, and sheriff, who act as officers in both the district and circuit courts.

In each judicial district a judge and district attorney is elected, whose term of office is four years, the duty of the latter being to prosecute all cases in which the defendant is charged with having committed an offense against the peace and dignity of the State of Iowa. In addition to these officers a short-hand reporter may be employed by the court when deemed necessary.

The other articles of the Constitution refer to the militia of the State, State debts, corporations, education and school fund, amendments, miscellaneous, and schedule, and may be summarized as follows:

Article 6, Militia. All able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are liable to militia duty.

Article 7, State Debts. The credit of the State shall not be given or loaned to any individual or corporation, and no indebtedness exceeding \$250,000 shall be contracted.

Article 8, Corporations. No corporation shall be created by special law; the General Assembly must provide general laws. The State nor no municipal corporation

can become stockholders in any banking institution.

Article 9, Education and School Funds and Lands. The board of education provided for by this article was abolished in accordance with section fifteen by the General Assembly, and the duties were distributed between the offices of State Auditor and State Superintendent.

Article 10, Amendments. All amendments before being submitted to the people must pass two General Assemblies.

Article 11, Miscellaneous. Gives justices jurisdiction to the amount of \$100, and by consent of parties to \$300. No county or municipal corporation can contract a debt to exceed five per cent. of the value of taxable property.

Article 12, Schedule. Provides for carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution regarding elections, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

For taxation and other purposes the State is divided into counties, and to carry these objects into fuller effect, the counties are in turn subdivided into townships, the latter also being cut up into smaller subdivisions known as school and road districts.

The counties of Iowa number ninety-nine, the boundaries and names of which are fixed by the Legislature, the townships, boundaries and names by the county boards of supervisors, and school districts each being arranged by the people locally interested.

The county officers are elected for two years, and consist of the following: Three supervisors (in large counties from five to seven), auditor, treasurer, clerk of courts, sheriff, recorder, superintendent, coroner and surveyor. The supervisors are the general business managers of the affairs of the county. They levy the State and county taxes, examine and allow bills against the county, provide for changes in, and making of new roads and bridges, canvass the vote, and have general charge of the property and buildings of the county. The auditor is ex officio clerk of the board of supervisors, and performs cer-

tain duties in relation to the school funds and lands, makes up the tax lists, has charge of the road and land transfer books, and is custodian of the official papers of the county. The treasurer collects the taxes and pays out the money according to law. The clerk of the district and circuit courts keeps a record of their proceedings, and has charge of the seals and papers. The sheriff attends each court, makes arrests, serves legal processes, has charge of the jail and prisoners, and performs various other duties. The recorder makes a full copy of deeds, mortgages, and other similar papers made in the county, in books provided for that purpose. His books show the ownership of the lands of the county. The superintendent has charge of the common schools of the county, and issues certificates to persons qualified to teach. The coroner holds inquests in case a person is supposed to have died by unlawful means. He acts as sheriff in case of vacancy. The surveyor makes surveys of land whenever called upon. The notary public, though not a county officer, is commissioned by the governor to administer oaths and take acknowledgment of legal papers within his county. Any proper person can become a notary.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

For sundry purposes each county is divided into townships. Townships are of two kinds, civil and congressional; the former a part of the system of government, and the latter a part of the system of national surveys. The civil township usually takes the area of the congressional township, consisting of thirty-six square miles. The township has the following officers: Three trustees, clerk, assessor, two justices, (more if needed) and two constables (more if needed.) All elected for one year, except justices, the latter for two. The trustees have general management of internal affairs, act as judges of elections and also as overseers of the poor, and divide the townships into the necessary road districts. The clerk keeps a record of the proceedings of the trus-

tees. The assessor makes a list of all property in his township that is liable to taxation, affixing a value to each piece, and returns the list to the county auditor. The justices and constables, though elected by the townships, are in part county officers also, their acts being legal in any part of the county. The justice tries disturbers of the peace and holds preliminary trials of persons charged with crime, binding the accused over to a higher court when deemed guilty. He has jurisdiction in the collection of debts to the amount of \$100, and by consent of parties to \$300. He also performs the marriage ceremony. The constable bears the same relation to the justice's court that the sheriff does to the district and circuit courts. Each township is divided into road districts, with an elective supervisor in each, whose duty it is to superintend the roads and require every man between twenty-one and fifty to work two days in each year, or pay the wages of a man to do it.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—Besides the county and township organizations there are also incorporated cities and towns, having a separate system called a municipal government. Cities are of two classes, graded according to population. Cities of the first class must have at least 15,000 population, while those of the second class must have 2,000. A city is governed by a mayor and council, the latter consisting of trustees elected from wards, into which the city is divided. The mayor is the chief officer, presides at council meetings and holds a court for the trial of offenses against the city ordinances. The council passes laws called ordinances for the government of the city, levies taxes, etc. The city also has other officers—marshal, treasurer, and solicitor. Cities of the first class have additional officers—auditor and police judge, the former attending to the financial books, while the latter relieves the mayor of the duties of a magistrate. Incorporated towns may comprise any number of people up to 2,000. They have mayor and council.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.—The State is

divided into school districts, each civil township constituting a district. For convenience each district is divided into sub-districts. Cities, towns and townships may organize as independent districts. The money for the support of the schools is derived from taxes and from several other sources. The school money consists of three funds: a teacher's fund, a school-house fund and a contingent fund.

The teacher's fund is derived from the following sources:

1. Proceeds from the sale of the 16th section in each Congressional township.
2. A donation of 500,000 acres of land in 1841, also by Congress.
3. Five per cent of the price received for public lands sold by the national government.
4. Estates of persons who die without will or heirs.
5. Fines inflicted for violation of the penal laws of the State.
6. Proceeds of sales of lost goods and es rays.
7. Forfeitures in cases of usurious interest.
8. Money paid for exemption from military duty.
9. A tax levied by the county supervisors of not less than one, nor more than two and one-half mills, on the taxable property of the county.

The contingent fund is derived from an annual tax levied by the county supervisors to meet the expenses of fuel, repairs, etc.

The school-house fund is derived from a special tax levied by the county supervisors upon the property of the subdistrict wherein the house is to be built, at the request of the directors of the township in which the subdistrict is located.

Both township and independent districts are governed by directors. When townships are divided the directors are called subdirectors, each having general charge of affairs in his subdistrict. The independent districts are not divided and its managing officers are called directors. In the large districts the schools are graded

into primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments. County high schools can be established in certain cases. Teachers' institutes are held during one month in each year in each county, when lectures are delivered and teachers discuss matters pertaining to their profession.

Every child between the ages of five and twenty-one years is entitled to free education in the schools of the State, for not less than six months in the year.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Actions for injury to the person or reputation, for statute penalties, and to enforce mechanics' liens, must be brought within two years. Those against a public officer, within three years. Those founded on unwritten contracts, for injuries to property, for relief on the ground of fraud, and all other actions not provided for, within five years. Those founded on written contracts, judgments in courts other than those in courts of record, within ten years. Those founded on judgments in courts of record, within twenty years. The foregoing limitations except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons until one year after the disability is removed. Time, during which defendant is absent from the State on account of change of residence, shall not be included in computing any of the limitation periods.

Action for the recovery of real property sold for the non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the treasurer's deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor, or convict, or insane person is the owner, and in these cases five years is allowed after the disability is removed.

MARRIED WOMEN.

A married woman may own, in her own right, real and personal property acquired by descent, gift or purchase, and may dispose of the same in the same manner that the husband can property belonging to him. Where property is owned by either the husband or wife, the other has

no interest therein which can be the subject of contract between them, or which will make the same liable for the contracts or liabilities of the one who is not the owner. The husband is not responsible for civil injuries committed by the wife. Conveyances, transfers, or liens, made between husband and wife, are valid to the same extent as if made between other persons. Either husband or wife may be constituted attorney in fact for the other. A wife may receive the wages of her personal labor and maintain an action therefor in her own name, and hold the same in her own right. Neither husband nor wife is liable for the debts or liabilities of the other incurred before marriage. Neither husband nor wife can remove the other, nor their children, from their homestead without his or her consent.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTIONS.

If the debtor is a resident of this State, and is the head of a family, he may hold exempt from execution the following property: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to their condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shotgun; all private libraries, family bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public burying ground, not exceeding one acre for any defendant; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as herein-after provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for all animals exempt from execution, for six months; all flax raised by the defendant on not exceeding one acre of ground, and the manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding one hundred yards in quantity; household and kitchen furniture, not ex-

ceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms, one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse, or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yoke of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster, or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such presses and a newspaper office connected therewith, not to exceed in all the value of \$1,200. The earnings of a debtor for his personal services or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy, are also exempt from execution and attachment. There is also exempt to an unmarried person, not the head of a family, ordinary wearing apparel and trunk necessary to contain the same. Where a debtor absconds and leaves his family, such property shall be exempt in the hands of the wife and children, or either of them.

STATE OFFICERS, COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, ETC.

STATE OFFICERS.

Buren R. Sherman, Governor.
 Welker Given, Private Secretary to Governor.
 Orlando H. Manning, Lieutenant-Governor; P. O., Council Bluffs.
 Wm. P. Wolf, Speaker of the House of Representatives; P. O., Tipton.
 Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.
 Daniel W. Smith, Deputy Secretary of State.
 John L. Brown, Auditor of State.

Samuel F. Stewart, Deputy Auditor of State.

Voltaire P. Twombly, Treasurer of State.

John Whitten, Deputy Treasurer of State.

A. J. Baker, Attorney-General; P. O., Centerville.

Gilbert B. Pray, Clerk of Supreme Court.

Christopher T. Jones, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Ezra C. Ebersole, Reporter Supreme Court.

John W. Akers, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Geo. H. Nichols, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Geo. E. Roberts, State Printer.

Matt. Parrott, State Binder until May, 1885.

L. S. Merchant, State Binder after May 1, 1885.

Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, State Librarian.

William L. Alexander, Adjutant-General.

Parker C. Wilson, State Mine Inspector.

E. R. Hutchins, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

B. W. Blanchard, State Inspector of Oils; P. O., Dubuque.

Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; P. O., Iowa City.

NOTE.—Where not otherwise stated, the post-office address of State Officers is Des Moines

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President, Orlando H. Manning, Council Bluffs.

Secretary, Frank D. Jackson, Greene.

1st Assistant Secretary, E. R. Zeller, Winterset.

2nd Assistant Secretary, E. R. Hutchins, Des Moines.

Enrolling Clerk, Ida Little, Newton.

Engrossing Clerk, Mira E. Troth Hampton

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Mason, Greenfield.

Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms, Lizzie Christ, Des Moines.

Doorkeeper, Theo. Schreiner, Mt. Pleasant.

1st Asst. Doorkeeper, W. T. Lyon, Buck Creek.

2nd Asst. Doorkeeper, G. W. Beall, Centerville.

Janitor, Henry McCravens, Des Moines.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.

Henry A. Baker, Ossian.

Orsmond M. Barrett, Sheldon.

Frank D. Bayless, Elkader.

John C. Bills, Davenport.

Moses Bloom, Iowa City.

Cassius M. Brown, Sigourney.

Timothy J. Caldwell, Adel.

John W. Carr, Milton.

George Carson, Council Bluffs.

Edward R. Cassatt, Pella.

John C. Chambers, West Branch.

Charles C. Chubb, Algona.

Talton E. Clark, Clarinda.

Wickliffe A. Coiton, De Witt.

William G. Donnan, Independence.

Francis A. Duncan, Columbus City.

Enoch W. Eastman, Eldora.

Edward J. Gault, Cincinnati.

John D. Gillett, Ogden.

John D. Glass, Mason City.

Julius K. Graves, Dubuque.

Benton J. Hall, Burlington.

Herman C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls.

John W. Henderson, Cedar Rapids.

James S. Hendrie, Pacific City.

Cephas B. Hunt, Greenfield.

Joseph G. Hutchinson, Ottumwa.

Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.

John L. Kamrar, Webster City.

William Larrabee, Clermont.

Thomas M. C. Logan, Logan.

Ben McCoy, Oskaloosa.

John McDonough, Woodburn.

Chapman A. Marshall, Nashua.

Lewis Miles, Corydon.

Pliny Nichols, West Liberty.

Alfred N. Poyneer, Montour.

Gifford S. Robinson, Storm Lake.

Henry W. Rothbert, Keokuk.
 John W. Russell, Jefferson.
 John Ryder, Vinton.
 Hiram Y. Smith, Des Moines.
 A. P. Stephens, Crescent.
 Egbert C. Sudlow, Sully.
 Preston M. Sutton, Marshalltown.
 J. Henry Sweney, Osage.
 Alvin M. Whaley, Aplington.
 Charles E. Whiting, Whiting.
 Eli Wilkin, Winterset.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker, William P. Wolf, Tipton.
 Chief Clerk, Sidney A. Foster, Northwood.
 First Assistant Clerk, Frank S. Rice, Rockwell City.
 Secoud Assistant Clerk, J. F. Weaver, Colfax.
 Engrossing Clerk, Alice G. Smith, Des Moines.
 Enrolling Clerk, Lizzie L. Wilson, Keosauqua.
 Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Fisher, Spencer.
 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, D. F. Johnston, Hampton.
 Doorkeepers, T. A. Cheek, Des Moines;
 J. C. Stoughton, Battle Creek; A. D. Gaston, Ames.
 Janitors, W. W. Wilcox, Centerville;
 G. H. Cleggett, Des Moines.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dreugman O. Aaker, Ridgeway.
 Washington I. Babb, Mt. Pleasant.
 Isaac W. Baldwin, Cascade.
 Peter G. Ballingall, Ottumwa.
 Elijah Banta, Lamoni.
 Rufus S. Benson, Hampton.
 George C. Boggs, Russell.
 Lemuel R. Bolter, Logan.
 Samuel T. Brothers, Malvern.
 Henry C. Brown, Dumont.
 John G. Brown, Marshalltown.
 Charles Bullock, Denison.
 William Butler, Clarinda.
 Martin H. Calkins, Wyoming.
 Daniel Campbell, Blencoe.
 Henry Canfield, Ottumwa.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, Ft. Dodge.

William H. Chamberlain, Independence.

Benj. F. Clayton, Macedonia.
 Hardin B. Cloud, Columbia.
 Samuel A. Converse, Cresco.
 John Coie, Tingley.
 William B. Culbertson, Burlington.
 Henry C. Curtis, Le Mars.
 Albert R. Dabney, Winterset.
 Edwin W. Davis, Avoca.
 Norman Densmore, Rockwell.
 George Derr, Creston.
 Chas. Doerr, Fort Madison.
 Chas. W. Filmore, Peterson.
 Lewis Fordyce, Libertyville.
 John M. Gilliland, New Hampton.
 Whitaker M. Grant, Davenport.
 Henry H. Green, Plainfield.
 W. H. Hall, Osceola.
 Dennis Hamblin, Conway.
 Baptist Hardy, Bloomfield.
 Thomas W. Harrison, Emmetsburg.
 Squire W. Haviland, Salix.
 George W. Hayzlett, Waterloo.
 Albert Head, Jefferson.
 Loran R. Henderson, Anderson.
 L. G. Hersey, Earlville.
 James S. Hogeland, Colton.
 Joseph M. Holbrook, Manchester.
 Norman B. Holbrook, Marengo.
 William T. R. Humphrey, Clarion.
 John P. Huskins, Washington.
 John V. Johnson, Red Oak.
 Julius M. Jones, Webster City.
 Samuel Jordon, Moulton.
 Jesse Kennedy, Ida Grove.
 Daniel Kerr, Grundy Center.
 John Killen, Monona.
 Jacob Kuhn, Anita.
 John L. Linehan, Dubuque.
 Oliver H. P. Linn, Letts.
 Phillip Livingston, Moingona.
 Edward W. Lucas, Iowa City.
 Wm. Lynch, Kingston.
 James A. Lyons, Guthrie Center.
 Thomas C. McCall, Nevada.
 Timothy F. McCarty, Keota.
 William H. McCulloch, Newburg.
 D. J. McDaid, Sac City.
 Josiah D. McVay, Lake City.
 John Mandercheid, Cottonville.
 Charles Mentzel, Elkader.

Nathaniel A. Merrell, De Witt.
 James H. Millen, Indianola.
 Michael Miller, Carroll.
 Henry C. Miller, Ft. Madison.
 Welcome Mowry, Waltham.
 Theo. Nachtwey, Lansing.
 Jonathan J. Nugent, Nugent.
 Jacob A. Overholtzer, Viola Center.
 David J. Pattee, Perry.
 Mathew Picken, Eddyville.
 Cyrus S. Ranck, Iowa City.
 Edward Rice, Brush Creek.
 James J. Russell, Muscatine.
 George W. Schee, Primghar.
 William O. Schmidt, Davenport.
 Geo. C. Scrimgeour, Belle Plaine.
 Lorenzo D. Sherman, Ireton.
 Robert Smyth, Mount Vernon.
 Joel Stewart, Grinnell.
 John A. Story, Fontanelle.
 James M. Tuttle, Des Moines.
 Larkin Upton, Clinton.
 Clarence C. Vanderpoel, West Mitchell.
 Byron C. Ward, Prairie City.
 Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines.
 George F. Watson, Northwood.
 Silas M. Weaver, Iowa Falls.
 William R. Wherry, Keosauqua.
 Benjamin Widner, Corning.
 Ethelbert W. Wilber, Rockford.
 Samuel Wright, Clio.
 Christian J. Wyland, Harlan.

STATE INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

IOWA CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY.

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 Board of Regents—Governor Buren R. Sherman, ex-officio President.
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 Horace Everett, Council Bluffs.
 J. N. W. Rumple, Marengo.
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 H. H. Burrell, Washington.
 D. N. Richardson, Davenport.
 H. C. Huntsman, Oskaloosa.

J. F. Duncombe, Fort Dodge.
 John S. Dunning, Jefferson.
 H. C. Bulis, Decorah.
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 John Morrison, Sigourney.
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CEDAR FALLS, BLACKHAWK COUNTY.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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J. L. Whitley, Osage.

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Jed Lake, Independence.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.**

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Trustees.—W. H. Hall, Osceola.

E. R. S. Woodrow, Glenwood.

A. H. Lawrence, Le Mars.

PENITENTIARIES.**FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY, AND ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY.**

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A. E. Martin, Warden, Anamosa.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY, AND MITCHELLVILLE, POLK COUNTY.**

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Mrs. A. C. Lewelling, Assistant Superintendent, Mitchellville.

Trustees—W. J. Moir, Eldora.

John A. Parvin, Muscatine.

W. A. Stow, Hamburg.

Thomas Mitchell, Mitchellville.

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John G. Foote, Burlington.

Robert S. Finkbine, Des Moines.

Peter A. Dey, Iowa City.

Cyrus Foreman, Osage.

Robert S. Finkbine, Superintendent.

Ed Wright, Secretary and Assistant Superintendent.

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Peter A. Dey, Iowa City.

L. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge.

J. W. McDill, Afton.

E. G. Morgan, Secretary.

STATE MINE INSPECTOR

Parker C. Wilson, Des Moines.

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George H. Shaffer, Fort Madison.

C. A. Weaver, Des Moines.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

E. R. Hutchins, Commissioner, Des Moines.

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E. J. Hartshorn, Emmetsburg.

Geo. B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Anson W. Aldrich, Anamosa.

A. A. Mosher, Assistant Commissioner, Spirit Lake.

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 Ella A. Hamilton, Des Moines.
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 W. H. Dickinson, Des Moines.
 S. B. Olney, Ft. Dodge.
 Justin M. Hull, Lake Mills.
 P. W. Lewellen, Clarinda.
 Henry H. Clark, McGregor.
 Ephraim M. Reynolds, Centerville.
 J. L. Loring, Dallas Center.
 A. J. Baker, Centerville.
 L. F. Andrews, acting Secretary, Des Moines.

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Wm. P. Dickinson, Dubuque.
 E. E. Hughs, Des Moines.
 James Hardman, Muscatine.
 J. F. Sanborn, Tabor.
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STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.

M. Stalker, Ames.
 J. C. Milnes, assistant, Cedar Rapids.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

B. W. Blanchard, Dubuque.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IOWA CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Trustees.—D. N. Richardson, Davenport.

W. O. Crosby, Centerville.
 Henry C. Bulis, Decorah.
 Wm. Tomen, Independence.
 J. N. W. Rumpel, Marengo.
 John F. Duncombe, Ft. Dodge.
 H. A. Burrell, Washington.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers.—President, William T. Smith, Oskaloosa.

Vice President, H. C. Wheeler, Odebolt,
 Secretary, John R. Shaffer, Fairfield,
 Treasurer, Geo. H. Maish, Des Moines.
 Directors.—George C. Duffield, Keosauqua.

J. D. Brown, Leon.
 H. B. Griffin, Maquoketa.
 R. C. Webb, Des Moines.
 L. F. Newell, Agency City.
 J. J. Snouffer, Cedar Rapids.
 Fitch B. Stacy, Stacyville.
 L. C. Baldwin, Council Bluffs.
 Frank N. Chase, Cedar Falls.
 L. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers.—President, Silas Wilson, Atlantic.

Vice-President, A. J. Haviland, Fort Dodge.

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 Treasurer, H. Strohm, Iowa City.

Directors.—First District, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.

Second District, F. W. Taylor, Creston.

Third District, H. A. Terry, Crescent City.

Fourth District, Suel Foster, Muscatine.

Fifth District, H. W. Lathrop, Iowa City.

Sixth District, John Wragg, Wauke.

Seventh District, L. J. Van Sands, Odebolt.

Eighth District, R. P. Speer, Cedar Falls.

Ninth District, W. C. Haviland, Fort Dodge.

Tenth District, A. H. Lawrence, Le Mars.

Eleventh District, Elmer M. Reeves, Waverly.

Twelfth District, Daniel C. Tipp, Emmetsburg.

IOWA IMPROVED STOCK BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION.

Officers.—President, D. M. Moninger.
 Vice-Presidents, Henry Wallace, W. R. Bowman, A. Hinkle, C. S. Barclay, Justus Clark, W. F. Wiley.

Secretary and Treasurer, Fitch B. Stacy, Stacyville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	AUDITORS.	CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.	TREASURERS.	RECORDERS.	SHERIFFS.	SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Adair.....	Greenfield.....	Geo. H. Smith.....	D. A. Hites.....	S. M. Shattuck.....	E. S. Chenoweth.....	W. C. Libby.....	W. H. Haver.....
Adams.....	Corning.....	W. C. Chubb.....	W. B. McLaughlin.....	Ed H. Hunter.....	M. M. Parkinson.....	E. Y. Burgen.....	L. D. Worley.....
Allamakee.....	Waukon.....	John M. Collins.....	L. M. Bearce.....	G. H. Bryant.....	E. D. Fleming.....	C. A. Leithold.....	L. T. Ellis.....
Appanoose.....	Centerville.....	O. H. Law.....	L. L. Taylor.....	S. W. Lane.....	D. J. Purdy.....	W. S. Gay.....	C. J. Brower.....
Audubon.....	Audubon.....	Geo. F. Stotts.....	Robt. J. Hunter.....	E. J. Freeman.....	Otto Withnauer.....	Irvin Mitchell.....	Chas. F. Willcutt.....
Benett.....	Vinton.....	Geo. R. Knapp.....	Arad Thompson.....	Elihu D. Stedman.....	Geo. A. Freeman.....	Wm. B. Herrick.....	Miss S. Blackburn.....
Black Hawk.....	WATERLOO.....	Daniel W. Foote.....	A. J. Edwards.....	F. M. Shoemaker.....	Chas. D. Becker.....	W. W. Edgington.....	L. E. Churchill.....
Bonora.....	Boonsboro.....	Thos. S. Boyd.....	R. J. Hopkins.....	J. G. Spurrier.....	Wm. Fisher.....	S. S. Webb.....	Geo. Ashton.....
Bremor.....	Waverly.....	C. W. Tyrrell.....	S. B. Phillips.....	S. F. Baker.....	H. Kaseneier.....	F. E. Linn.....	G. P. Linn.....
Buchanan.....	Independence.....	Clark L. Cole.....	O. M. Griflett.....	James A. Foot.....	J. W. Foreman.....	E. L. Currier.....	W. E. Parker.....
Buena Vista.....	Steen Lake.....	James W. Warren.....	Edgar E. Mack.....	George G. Espe.....	J. W. Gilbert.....	W. C. Weddington.....	C. J. Connors.....
Butler.....	Allison.....	Geo. O. Van Vleck.....	T. C. Gregory.....	Samuel Thomas.....	W. M. Hunter.....	L. Bartlett.....	J. D. Anderson.....
Calhoun.....	Rockwell City.....	S. H. Richardson.....	F. N. Powers.....	Rollin Burch.....	Chas. E. Othenback.....	J. H. Dixon.....	Mrs. C. E. Trimble.....
Carroll.....	Carroll.....	F. M. Lebrun.....	J. N. Foy.....	Peter Berger.....	J. P. Hess.....	R. C. Hamilton.....	C. C. Colco.....
Cass.....	Atlantic.....	R. M. Murray.....	F. P. H. Day.....	G. I. Chizum.....	E. J. Dickerson.....	L. C. Hatton.....	R. H. Frost.....
Cedar.....	Atam.....	E. M. Elliott.....	Jesse James.....	O. H. Helmet.....	Geo. W. Kelly.....	Wm. Kelly.....	A. N. Filson.....
Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City.....	Henry H. Shepard.....	Duncan Rule.....	W. C. Tompkins.....	Lizzie J. Fitch.....	Edgar J. Rosecrans.....	Levi L. Klinefelter.....
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	R. L. Robie.....	J. H. Butts, Jr.....	W. B. Chick.....	Oison Gage.....	R. J. Smyth.....	H. B. Strevor.....
Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.....	Arthur McCarten.....	J. M. Lynch.....	A. B. Harris.....	Theo. Schulte.....	Horton Mandeville.....	J. A. Lapham.....
Clarke.....	Oscola.....	F. M. Kyte.....	R. S. Findlay.....	r. Bates.....	W. E. Harper.....	E. E. Rankin.....	Mary A. Osmond.....
Clay.....	Spencer.....	H. B. Wood.....	Harry Chamberlain.....	r. Bates.....	N. O. Dubels.....	E. W. Madden.....	M. M. Gilchrist.....
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	John Everall.....	James E. Corlett.....	C. E. Floete.....	M. Fitzpatrick.....	Aug. Bormann.....	G. H. Smart.....
Clinton.....	Clinton.....	D. O. C. McCarthy.....	N. J. Schuyler.....	B. H. A. Henningsen.....	J. C. Hopkins.....	W. M. Desmond.....	M. Leeper, Jr.....
Crawford.....	Adel.....	A. D. Molony.....	L. J. Wheeler.....	J. B. Poilvin.....	Melvin Smith.....	John Seeman.....	Ed Ainsworth.....
Dallas.....	Adel.....	Z. N. Eldier.....	Lea Thornton.....	Wesley Wright.....	W. W. Machen.....	John Diddy.....	Mrs. J. E. Kinnick.....
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	J. F. Scarborough.....	v. D. Leech.....	J. H. Henson.....	A. C. Lester.....	John McKibben.....	R. W. Anderson.....
Decatur.....	Leon.....	J. F. Scott.....	E. J. Sankey.....	H. C. Chase.....	C. W. Beck.....	Wm. A. Brown.....	Miss Lou Arnel.....
Delaware.....	Manchester.....	J. B. Boggs.....	H. C. Jackson.....	H. C. Hacbert.....	C. H. Morrissey.....	John Cruise, Jr.....	H. G. Milten.....
Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	Paul Guclich.....	C. P. e Hass.....	A. C. Hutchinson.....	Jas. P. Irwin.....	Geo. Kriechbaum.....	E. L. Alsapach.....
Dickinson.....	Spirit Lake.....	W. F. Carleton.....	W. F. Pillsbury.....	A. W. Osborne.....	C. C. Perrin.....	P. S. Mott.....	R. A. Smith.....
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	C. C. Murphy.....	Jas. J. Dunn.....	Chas. H. Meyer.....	Warren Lewis.....	Jas. McMan.....	N. W. Boyes.....
Emmet.....	Estherville.....	H. W. Halverson.....	S. H. Matson.....	Knaet Espeset.....	Joseph N. Lee.....	M. C. Whelan.....	E. H. Ballard.....
Fayette.....	West Union.....	F. M. Spears.....	H. M. Neff.....	John Jamison.....	Frank Gates.....	O. E. Taylor.....	G. W. Fitch.....
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	O. Pomeroy.....	G. D. Merriam.....	Geo. P. Morris.....	W. W. Dennis.....	E. A. Reiniger.....	H. H. Davidson.....
Franklin.....	Hampden.....	J. M. Wait.....	Jas. S. Raymond.....	J. E. Evans.....	L. Elseffer.....	S. C. Stephens.....	T. J. R. Perry.....
Greene.....	Jefferson.....	Samuel Chandler.....	M. R. Howell.....	M. R. Webster.....	P. G. Corvies.....	F. A. Jones.....	H. A. Turrill.....
Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	H. M. Kellogg.....	Jas. A. Henderson.....	I. W. Fizz.....	P. C. Bigger.....	G. G. Eagleson.....	I. D. Halle.....
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	N. Cunningham.....	N. Cunningham.....	Wm. Doak.....	R. T. Robinson.....	Thomas Brown.....	B. A. Miller.....
Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	John W. Foster.....	E. M. Hopkins.....	G. J. Maris.....	T. C. Hayden.....	E. C. Calbreath.....	G. F. Richardson.....
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Harrison.....	Logan.....	J. K. Rathbone.....	J. K. Milner.....	S. H. Macy.....	J. H. Reese.....	D. V. Wilcox.....	A. J. Miller.....
Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	J. K. McGavren.....	L. K. Hyde.....	Isaac P. Hill.....	M. H. Hardy.....	J. D. Garlison.....	J. B. Troxler.....
Howard.....	Cresco.....	Mt. Bereman.....	Wm. Andrews.....	Geo. S. Gass.....	Matte E. Robertson.....	Chas. Dwyer.....	Joseph Kellow.....
Humboldt.....	Dakota.....	B. F. Davis.....	Wm. Theophilus.....	Chas. I. White.....	Carl K. Berg.....	H. A. Axtell.....	John McLeod.....
		Moses Hoover.....	Jas. S. Fletcher.....	N. K. Jones.....	B. F. Simmons.....	D. R. Miles.....	

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Jackson	Maquoketa	J. C. Guilfoil	B. W. Seaward, Jr.	M. Mahony	R. P. Hayes	W. L. Shrigley	W. M. Welch
Jasper	Newton	B. W. Brown	Geo. W. Harlan	S. H. Garsha	Ezra Adams	Hauser J. Weston	Amiel Miller
Jefferson	Fairfield	Frank Light	Clas. P. Shippen	John Davies	Z. T. Lewis	Geo. W. Harrison	Stuart N. Hopkins
Johnson	Iowa City	G. W. Koontz	Steph. Brady	Hugh McGovern	J. H. Lutz	G. F. Fletcher	J. J. Tenney
Jones	Amosney	S. Needham	J. H. Chapman	A. L. Easterly	H. V. Van Dusen	F. M. Wids	Amiel Foster
Keokuk	Signorette	A. H. Heber	R. B. Jackson	Josiah Gutorback	Uram Gulloy	W. B. Armstrong	H. D. Todd
Kossuth	Algona	C. B. Hutchins	N. B. Benjamin	S. S. fist	C. D. Creed	D. A. Haggard	J. S. Wilkinson
Lee	Ft. Madison	C. M. Primeau	J. B. McKimara	J. M. Anderson	J. P. Cruik slank	J. E. Higgins	J. S. Stewart
Linn	Marion	Jos. Moorhead	G. L. Stearns	M. D. Jackson	V. H. Kurtz	B. F. Seaton	John S. W. Mardock
Louis	Wapello	R. E. Archibald	G. W. Thomas	Milo J. Smith	C. H. Beare	J. C. Smith	Miss L. G. Mardock
Lucas	Chariton	T. S. Badington	W. S. Long	John Culbertson	B. R. Smith	F. R. Kittman	John M. Hanlin
Lyon	Rock Rapids	C. C. Thompson	C. H. Smith	John G. Watkins	L. Vanderwerker	J. F. Kittman	A. H. Davidson
Madison	Winterset	E. Brownell	Wm. S. Whedon	C. F. Kochler	G. W. K. ingensmith	John McAndrew	P. L. Kindig
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	E. Stafford	Frank E. Smith	M. D. Gilchrist	G. G. Brynion	M. Barr	A. Yeter
Marion	Knoxville	G. L. Guntin	S. H. Gamble	W. F. Harsin	Geo. Simpson	J. C. Sniff	J. C. Hisey
Marshall	Marshalltown	A. N. French	S. R. McLean	W. F. Treadwell	Geo. B. McCord	D. A. Farrell	W. M. Moore
Mills	Glenwood	S. C. Osborn	J. E. Robinson	James Greig	Chas. M. Sharp	R. T. St. John	Geo. Chandler
Monroe	Osage	John R. Prime	W. E. Owen	Wm. C. Moss	Frank Munger	James Walker	C. N. Lyman
Monona	Onawa	G. A. Douglas	C. H. Aldridge	H. N. Scott	L. D. Barco	H. H. Palmer	Henry J. Bell
Montgomery	Red Oak	Wm. H. Griffin	Jno. W. Moss	John W. Austin	Ed. J. Ramsay	W. W. O'Bryan	J. A. McLean
Muscadine	Red Oak	Thomas H. Lee	W. E. Pattison	Byron J. Austin	William Plank	H. W. Hartman	R. W. Leverich
Muscatine	Muscatine	W. H. Johnson	Hart J. Fitzgerald	G. M. Scott	J. B. Hudson	W. W. Hartman	David Alver
O'Brien	Primghar	T. J. Alexander	Frank A. Turner	Frank N. Derby	William H. Noyes	W. C. Green	J. B. Lent
Oceola	Sibley	J. S. Reynolds	W. H. Kumberly	R. S. Hall	Mrs. C. I. Hill	J. B. Lent	James R. Telfolt
Ogocla	Clarinda	R. H. Lymer	J. R. Leslie	T. M. Monzingo	T. C. Beard	M. C. Johnson	S. E. Wilson
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	W. H. H. Booth	J. E. King	Robert Shea	Thomas Walsh	P. V. No'an	E. W. Bachman
Plymouth	Le Mars	A. M. Duns	W. S. Weller	Wm. McClintock	W. T. Freeman	G. Harcing	J. F. Werli
Pocahontas	Pocahontas Cr.	Cruc E. Jones	J. H. Wallace	W. Brownlee	D. C. Thornton	J. F. Patted	J. P. Robinson
Polk	Dea Moines	Bruc E. Jones	L. A. Wilkinson	C. B. Worthington	D. C. Bishard	J. C. Painter	D. A. Kent
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	T. A. Kirkland	J. J. Shea	John Beartott	H. J. Chambers	Theodore Guitlar	J. M. Matthews
Poweshiek	Montezuma	Joseph Satchell	S. W. Wilson	W. J. Johnson	W. F. Wiley	J. H. Millman	Rose E. Southard
Ringgold	Mt. Airy	I. B. Doze	James H. Durke	A. M. Poor	John C. McClurg	J. J. Millman	T. E. Drbois
Sac	Sac City	C. E. Peck	C. E. Lane	Phil Sealtor	W. F. Noyer	James Beard	H. T. Martin
Scott	Davenport	A. C. Campbell	W. J. Birchard	M. J. Kohler	Henry Volmer	N. L. Wilson	C. E. Birchard
Shelby	Warran	F. W. Harrod	W. J. Davis	R. M. Pomeroy	B. B. Mastic	Et. J. Trowbridge	W. K. Colburn
Stoux	Orange City	J. F. Campbell	J. Pelmulder	Charles Lewis	Fret P. Stone	S. W. Harrington	D. W. Aupper co
Story	Nevada	C. G. McCarthy	L. L. Smith	J. A. Mills	H. H. Boyes	A. K. Banks	O. O. Roe
Tama	Toledo	C. E. Olney	S. C. Leland	H. F. Gaston	Charles French	James H. Ross	J. P. Hendricks
Taylor	Bedford	Henry P. Long	Theodore H. Hull	Alexander John	William N. Farlon	Thomas H. Morgan	W. P. Bishop
Union	Afton	M. Miller	B. T. Nix	J. F. Ickis	J. H. Crawford	Mark Blanchard	George J. Delmage
Van Buren	Keosauqua	Channay Booth	J. B. Fleming	Thomas Rankin	J. T. Paxton	H. D. Walles	Miss A. E. Packer
Wapello	Ottumwa	E. Washburn	J. T. Perdue	George Bano	James Mondyshell	J. D. Walles	W. A. McIntyre
Warren	Indianola	O. C. Brown	T. T. Anderson	E. D. Bryant	Adlio Haydon	S. S. Hewitt	David Cruz
Washington	Washington	D. J. Eichelberger	Ellery N. Foster	G. M. Groendycke	John W. Morton	M. O'Laughlin	Miss Be I K I gore
Wayne	Corydon	D. G. Duer	W. C. Browning	H. West	William Jacks n	J. M. Read	J. S. Shepperd
Webster	Fort Dodge	John Haire	M. H. Biers	J. W. Campbell	George H. Porter	P. W. Chantland	J. B. Butler
Winnebago	Forest City	Charles Isaacs	Simon Sogard	E. A. Plummer	O. T. Severs	J. H. Twito	A. N. Brones
Winnesiek	Decorah	T. E. Egge	N. H. Nelson	Charles E. Meador	Phi' Charl	H. M. Langland	Dan Shea
Woodbury	Sion City	W. C. Hutchins	J. H. Bolton	John P. Allison	Michael A. Harmon	Van McDonald	J. S. Shoup
Worth	Northwood	A. C. Blackmore	E. G. Nellen	K. Cleophore	D. W. Simmonds	E. E. Savre	H. T. Toye
Wright	Clarion	J. M. Overbaugh	B. P. Entriken	W. C. Tyrrell	M. H. Austin	R. K. Daily	D. D. Paine

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

CLIMATE—SOIL—WATER—CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION—SOCIAL AND MORAL INFLUENCES—RELATIVE PRICE OF PROPERTY AND LABOR—PROPERTY RIGHTS—PRICES OF LAND — CONGRESSIONAL GRANTS—VALUE OF REAL ESTATE—TAXATION—HON. C. F. CLARKSON'S VIEWS OF "THE FUTURE IOWA"—PAPER BY HON. J. R. SHAFFER.

Iowa offers great inducements to the home seeker, by her healthful climate, her rich soil, capable of yielding abundantly all kinds of cereals, her mineral wealth, natural advantages, and her excellent transportation facilities, all insuring a reasonable degree of success in agriculture, manufacturing and the various commercial and industrial pursuits. The stranger, without seeing this land of general excellence, can form no adequate idea of the greatness and grandeur of this rapidly developing and progressive commonwealth.

The agriculturist, the manufacturer, mechanic, merchant, tradesman, capitalist and the laborer, can all find ample opportunities in Iowa, with her rich and varied resources, for the prosecution of their respective branches of industry. Heretofore, New England and the Middle States have contributed most of our population, although we have received considerable numbers from the various German States, Scandinavia, Holland and the British Isles. Irish immigration has scattered over the State, making about two per cent of the population; Germans form about one per cent in the newer counties and about ten per cent in the Mississippi river counties; the Canadians, English and Welsh form about one-twentieth, and large bodies of Swedes and Norwegians have settled in colonies, making about one-twentieth of the population. The tenth Federal census gave the population of Iowa at 1,624,620, of which 1,362,965 were of American birth, and 261,655 were foreign. The man of limited means, as well

as the capitalist, finds here an opening, for there is always a demand for the great staples of our State, and the diversified products of our farms and factories find a ready market at remunerative prices, while the social, moral and intellectual advantages are of such a character as to attract the better classes to Iowa, and to such she will always extend a welcome, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

Believing that we have given sufficient information of our beautiful State to induce such persons as are desirous of making a new home or investing capital in the West, to come and examine for themselves the advantages presented by Iowa, we desire to call attention to the transportation facilities for reaching all portions of the State. The immigrant train from the East via Chicago has a choice of five direct lines by which he may reach Iowa, viz., the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central. If coming via St. Louis he can make choice of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, in connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, or of the Missouri Pacific, in connection with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs. Arrived within the borders of the State he can readily visit any portion which he pleases by means of branches from these great trunk lines, and by other roads north and south, east and west, as there is not a county in the entire State without one or more railroads.

Here he finds the advantages in moral, educational and social influences equal to those in many of the Eastern States, with substantial and imposing public buildings, elegant church edifices, and handsome and commodious college and school buildings. These are not confined exclusively to the cities, but handsome churches and school-houses dot the landscape throughout the State. Hence the newcomer is relieved of the taxation usually exacted for these improvements in a new State, as

he finds them here awaiting him. You are invited to make your homes with a people whose intelligence, education, morality and energy have given them an eminent position in the nation, where Christian influences and teachings will be thrown around you, where the home is sanctified and the Sabbath is held sacred, and where every one is free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. These, with many other privileges and advantages Iowa offers you, on condition that you become loyal, true and law-abiding American citizens.

At the relative price of property and labor, a sober, industrious man can, in a short time, acquire a home; and there is, perhaps, no country on earth where there is such an equality of condition as regards property, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead, with the necessities of life, to every head of a family. As education is free, so also are the avenues of success open in every pursuit and calling, and the highest incentive exists to exertion and industry.

The farmer or mechanic, industrious and skilled in his profession, though coming among us with small capital may in a few years, become the owner of the farm or factory to which he first devotes his energies, and which, by diligence, will lead him to wealth, no matter in what part of the State he chooses to make his home.

In 1846, when Iowa was admitted to the Union it was ordained in her fundamental law that "Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect of the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native-born citizens." In 1868 the law was amended and re-enacted, so that it provides that "Aliens, whether they reside in the United States or any foreign country, may acquire, hold and enjoy property, and may convey, devise, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the same in like manner, and with the same effect as citizens of the United States." It will be seen that by this liberal policy a

foreigner may come to Iowa, acquire property and hold or dispose of it at his pleasure, and if he shall choose to return to his native land, he may still hold and control the property he has acquired here. Again, if a foreigner desires to remain in his own land, and yet establish his children or others in homes in Iowa, he may do so, and at the same time hold the title to said property if he so elect, or he may purchase property here for any other purpose, and such property remains under his control and at his death passes to his heirs, the same as though it was under his own surveillance and in his own country.

Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State. Of her 35,228,800 acres, 24,752,700 acres are in farms, 4,886,159 acres of this being held for hay and pasturage; 2,312,659 acres are in native timber, leaving about 8,163,000 acres still unimproved. Though it is true, that no desirable government lands can now be purchased in Iowa, the days of "Government Land Sales" having passed, yet the man with limited means can purchase land and secure himself a home on as advantageous conditions as heretofore. Iowa is no longer a frontier State, but for such as desire to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by well established laws, first class educational facilities, refined and cultured society, and rapidly developing country, "Iowa still wears the laurels of the Great West." There are lands located in almost every county in the state, which can be bought upon very reasonable terms. These lands unimproved will cost from \$10 to \$25 per acre according to location, and are cheaper than government lands in frontier states; from the fact that the expense of securing railroad facilities, of erecting school houses, churches, county and public buildings, the cost of building bridges, improving public highways and the various outlays necessary in a new country, have been already met by the enterprising citizens that have heretofore come and taken possession of this goodly land. Good markets with all the elements

of good society having been already secured, the new comer will enjoy a greater per cent of benefits during any given time hereafter.

To the tiller of the soil in the East, we say why waste your energies in a hopeless effort to draw from the impoverished land, more than it is able to bestow? Come where plenty will reward your labor, and where you will not only be enabled to provide amply for the present, but lay aside that which will insure you comforts in the future.

Congress has at various times, made liberal grants of land to the State of Iowa, of which the following is a statement as appears in the certified lists and patents in the land department of the office of the Secretary of State.

LANDS CONVEYED TO THE STATE BY THE UNITED STATES.		ACRES.
DATE OF GRANT.	GRANT.	
Sept. 4, 1841	500,000 acre.	535,473.54
March 3, 1845	16th Section.	1,013,114.21
July 20, 1840	University.	45,928.84
May 27, 1852	Saline.	46,202.53
July 2, 1852	Agri cultural College.	204,300.30
July 15, 1851	Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.	292,806.41
May 15, 1856	Mississippi & Missouri (now Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific) Railroad.	482,374.36
May 15, 1856	Iowa Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri River) Railroad.	783,066.53
May 15, 1856	Dubuque & Sioux City, Iowa Falls & Sioux City, and Tete des Mortes Branch, Railroad.	1,233,481.70
May 12, 1864	McGregor & Missouri River and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads.	321,595.16
May 12, 1864	Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad.	407,879.31
Aug. 8, 1846	Des Moines River.	592,760.17
July 12, 1853	Des Moines River.	513,207.48
March 3, 1845	5 Section grant in Jasper county.	3,200.00
Sept. 28, 1850	Swamp land (in place).	877,639.26
March 2, 1855	Indemnity Swamp Land.	324,631.18
March 2, 1855	Swamp lands for which indemnity in cash has been allowed.	373,998.74
Total.		8,051,930.02

These lands were all granted for some specific purpose. The 16th section grant and the 500,000 acre grant, were for the benefit of the common schools, of which about 182,000 acres are yet unpatented. The grant of university and saline lands was for the benefit of the State University, and is under the control of the Board of Regents of that institution. Of the university lands, 2,860.79 acres, and of the saline lands 3,767.75 acres are yet unpatented. The entire amount of land received by the State for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College was 224,010.36 acres, of which there yet remains unpatented 173,186.82. The grants known as the Des Moines River Lands were for the improvement of navigation in the Des Moines River. This scheme proved a failure, as the water was not of sufficient depth for successful navigation, but the lands were retained by the parties receiving them as compensation for said improvements, but have since been disposed of to speculators and actual settlers, and there is very little left for sale. The swamp lands were granted to the State for the purpose of reclaiming them by means of levees and drains. In regard to these lands, the last biennial report of the Secretary of State, of July 1, 1883, from which this information is derived, says: "The object had in view in the passage of the act granting these lands was an excellent one, and had the end been attained which was anticipated, doubtless the State would have been greatly benefitted thereby. But the General Assembly after having granted these lands, by act of January 12, 1853, to the several counties in which the same were situated, to be used for the purposes expressed in the act of Congress, saw fit, by act of March 22, 1853, to permit the counties 'to devote the same or the proceeds thereof, either in whole or in part, to the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education, the building of bridges, roads and highways, for building institutions of learning, or for making railroads through the county or counties to whom such lands belong.'"

Various railroad companies in the State received large grants of land to aid in the construction of their roads, aggregating upwards of 3,500,000 acres of land, most of these grants being made as early as 1856. From the report of the Iowa Railroad Commission for the year ending June 30, 1883, we learn that 136,672 acres of these lands were still unsold at that date. They are located in various counties in the State through which these railroads extend, and are offered for sale to actual settlers at reasonable rates and on good terms, and while they cannot be purchased at as low prices as in former years, the terms of payment, with all the advantages afforded by the present railroad facilities, social and educational advantages, and the improved condition of the State, more than compensates for the additional cost of the land.

Large tracts of land in various counties in the State are held by speculators, and until recently have not been offered for sale, but many of these tracts have been placed in the hands of real estate men for sale, and compare very favorably, in regard to location and fertility, with the improved lands in the State.

The value of Iowa real estate in 1880, as shown by the Tenth Federal Census, was \$100,000,000, and from the report, then made, the property was assessed at only one-third of its true value. The law at present limits the levy for State tax to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills, and this limit has heretofore proved ample for all State purposes. This is an exhibit equal to any State in the Union, and much better than many. The same judicious management which has characterized the State government, has been exercised also in our county and municipal affairs. It is provided in our State constitution that "no county or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per cent of the taxable property within the limits of such county or corporation." The municipalities have, with few exceptions, shown no disposi-

tion to rush recklessly into debt and the same is true also of the counties, many of them having no indebtedness. The State is entirely out of debt.

To the merchant, manufacturer, capitalist, or mechanic, as well as the farmer, Iowa offers the best of inducements, and while our agricultural advantages are almost unsurpassed, and offer the farmer a rich reward for his labor, it is quite evident that our facilities for manufacturing are unexcelled, and that capital judiciously invested in manufacturing will yield as large a per cent of profit as in almost any other State. Our fertile lands, inexhaustible coal fields, our excellent water power and transportation facilities, the certainty of a ready market and remunerative prices for our products, are considerations which should encourage the establishment of various productive industries in our State. There are a number of cities in Iowa which offer special inducements to manufacturers, and the demand for a large class of manufactured articles, with the great increase in the number of our manufacturing establishments and the success which they have attained, point with certainty to a time, when Iowa will be classed with the manufacturing States of the Union.

There are many skilled mechanics in the East who have accumulated some surplus capital, and who, by union of effort, might establish productive industries in Iowa which would, with judicious management, return large dividends on the capital invested.

Iowa, however, with her millions of acres of unoccupied lands, has no room for the shiftless and indolent, and she has no inducements to offer to those not inclined to industry, but to farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and laborers, as well as to all who come with brave, honest hearts, noble purposes and willing hands, she extends an invitation to come and see for yourselves this garden spot of the world so appropriately named Iowa.

INDUCEMENTS FOR IMMIGRATION TO IOWA.

BY JOHN R. SHAFFER.

Iowa has steadily grown the past quarter of a century in every direction, material and moral. Manufactories have increased. Iron, steel, glucose, glass, agricultural implements and a hundred other industries have brought producers and consumers face to face. Iowa is working out for itself the solution of a multitude of questions that in their several relations affect the man who raised the corn and the man who found a market for it.

Iowa feeds its own people luxuriously; it spreads a table groaning with the best products of the farm to its own inhabitants, and when they are all fed, it sends its surplus to the markets of the world. Industry, application and intelligent endeavor are sure to win a gratifying reward. Its soil is fitted for the production of grasses and cereals that will feed thirty millions of people. Its coal will warm and make comfortable all those who may seek its borders. It will furnish fuel for railroad locomotives and an unnumbered series of machinery that will convert the raw material of the field into the goods and merchandise that find their way into all lands. Its people are wise and thoughtful.

Iowa has the best breeds of cattle, and hogs and sheep and horses. Iowa stretches forth her hand for something better than that which is now esteemed best. Iowa stands first in rank as to healthfulness. It promises to produce a race of men and women that shall have no superior for physical perfection on the face of the earth. It is showing that the past is scarcely an index of what the future shall be in what is most excellent and desirable. It does not owe anything which it cannot pay on demand. The municipality, the county, the State have been exceptionally clear of the incubus of debt. There is no land under the sun

that has a better soil, a better people and a better prospect.

There are 23,000 teachers in our schools; there are 600,000 children enrolled; there are 13,000 school-houses; there are in these, libraries with 30,000 volumes; and the ratio of increase in this direction keeps pace with the march of the growth of the State.

Think of these 13,000 school-houses and 23,000 teachers. That statement alone is the best warrant that Iowa is a good country in which to live. Nearly every city and town of prominence has its literary and academy of science and its lyceum for the cultivation of that which is best in human character. Consider the newspaper press, and its mighty influence for good. Iowa circulated during ten years nearly 12,000,000 daily papers and nearly 5,000,000 weeklies. These are supported by Iowa people, because they are an intelligent and thoughtful people.

The school-house, lyceum and library are supplemented by the church. One special denomination builds a church for every week in the year. These moral advantages are hardly behind the material progress which can now be seen on every hand. Iowa has a mighty reason to be thankful for her heritage. Her people have a reason no less mighty for thankfulness, that their lives have fallen in pleasant places. Come, from all lands, and find in soil, climate and product, in all the condition of the highest in human life, that which will not fail in realizing the grandest hopes. Come, if you would find health, and the blessings of church and school. Come, with a will to work, and a determination to earn the proud title of a citizen of the best State in the Union. Come, being assured that industry and careful effort will bless you and your posterity. Come, thankful for the magnificent stream of life in which we are living, and add to its excellence by the cultivation of the noblest and purest in life. Come, and no one will fail to find more than has ever been promised.

THE FUTURE IOWA.

BY C. F. CLARKSON, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR
IN STATE REGISTER.

"The best place on earth we know of now to put surplus money, is in Iowa land. The arable domain of the United States is nearly all taken up. Soon there will be no more West to go to—to take up homesteads or find cheap farming lands. So it will not be long until the reaction sweeps in, and in the rebound, Iowa, with its unequaled soil, and its millions of idle acres, will catch the best buyers. This will come in five years. Indeed, it is appearing now. Iowa need not worry over foreign emigration, or about not getting enough of it. Just ahead, not very many years off at the longest, it is destined to be flooded with the people of its own nation, who want to buy farms in a rich soil.

"When all the arable part of the public domain shall have been taken up, and the wave of settlement shall begin to return to find unoccupied lands in settled states, Iowa will have no competition then, for there is no state that has the land of deep soil and sure crops and good health, and ready access to market it has. It can have no rival because there is no State that presents to agriculturalists the many superior virtues it can. At the furthest this time is not ten years away. Indeed, it is practically here now, for, while a year ago Iowa had millions of acres of idle land for which there was no purchasers, it does not contain an acre now that will not find a ready buyer at cash. With the increased demand prices have gone up. But even the lands in Iowa which are for sale are the cheapest things and greatest bargains in the United States just now to buy. Unimproved land sells now at \$4 and \$5 per acre, and cultivated farms that sell from \$10 to \$15 per acre, are not selling at half their retail value. After the public domain shall have been exhausted of all its farming lands, the land of Iowa will very quickly go up to an average value of \$100 per acre. Even now, what is \$100 for an

acre of Iowa land, with the hundred corn crops that lie in it only waiting to be taken, year by year? Apply the closer and intelligent cultivation of Holland or Germany or of France to an acre of Iowa land, and what would it not produce?

"Jay Gould, the longest headed American who ever lived, said to the writer of this once, in speaking of Iowa, its extraordinary soil, and no waste land, and its inevitable imperial future, that "the man who owns 100 acres of Iowa land, has a fortune for his children if not for himself." There is no possible doubt of this. There is nothing more certain. So it is wisdom to invest surplus money in Iowa land. Any man who puts money into it for investment will be profited by it. The young man who will get hold of 80 or 100 acres of it, even if he buys it on time and then works to pay for it as he soon can do, is assured of certain good living all his life and very possible fortune.

"We are coming to the second Iowa. The present state and people are rich, and have their riches created as if by magic. The average farm entered as a homestead, or bought at \$1.25 an acre, is now worth \$40 an acre, and has in the meantime made a good living for its owner, and perhaps a second family likewise. Here is an appreciation of many millions of dollars—hundreds of millions of dollars, indeed. This is a rich harvest of great fortune that the first Iowa has gained. But the second Iowa will reap even more richly. For the past advance from \$2 to \$40 an acre in the part of the State now improved will go on from \$40 to \$100 in twelve or fifteen years, while in the new part it will go from the \$4 or \$5 as now selling to \$75 and \$100 in the same time.

"Why dream of gold mines, railroad stocks and speculation in Iowa, when there lies right at everyone's hands a chance just as golden and a hundred times more certain."

IOWA NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF THE STATE, GIVING COUNTY, TOWN, NAME OF PAPER, AND WHEN PUBLISHED.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Adair—News, weekly.
Fontanelle—Observer, weekly.
Greenfield—Adair Co. Reporter, weekly; Review, weekly; Transcript, weekly.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Corning—Adams Co. Free Press, weekly; Adams Co. Gazette, weekly; Adams Co. Union, Weekly.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Lansing—Allamakee Journal, weekly; Mirror, weekly.
Postville—District Post, weekly; Review, weekly.
Waukon—Democrat, weekly; Standard, weekly.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Centerville—Citizen, weekly; Industrial Iowegian, weekly; Journal, weekly.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

Audubon—Advocate, weekly; Audubon Co. Sentinel, weekly; Times, weekly.
Exira—Audubon Co. Defender, weekly; Gray—Eagle, weekly.

BENTON COUNTY.

Belle Plaine—Independent, weekly; Union, weekly.
Blairstown—Iowa Loyalist, weekly.
Mount Auburn—Star, weekly.
Van Horne—Comet, weekly.
Vin'on—Eagle, semi-weekly; Benton Co. Deutsche Zeitung, weekly; Benton Co. Herald, weekly.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Cedar Falls—Gazette, weekly; Journal, weekly.
La porte City—Progress, weekly; Review, weekly.
Waterloo—Tribune, semi-weekly; Courier, weekly; Deutch-Amerikaner, weekly; Iowa State Reporter, weekly.

BOONE COUNTY.

Angus—Black Diamond, weekly.
Boone—Boone Co. Democrat, weekly.
Boone Co. Republican, weekly; Standard, weekly.
Boonsboro—Herald, weekly.
Madrid—Register, weekly.
Ogden—Reporter, weekly.

BREMER COUNTY.

Sumner—Gazette, weekly.
Waverly—Bremer Co. Independent, weekly; Democrat, weekly; Iowa Volksblatt, weekly; Republican, Weekly.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Independence—Buchanan County Bulletin, weekly; Buchanan County Journal, weekly; Conservative, weekly; National Advocate, weekly.
Jesup—Times, weekly.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Alta—Advertiser, weekly.
Newell—Mirror, weekly.
Sioux Rapids—Press, weekly.
Storm Lake—Pilot, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Clarksville—Star, weekly.
Greene—Butler County Press, weekly.
Parkersburgh—Eclipse, weekly.
Shell Rock—News, weekly.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Lake City—Blade, weekly.
Lohrville—Leader, weekly.
Mason—Calhoun County Journal, weekly.
Rockwell City—Calhoun County Republican, weekly.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll City—Carroll Herald, weekly; Carroll Sentinel, weekly; Der Carroll Demokrat, weekly.
Coon Rapids—Enterprise, weekly.
Glidden—Record, weekly.
Manning—Monitor, weekly; News, weekly.

CASS COUNTY.

Anita—The Times, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

Atlantic—Telegraph, daily and weekly;
 Cass County Democrat, weekly; Messenger, weekly; People's Advocate, weekly;
 Saturday Herald, weekly.

Griswold—Advocate, weekly.

Lewis—Independent, weekly.

CEDAR COUNTY.

Mechanicsville—Press, weekly.

Tipton—Advertiser, weekly; Conservative, weekly.

West Branch—Local Record, weekly.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Clear Lake—Mirror, weekly.

Mason City—Express, weekly; Republican, weekly; Times, weekly; Iowa Workman, monthly.

Rockwell—Phonograph, weekly.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Aurelia—Sentinel, weekly.

Cherokee—Courier, weekly; Iowa Free Press, weekly.

Meriden—Ledger, weekly.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Lawler—Independent, weekly.

Nashua—Post, weekly.

New Hampton—Courier, weekly; Die Nord Iowa Freie Presse, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Murray—News, weekly.

Osceola—Democrat, weekly; Sentinel, weekly.

CLAY COUNTY.

Paterson—Patriot, weekly.

Spencer—Clay County News, weekly; Reporter, weekly.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Elkader—Clayton County Journal weekly; Der Nord Iowa Herald, weekly; Register, weekly.

McGregor—News, weekly; North Iowa Times, weekly.

Strawberry Point—Democrat, weekly; Press, weekly.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Calamus—Free Press, weekly.

Clinton—Herald, daily and weekly; News, daily; Age, weekly; Die Iowa Volks-Zeitung weekly; Bugle, bi-weekly.

DeWitt—Observer, weekly.

Lyons—Clinton County Advertiser, weekly; Mirror, weekly.

Wheatland—Spectator, weekly.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Denison—Crawford County Bulletin, weekly; Review, weekly; Review, weekly, German.

Vail—Observer, weekly.

West Side—Dispatch and Enterprise, weekly.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Adel—Dallas County Democrat, weekly; Dallas County News, weekly; New Era, weekly.

Dallas Centre—Globe, weekly.

Perry—Chief, weekly; Pilot, weekly.

Redfield—Record, weekly.

Woodward—Times, weekly.

DAVIS COUNTY.

Bloomfield—Davis County Republican, weekly; Democrat, weekly; Legal Tender, Greenback, weekly.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Davis City—Commercial, weekly.

Garden Grove—Express, weekly.

Lamoni—Saint's Herald, weekly; Zion's Hope, semi-monthly.

Leon—Decatur County Journal, weekly; Democrat-Reporter, weekly.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delhi—Monitor, weekly.

Earlville—Graphic, weekly.

Hopkinton—Commercial Advertiser, weekly.

Manchester—Democrat, weekly; Press, weekly.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Burlington—Gazette, daily and weekly; Hawk-Eye, daily and weekly; Iowa Tribune, daily and weekly; Railroad Reporter, weekly; Saturday Evening Post, weekly.

Danville—News, weekly.

Mediapolis—New Era, weekly.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Spirit Lake—Beacon, weekly; Dickinson County Journal, weekly.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Cascade—Pioneer, weekly.

Dubuque—Democrat, daily and weekly; Herald, daily and weekly; Telegraph, daily and weekly; Times, daily, Sunday and weekly. Der National Demokrat, weekly; Independent, weekly; Iowa, weekly; Luxemburger Gazette, weekly; Der Presbyterianer, bi-weekly; Iowa Normal Monthly; Mid-Continent, monthly; Mt. St. Joseph's Messenger, monthly; Prohibitionist, monthly; Trade Journal, monthly.

Dyersville—Commercial, weekly.

EMMET COUNTY.

Estherville—Mercury, weekly; National Broad-Axe, weekly; Northern Vindicator, weekly.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Brush Creek—News, weekly.

Fayette—Iowa Postal Card, weekly; Collegian, monthly.

Oelwein—Register, weekly.

Waucoma—Free Press, weekly.

West Union—Republican-Gazette, semi-weekly; Argo, weekly; Fayette County Union, weekly.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Charles City—Floyd County Advocate, weekly; Floyd County Standard, weekly; Intelligencer, weekly.

Marble Rock—Weekly.

Nora Springs—Advertiser, weekly; Floyd County Press, weekly; Odd Fellows' Monitor, weekly.

Rockford—Reveille, weekly.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Hampton—Chronicle, weekly; Franklin County Recorder, weekly.

Sheffield—Press, weekly.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Farragut—News, weekly.

Hamburg—Fremont Democratic News, weekly; Times, weekly.

Sidney—Union, semi-weekly.

Tabor—Union, weekly; Mu Omicron-icle, monthly.

GREENE COUNTY.

Grand Junction—Head-Light, weekly.

Jefferson—Bee, weekly.

Scranton—Journal, weekly; Christian Helper, monthly; One Plan Herald, monthly.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Conrad Grove—Conrad Journal, weekly; Grundy Center—Argus, weekly; Grundy County Courier, weekly; Grundy County Republican, weekly; Der Bruderbote, monthly.

Reinbeck—Times, weekly.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Bagley—Banner, weekly.

Bayard—Reflector, weekly.

Casey—Vindicator, weekly.

Guthrie Center—Guthrie, weekly; Iowa Star, weekly.

Panora—Guthrie Vedette, weekly.

Stuart—Locomotive, weekly.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Stratford—Register, weekly.

Webster City—Advertiser, weekly; Argus, weekly; Hamilton Freeman, weekly.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Britt—Hancock County Tribune, weekly.

Garner—Hancock Signal, weekly.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Ackley—Enterprise, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

Alden—Times, weekly.

Eldora—Herald, weekly; Ledger, weekly; Telephone, weekly.

Hubbard—Times, weekly.

Iowa Falls—Hardin County Citizen, weekly; Sentinel, weekly.

Union—Star, weekly.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Dunlap—Reporter, weekly.

Logan—Harrison County Courier, weekly; Harrison County News, weekly.

Missouri Valley—People's Defender, weekly; Times, weekly.

Mondamin—Independent, weekly.

Persia—Post, weekly.

Woodbine—Twinner, weekly.

HENRY COUNTY.

Mt. Pleasant—Free Press, weekly; Herald, weekly; Journal, weekly.

Salem—News, weekly.

Winfield—Beacon, weekly; Transcript, weekly.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Cresco—Howard County Times, weekly; Iowa Plaindealer, weekly.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Dakota City—Independent, weekly.
Humboldt—Kosmos, weekly.
Livermore—Gazette, weekly.

IDA COUNTY.

Battle Creek—Times, weekly.
Holstein—Bulletin, weekly.
Ida Grove—Ida County Pioneer, weekly; Maple Valley Era, weekly.

IOWA COUNTY.

Marengo—Democrat, weekly; Republican, weekly.
Millersburgh—Iowa County News, weekly.
Victor—Herald, weekly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Andrew—Blatter aus den Waisenhausen, monthly.
Bellevue—Leader, weekly.
Maquoketa—Excelsior, weekly; Jackson Journal, weekly; Jackson Sentinel, weekly; Record, weekly.
Preston—Monitor, weekly.
Sabula—Gazette, weekly.

JASPER COUNTY.

Colfax—Clipper, weekly.
Kellogg—Enterprise, weekly; Post, weekly.
Lynnville—Times, weekly.
Monroe—Mirror, weekly.
Newton—Herald, weekly; Iowa State Democrat, weekly; Journal, weekly.
Prairie City—News, weekly.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Fairfield—Evening Journal, daily and weekly; Ledger, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Iowa City—Republican, daily and weekly; Iowa State Press, weekly; Post, weekly; Sloan Americky, weekly; Vidette Reporter, weekly.
Oxford—Journal, weekly.
Solon—Reaper, weekly.

JONES COUNTY.

Anamosa—Eureka, weekly; Journal, weekly; Hornet, semi-monthly.
Monticello—Express, weekly.
Olin—Recorder, weekly.
Oxford Junction (Garfield P. O.)—Oxford Mirror, weekly.
Wyoming—Journal, weekly.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Hedrick—Enterprise, weekly.
Kota—Eagle, weekly.
Richland—Clarion, weekly.
Sigourney—Courier, weekly; News, weekly; Review, weekly.
South English—Herald, weekly.
What Cheer—Patriot, weekly; Reporter, weekly.

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Algona—Republican, weekly; Upper Des Moines, weekly.
Bancroft—Register, weekly.

LEE COUNTY.

Fort Madison—Democrat, weekly; Plain Dealer, weekly; Knight's Sword and Helmet, monthly.
Keokuk—Constitution, daily and weekly; Democrat, daily and weekly; Gate City, daily and weekly; Die Post, weekly; News, weekly; Central School Journal, monthly.
West Point—Post, weekly.

LINN COUNTY.

Cedar Rapids—Evening Gazette, daily; Republican, daily and weekly; Democrat, weekly; Iowa Free Press, weekly; People, weekly; Post and Presse, weekly; Standard, weekly; Times, weekly; Trade Review, weekly; Farm and Journal, monthly; Iowa Farmer, monthly.
Centre Point—Courier Journal, weekly.
Lisbon—Sun, weekly.
Marion—Advent and Sabbath Advocate, weekly; Pilot, weekly; Register, weekly.
Mount Vernon—Hawk-Eye, weekly; Cornelian, monthly.
Springville—Independent, weekly; New Era, weekly.
Walker—News, weekly.

LOUISA COUNTY.

Columbus Junction—Columbus Safe-guard, weekly.

Morning Sun—Herald, weekly.

Wapello—Louisa County Record, weekly; Republican, weekly; Times, weekly.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Chariton—Democrat-Leader, weekly; Patriot, weekly; Dairy Farmer, monthly.

Lucas—Ledger, weekly.

LYON COUNTY.

Rock Rapids—Lyon County Reporter, weekly; Review, weekly.

MADISON COUNTY.

St. Charles—Watchman, weekly.

Winterset—Madisonian and Chronical, weekly; News, weekly.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

New Sharon—Star, weekly.

Oskaloosa—Herald, Weekly; Messenger, weekly; Standard, weekly; Telephone, weekly.

MARION COUNTY.

Knoxville—Journal, weekly; Marion County Express, weekly; Marion County Reporter, weekly.

Marysville—Miner, weekly.

Pella—Blade, weekly; De Christelyke Heraut, weekly; Week Blad, weekly.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Edenville—Gazette, weekly.

Gilman—Dispatch, weekly.

Marshalltown—Times-Republican, daily and weekly; Beobachter, weekly; Marshall Statesman, weekly; Sunday Reflector, weekly; Iowa Teacher, monthly.

State Centre—Enterprise, weekly.

MILLS COUNTY.

Emerson—Chronical, weekly.

Glenwood—Independent Gazette, weekly; Mills County Journal, weekly; Opinion, weekly.

Hastings—Plainedealer, weekly.

Malvern—Leader, weekly.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Osage—Mitchell County News, weekly; Mitchell County Press, weekly.

St. Ansgar—Enterprise, weekly.

MONONA COUNTY.

Mapleton—People's Press, weekly.

Onawa—Monona County Gazette, weekly.

Whiting—Sentinel, weekly.

MONROE COUNTY.

Albia—Democrat, weekly; Era, weekly; Union, weekly.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Elliott—Reporter, weekly.

Red Oak—Express, weekly; People's Telephone, weekly; Record, weekly.

Stanton—Call, weekly.

Villisca—Review, weekly.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Muscatine—Journal, daily, tri-weekly and weekly; Tribune, daily and weekly; Die Wacht am Mississippi, weekly; News, weekly; Reporter, monthly.

Nichol—Iowa Watchman, weekly.

West Liberty—Enterprise, weekly; Wapsie Index, weekly; Dairy and Farm Journal, monthly.

Wilton—Review, weekly.

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

Paullina—Times, weekly.

Sanborn—Pioneer, weekly.

Sheldon, Mail, weekly; News, weekly; Iselins' Land Journal, monthly.

Sutherland—Courier, weekly.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Ashton—Osceola County Review, weekly.

Sibley—Gazette, weekly; Osceola County Tribune, weekly.

PAGE COUNTY.

Blanchard—Record, weekly; State-Line Leader, weekly.

Clarinda—Herald, weekly; Journal, weekly; Page County Democrat, weekly.

Coin—Eagle, weekly.

College Springs—Amity Index, monthly.

Essex—Index, weekly.

Shenandoah—Post, weekly; Reporter, weekly; Republican, weekly.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Emmettsburg—Palo Alto Pilot, weekly; Palo Alto Reporter, weekly.

Ruthven—Free Press, weekly.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Akron—Western Delta, weekly.

Kingsley—Times, weekly.

Lemars—Sentinel, daily and semi-weekly; Democrat, weekly; Dispatch, weekly.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Fonda—Pocahontas Times, weekly.

Rolfe—Reporter, weekly.

POLK COUNTY.

Des Moines—Iowa Capital, daily and weekly; Iowa State Leader, daily and weekly; Iowa State Register, daily and weekly; News, Daily and weekly; Grand Army Advocate, weekly; Iowa Homestead, weekly; Iowa Journal of Commerce, weekly; Iowa Staats Anzeiger, weekly; Iowa Tribune, weekly; Persinger's Times, weekly; Plain Talk, weekly; Saturday Evening Mail, weekly; Hawkeye Blade, weekly; Million, weekly; Svithiod, weekly; Christian Oracle, weekly; Western Farm Journal, semi-monthly; Drake Index, monthly; Iowa Advance, monthly; Iowa Review, monthly; Iowa State Medical Reporter, monthly; New Broom, monthly; Trade Journal, monthly; Railway Times, monthly.

Mitchellville—Index, weekly.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Avoca—Delta, weekly; Herald, weekly.

Carson—Criterion, weekly.

Council Bluffs—Globe, daily and weekly; Herald, daily and weekly; Nonpareil, daily and weekly; Deaf Mute Hawkeye, weekly; Freie Presse, weekly.

Macedonia—Macedonian, weekly.

Neola—Reporter, weekly.

Oakland—Acorn, weekly.

Walnut—Bureau, weekly.

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Brooklyn—Chronical, weekly.

Grinnell—Herald, semi-weekly; Independent, semi-weekly; Signal, weekly; News Letter, every three weeks.

Malcolm—Gazette, weekly.

Montezuma—Poweshiek County Democrat, weekly; Republican, weekly.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Kellerton—Independent, weekly.

Mount Ayr—Journal, weekly; Onward, weekly; Ringgold Record, weekly.

SAC COUNTY.

Odebolt—Observer, weekly; Reporter, weekly.

Sac City—Sac County Democrat, weekly; Sac Sun, weekly.

Wall Lake—Journal, weekly.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Davenport—Democrat, daily, Sunday and weekly; Der Democrat, daily, semi-weekly and weekly; Gazette, daily and weekly; Herald, daily and weekly; Dannebrog, weekly; Iowa Messenger, weekly; Northwestern News, weekly; Sternen Banner, weekly; Der Northwestern, monthly; Familien-Journal, monthly; Interstate Press, monthly; Iowa Churchman, monthly.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Defiance—Argus, weekly.

Harlan—Shelby County Republican, weekly; Tribune, weekly.

Shelby—News, weekly.

SIOUX COUNTY.

Alton—Review, weekly.

Calliope—Independent, weekly.

Hawarden—Commercial, weekly.

Orange City—De Volksvriend, weekly; Sioux County Herald, weekly.

Pattersonville—Iowa Index, weekly.

STORY COUNTY.

Ames—Intelligencer, weekly.

Cambridge—Reporter, weekly.

Nevada—Highway, weekly; Representative, weekly; Story County Watchman, weekly.

TAMA COUNTY.

Dysart—Reporter, weekly.

Gladbrook—Courier, weekly; Tama Northern, weekly.

Tama City—Free Press, semi-weekly; Tama Herald, weekly.

Toledo—Chronicle, weekly; Tama Co. Democrat, weekly; Reader's Friend, monthly; Teacher and Student, monthly.

Traer—Star-Clipper, weekly.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Bedford—Iowa Southwest, weekly;
Taylor County Democrat, weekly; Taylor
County Republican, weekly.

Clearfield—Enterprise, weekly.

Gravity—Express, weekly.

Lenox—Independent, weekly; Time
Table, weekly.

UNION COUNTY.

Afton—Enterprise, weekly; Tribune-
News, weekly.

Creston—Gazette, daily and weekly;
Commonwealth, weekly; Every Sunday
Morning, weekly; Independent American,
weekly; Monitor, weekly; Union
County Democrat, weekly.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Bentonsport—County Paper, weekly.

Birmingham—Enterprise, weekly.

Bonaparte—Van Buren County Journal,
weekly.

Farmington—Bee, weekly.

Keosauqua—Republican, weekly; Van
Buren Democrat, weekly.

Milton—Herald, weekly.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Eddyville—Advertiser, weekly.

Eldon—Review, weekly.

Ottumwa—Courier, daily and weekly;
Democrat, daily and weekly; Industrial
Appeal, weekly; Journal und Freie Presse,
weekly; Saturday Press, weekly; Chords,
monthly; Western Scientist, monthly.

WARREN COUNTY.

Indianola—Advocate-Tribune, weekly;
Herald, weekly; Simpsonian, monthly.

Milo—Motor, weekly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Ainsworth—Clipper, weekly; Sentinel,
weekly; Floral Instructor, monthly; West-
ern Horticulturist, monthly; Conference
Quarterly.

Brighton—Enterprise, weekly; News,
weekly.

Riverside—Leader, weekly.

Washington—Democrat, weekly; Ga-

zette, weekly; Washington County Press,
weekly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Allerton—News, weekly; Wayne Coun-
ty Republican, weekly.

Corydon—Democrat, weekly; Times,
weekly.

Humeston—New Era, weekly.

Lineville—Tribune, weekly.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Dayton—Review, weekly.

Fort Dodge—Times, daily and weekly;
Messenger, weekly; Webster county Ga-
zette, weekly.

Gowrie—Register, weekly.

Lehigh—Lehigh Valley Echo, weekly.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Forest City—Winnebago Review, week-
ly; Winnebago Summit, weekly.

Lake Mills—Independent Herald,
weekly.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Calmar—Clarion, weekly.

Decorah—Journal and Press, weekly;
Posten, weekly; Republican, weekly; For
Hjemmet, monthly.

Ossian—Beacon, weekly.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Correctionville—Sioux Valley News,
weekly.

Danbury—Maple Valley Scoop, weekly
Sioux City—Journal, daily and weekly;
Times, daily and weekly; Courier, weekly;
Nya Nordvestern, weekly; Tribune,
weekly.

Sloan—Star, weekly.

WORTH COUNTY.

Northwood—Worth County Eagle,
weekly; Worth County Index, weekly.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Belmond—Herald, weekly.

Clarion—Wright County Monitor,
weekly; Wright County Republican,
weekly.

Eagle Grove—Boone Valley Gazette,
weekly; Times, weekly.

IOWA POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE POST-OFFICES IN THE STATE, WITH THE
MONEY-ORDER OFFICES AND COUNTY SEATS.

County seats are indicated by *italics*. An asterisk (*) after a name indicates a money order office,
and a dagger (†) after a name indicates an international money-order office.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Abbott.....	Hardin	Ashewa.....	Polk	Belknap.....	Davis	Bradford.....	Chickasaw
Abingdon.....	Jefferson	Ash Grove.....	Davis	Belle Plaine*†.....	Benton	Bradgate.....	Humboldt
Ackley*.....	Hardin	Ashton.....	Osceola	Belleville.....	Jefferson	Brainard.....	Fayette
Ackworth.....	Warren	Aspinwall.....	Crawford	Bellevue*†.....	Jackson	Brandon.....	Buchanan
Adair*.....	Adair	Astor.....	Crawford	Belmond*.....	Wright	Branton*.....	Audubon
Adams.....	Muscatine	Atalissa*.....	Muscatine	Beloit*.....	Lyon	Brazil.....	Appanoose
Addison.....	Humboldt	Athol.....	Sioux	Belvidere.....	Monroe	Breda.....	Carroll
Adei*.....	Dallas	Atkins.....	Benton	Bentonsport*.....	Van Buren	Brighton*.....	Washington
Adelphia.....	Polk	Athol.....	Cass	Bergen.....	Allamakee	Briscoe.....	Adams
Afton*.....	Union	Attica.....	Marion	Berkley.....	Boone	Bristol.....	Worth
Agency City*.....	Wapello	Audubon*.....	Audubon	Berlin.....	Tama	Bristow*.....	Butler
Ainsworth*.....	Washington	Augusta.....	Des Moines	Bernard.....	Dubuque	Britt*.....	Hancock
Akron*.....	Plymouth	Aurelia*.....	Cherokee	Berry.....	Marion	Bromley.....	Marshall
Albany.....	Davis	Avery.....	Monroe	Bertram.....	Linn	Brooklyn*†.....	Poweshiek
Albion.....	Monona	Avoca*†.....	Pottawattamie	Berwick.....	Polk	Brooks.....	Adams
Albia*.....	Monroe	Avon.....	Polk	Bethlehem.....	Wayne	Brookville.....	Jefferson
Albion*.....	Marshall	Ayrshire.....	Palo Alto	Beulah.....	Clayton	Brough.....	Dallas
Alden.....	Hardin	Ayres' Grove.....	Polk	Bevington.....	Madison	Browning.....	Carroll
Aldrich.....	Wright	Badger.....	Webster	Big Mound.....	Lee	Brown.....	Clinton
Alexander.....	Franklin	Bagley.....	Guthrie	Big Rock.....	Scott	Brownville.....	Mitchell
Algona*.....	Kossuth	Baker.....	Jefferson	Big Spring.....	Wayne	Bruce.....	Wright
Allen's Grove.....	Scott	Baldwin.....	Jackson	Bingham.....	Page	Brush Creek*.....	Fayette
Allerton*.....	Wayne	Balluff.....	Scott	Birmingham*.....	Van Buren	Bryantburgh.....	Buchanan
Allison*.....	Butler	Balltown.....	Dubuque	Bismarck.....	Clayton	Bryant.....	Chickasaw
Almont.....	Clinton	Ballyclough.....	Dubuque	Blackmore.....	Ringgold	Buck Creek.....	Bremer
Almoral.....	Delaware	Bancroft*.....	Kossuth	Bladensburg.....	Wapello	Buena Vista.....	Clinton
Alta*.....	Buena Vista	Bangor.....	Marshall	Blaine.....	Buena Vista	Buffalo.....	Scott
Alta Vista.....	Chickasaw	Bankston.....	Dubuque	Blairsburg.....	Hamilton	Buffalo Fork.....	Kossuth
Alton*.....	Sioux	Barclay.....	Black Hawk	Blairstown*.....	Benton	Buffalo Grove.....	Buchanan
Altoona*.....	Polk	Hard.....	Louisa	Blakesburg.....	Wapello	Buncombe.....	Dubuque
Amador.....	Wapello	Barnes City.....	Mahaska	Blakeville.....	Black Hawk	Burgess.....	Clinton
Amara.....	Iowa	Barnum.....	Webster	Blanchard*.....	Page	Burk.....	Benton
Amber.....	Jones	Barryville.....	Delaware	Blencoe.....	Monona	Burlington*.....	Des Moines
Ames*.....	Story	Barrwood.....	Scott	Blockley.....	Decatur	Burnside.....	Webster
Amish.....	Johnson	Bartlett.....	Fremont	Bloomfield*.....	Davis	Burr Oak.....	Winneshiek
Amity.....	Scott	Bassett.....	Chickasaw	Blooming Prairie.....	Davis	Burt.....	Kossuth
Anamosa*.....	Jones	Batavia*.....	Jefferson	Blue Grass.....	Scott	Bussey.....	Marion
Anderson.....	Fremont	Battle Creek*.....	Ida	Blue Grass.....	Scott	Busti.....	Howard
Andrew*.....	Jackson	Bauer.....	Marion	Bluffton.....	Winneshiek	Butler.....	Keokuk
Angus*.....	Boone	Baxter.....	Jasper	Bode.....	Humboldt	Butler Centre*.....	Butler
Anita*.....	Cass	Bayard.....	Guthrie	Bon Accord.....	Johnson	Butterville.....	Tama
Ankeny.....	Polk	Beacon*.....	Mahaska	Bon Air.....	Howard	Cairo.....	Louisa
Annieville.....	Clay	Beaconsfield.....	Ringgold	Bonaparte*.....	Van Buren	Calamus*.....	Clinton
Applington.....	Butler	Beaman.....	Grundy	Bondurant.....	Polk	Caledonia.....	Ringgold
Arbor Hill.....	Adair	Bear Grove.....	Guthrie	Boone*.....	Boone	Calhoun.....	Appanoose
Arcadia*.....	Carroll	Beaver.....	Boone	Boonesborough*.....	Boone	California.....	Harrison
Arcola.....	Monona	Beckwith.....	Jefferson	Booneville.....	Dallas	Callan.....	Iowa
Argand.....	Jones	Bedford*.....	Taylor	Border Plains.....	Webster	Callender.....	Webster
Armour.....	Pottawattamie	Beetown.....	Harrison	Bowen.....	Jones	Calliope.....	Sioux
Armstrong.....	Emmett	Beetown.....	Appanoose	Boydton.....	Sioux	Calmar*.....	Winneshiek
Arrow.....	Grundy	Belfast.....	Lee	Boyleston.....	Henry	Caloma.....	Marion
Arthur.....	Ida	Belinda.....	Lucas	Braddyville.....	Page	Camanche*.....	Clinton

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Cambria.....	Wayne	Clive.....	Polk	Deer.....	Winnebago	Ellsworth.....	Hamilton
Cambridge.....	Story	Clyde.....	Jasper	De Katta.....	Poweshiek	Elon.....	Allamakee
Camp.....	Polk	Coal Creek.....	Keokuk	Defance.....	Shelby	Elrick.....	Louisa
Campbell.....	Polk	Coalfield.....	Monroe	DeKaib.....	Decatur	Elvira.....	Clinton
Campton.....	Delaware	Coalville.....	Webster	Delaware.....	Delaware	Elwell.....	Story
Canton.....	Jackson	Coburgh.....	Montgomery	De Leon.....	Cherokee	Elwood.....	Clinton
Cantril.....	Van Buren	Coin*.....	Page	De hi*.....	Delaware	Ely.....	Linn
Capron.....	Marshall	Coldwater.....	Franklin	Delmar*.....	Clinton	Emeline.....	Jackson
Carbon.....	Adams	Colesburgh*.....	Delaware	Deloit.....	Crawford	Emerson.....	Miller
Carl.....	Adams	Colfax*.....	Jasper	Delphos.....	Ringgold	Emmetsburgh*.....	Palo Alto
Carlisle*.....	Warren	College Springs*.....	Page	Delta.....	Keokuk	Epworth*.....	Dubuque
Carnforth.....	Poweshiek	Collins.....	Story	Denison*†.....	Crawford	Erastus.....	Guthrie
Carpenter*.....	Mitchell	Colo*.....	Story	Denmark*.....	Lee	Essex*.....	Page
Carroll*.....	Carroll	Columbia.....	Marion	Dennis.....	Appanoose	Estherville.....	Emmett
Carrollton.....	Carroll	Columbus City*†.....	Louisa	Denver.....	Bremer	Eugene.....	Ringgold
Carson*.....	Pottawattamie	Columbus Junction*.....	Louisa	Denby.....	Lucas	Eureka.....	Adams
Carter.....	Iowa	Commerce.....	Polk	Des Moines*†.....	Polk	Evans.....	Mahaska
Cassady.....	Webster	Communia.....	Clayton	“ “ East Side Polk	“ “	Eveland.....	Mahaska
Cascade*.....	Dubuque	Concetta.....	Wapello	De Soto*.....	Dallas	Evergreen.....	Tama
Casey*.....	Guthrie	Concomite.....	Hancock	De Witt*.....	Clinton	Ewart.....	Poweshiek
Castalia.....	Winneshek	Concord*.....	Muscatine	Dexter*.....	Dallas	Excelsior.....	Mahaska
Castana.....	Monona	Conesville.....	Wayne	Dickey.....	Bremer	Exira*.....	Andubon
Castle Grove.....	Jones	Confidence.....	Audubon	Dillon.....	Marshall	Exline.....	Appanoose
Castleville.....	Buchanan	Conklin.....	Winneshek	Dixon*.....	Scott	Fairbank.....	Buchanan
Cecilia.....	Howard	Conover.....	Winneshek	Dodd*.....	Woodbury	Fairfax*.....	Linn
Cedar.....	Mahaska	Conrad Grove.....	Grundy	Dodgeville.....	Des Moines	Fairfield*.....	Jefferson
Cedar Bluff.....	Cedar	Conroy.....	Iowa	Donahue.....	Scott	Fairhaven.....	Tama
Cedar Falls*Black Hawk	Monroe	Conway*.....	Taylor	Donnellson.....	Lee	Fairland.....	Dallas
Cedar Mines.....	Monroe	Cool.....	Warren	Doon.....	Lyon	Fairmount.....	Jasper
Cedar Rapids*†.....	Linn	Cool Rapids.....	Carroll	Doran.....	Mitchell	Fairport.....	Muscatine
Centerville*.....	Appanoose	Cooper.....	Greene	Dorchester.....	Allamakee	Fairview.....	Jones
Central City.....	Linn	Cope.....	Polk	Doud*Station Van Buren	Polk	Fansiers.....	Guthrie
Centralia.....	Dubuque	Coppock.....	Henry	Douglas.....	Fayette	Farley*.....	Dubuque
Centerdale.....	Cedar	Coralville.....	Johnson	Dover.....	Lee	Farmer City.....	Fremont
Center Grove.....	Dubuque	Corley.....	Shelby	Dow City*.....	Crawford	Farmers.....	Sioux
Center Junction.....	Jones	Corning*†.....	Adams	Downey.....	Cedar	Farmersburgh.....	Clayton
Center Point*.....	Linn	Correctionville.....	Woodbury	Downsville.....	Pottawattamie	Farmington*.....	Van Buren
Ceres.....	Clayton	Corwith.....	Hancock	Dows*.....	Wright	Farnhamville*.....	Calhoun
Chancy.....	Clinton	Coryana*†.....	Wayne	Drakesville*.....	Davis	Farragut*.....	Fremont
Chapin.....	Franklin	Cottage.....	Hardin	Draper.....	Jasper	Faulkner.....	Franklin
Charlton*.....	Lucas	Cottage Hill.....	Dubuque	Dublin.....	Washington	Fayette.....	Fayette
Charles City*†.....	Floyd	Cortonville.....	Jackson	Dubuque*†.....	Dubuque	Fenton.....	Kossuth
Charleston.....	Lee	Cottonwood.....	Lee	Budley.....	Wapello	Ferguson.....	Marshall
Charlotte*.....	Clinton	Council Bluffs*†.....	Pottawattamie	Dumont.....	Butler	Ferry.....	Mahaska
Charter Oak.....	Crawford	Council Hill.....	Clayton	Dunbar.....	Marshall	Fertile.....	Worth
Chase.....	Johnson	County Line.....	Jefferson	Duncombe.....	Webster	Festina.....	Winneshek
Chelsee*.....	Tama	Crabb.....	Jackson	Dunlap*†.....	Harrison	Fierce.....	Decatur
Cherokee*†.....	Cherokee	Crawfordville*.....	Washington	Dunreath.....	Marion	Fifield.....	Marion
Chester.....	Howard	Crescent.....	Pottawattamie	Durango.....	Dubuque	Fifteen Mile.....	Tama
Chester Center.....	Poweshiek	Cresco*.....	Howard	Durant*.....	Cedar	Fillmore.....	Dubuque
Chesterfield.....	Polk	Creston*†.....	Union	Durham.....	Marion	Finchford.....	Black Hawk
Chickasaw.....	Chickasaw	Creswell.....	Keokuk	Dyersville*.....	Dubuque	Fine.....	Kossuth
Chillicothe.....	Wapello	Crocker.....	Polk	Dysart*.....	Tama	Fisk.....	Adair
Chisholm.....	Monroe	Cromwell*.....	Union	Eagle Center.....	Black Hawk	Flagler's.....	Marion
Churidan.....	Greene	Cromwell Center.....	Clay	Eagle Grove.....	Wright	Flemingville.....	Linn
Cincinnati.....	Appanoose	Crown.....	Lee	Earlham*.....	Madison	Fletcher*.....	Sac
Civil Point.....	Audubon	Crown.....	Decatur	Earlville*.....	Delaware	Flint.....	Mahaska
Clanton.....	Madison	Crozier.....	Buena Vista	Early.....	Sac	Florenceville.....	Howard
Clare.....	Webster	Crystal.....	Tama	East Elkport.....	Clayton	Floris*.....	Davis
Clarence*.....	Cedar	Cumberland.....	Cass	East Elkport.....	Clayton	Floyd.....	Floyd
Clarendon.....	Ida	Cumley.....	Palo Alto	East Nodaway.....	Adams	Fonda.....	Pocahontas
Clarinda*.....	Page	Dahlonega.....	Wapello	Eastport.....	Fremont	Fontanelle*.....	Adair
Clark.....	Clay	Dakota*.....	Humboldt	†East Side.....	Polk	Foot.....	Iowa
Clarkson.....	Warren	Dalby.....	Allamakee	Eden.....	Fayette	Ford.....	Warren
Clarksville.....	Butler	Dallas.....	Marion	Edgewood.....	Clayton	Forest City*.....	Winnebago
Clay.....	Washington	Dallas Center*.....	Dallas	Elberon.....	Tama	Forest Home.....	Poweshiek
Clayford.....	Jones	Dana.....	Greene	Eldora*.....	Hardin	Forest Mills.....	Allamakee
Clay Mills.....	Jones	Danbury*.....	Woodbury	El Dorado.....	Fayette	Forestville.....	Delaware
Clay's Grove.....	Lee	Danforth.....	Johnson	Eldridge.....	Scott	Fort Atkinson.....	Winneshek
Clayton*.....	Clayton	Danville*.....	Des Moines	Elgin*.....	Fayette	Fort Dodge*†.....	Webster
Clearfield*.....	Taylor	Davenport*†.....	Scott	Elkhart*.....	Clayton	Fort Madison*.....	Lee
Clear Lake*.....	Cerro Gordo	Davis City.....	Decatur	Elkhorn.....	Polk	Four Corners.....	Jefferson
Clemons.....	Marshall	Davis Corners.....	Howard	Elkport*.....	Clayton	Franklin.....	Lee
Clermont*.....	Fayette	Dayton*.....	Webster	Ellington.....	Hancock	Franklin Mills.....	Des Moines
Cleveland*.....	Lucas	Dean.....	Appanoose	Elliot*.....	Montgomery	Frank Pierce.....	Johnson
Cleves.....	Hardin	Decatur.....	Decatur	Ellis.....	Hardin	Frankville.....	Winneshek
Clifton.....	Louisa	Decorah*.....	Winneshek	†Station of Des Moines	Post Office.	Frederica.....	Bremer
Climax.....	Montgomery	Dehnam.....	Carroll			Fredericksburg*.....	Adams
Climbing Hill.....	Woodbury	Deep River*.....	Poweshiek			Fredericksburg*.....	C i kcasaw
Clinton*†.....	Clinton	Deerfield.....	Chickasaw			Fredonia.....	Louisa
Clio.....	Wayne					Fredric.....	Monroe
Clipper.....	Ringgold					Freeport.....	Winneshek

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Fremont	Mahaska	Grundy Centre*	Grundy	Hopeville*	Clarke	Kingsbury	Grundy
French Creek	Allamakee	Guernsey	Poweshiek	Hopkinton*	Dea	Kingsley	Plymouth
Froelich	Clayton	Guss	Taylor	Hoprig	Emmett	Kinston	Des Moines
Fruitland	Muscatine	Guthrie Centre*	Guthrie	Horace	Audubon	Kinross	Keokuk
Fryeburgh	Wright	Guttenburg*	Clayton	Horn	Jasper	Kirkman	Shelby
Fulton	Jackson	Haibur	Carroll	Horton	Bremer	Kirkville*	Wapello
Gale	Woodbury	Haile	Jones	Hoskins	Woodbury	Kirkwood	Appanoose
Galesburgh	Jasper	Hall	Davis	Hosper	Sioux	Kiron	Crawford
Galion	Cass	Hamburg*	Fremont	Houghton	Lee	Kniffen	Wayne
Galland	Lee	Hamilton	Marion	Howard	Howard	Knox	Fremont
Galtville	Wright	Hampton*	Franklin	Hubbard*	Hardin	Knoxville*	Marion
Galvin	Marshall	Hancock	Pottawattamie	Hudson	Black Hawk	Kossuth	Des Moines
Gambriel	Scott	Hanover	Allamakee	Humboldt*	Humboldt	Kosztz	Iowa
Garden Grove*	Decatur	Hansell	Franklin	Humeston	Wayne	Lacelle	Clarke
Garfield	Appanoose	Harcourt	Webster	Hummaconna	Monroe	Lacey	Mahaska
Garnaville*	Clayton	Hardin	Clayton	Hunters	Dickinson	Lacona	Warren
Garnier*	Hancock	Hardy	Humboldt	Huron	Des Moines	La Crew	Lee
Garrison*	Benton	Harlan*	Shelby	Huxley	Story	Laddsdale	Davis
Garry Owen	Jackson	Harper*	Keokuk	Iconium	Appanoose	Ladoga	Taylor
Garwin*	Tama	Harper's Ferry		Ida Grove*	Ida	Ladora*	Iowa
Gear	Madison		Allamakee	Illyria	Fayette	La Fayette	Linn
Gem	Clayton	Hartford	Warren	Imogene*	Warren	La Hoyt	Henry
Geneva*	Franklin	Hartley	O'Brien	Independence*	Buchanan	Lake City*	Calhoun
Genoa	Wayne	Hartwick	Poweshiek	Indianapolis	Mahaska	Lake Mills*	Winneshiek
Genoa Bluff	Iowa	Harvard	Wayne	Indianola*	Warren	Lake Park	Dickinson
Georgetown	Monroe	Harveyville	Marion	Ingart	Ringgold	Lake Side	Emmett
Germanville	Jefferson	Hastie	Polk	Inland	Cedar	Lamoille	Marshall
Giard	Clayton	Hastings*	Mills	Ioka	Keokuk	Lamoni*	Decatur
Gifford	Hardin	Hatton	Polk	Ioka Station	Keokuk	Lamont	Buchanan
Gilbert	Scott	Havelock	Pocahontas	Ion	Allamakee	La Motte	Jackson
Gilbert's Station	Story	Haverhill	Marshall	Ionia*	Chickasaw	Lancaster	Keokuk
Gilbertville	Black Hawk	Haven	Tama	Iowa Center	Story	Langworthy	Jones
Gillett	Clay	Havre	Washington	Iowa City*	Johnson	Lansing*	Allamakee
Gilman*	Marshall	Hawarden	Sioux	Iowa Falls*	Hardin	Laporte City*	Black Hawk
Gilmore City	Pocahontas	Hawk Eye	Fayette	Iowa Lake	Emmett	Larchwood	Lyon
Givin	Mahaska	Hawleyville	Page	Ira	Jasper	Lark	Worth
Gladbrook*	Tama	Hawthorn	Montgomery	Ireton	Sioux	Last Chance	Lucas
Gladstone	Tama	Hayes	Adams	Iron Hills	Jackson	Latimer	Franklin
Glasgow	Jefferson	Havesville	Keokuk	Irving	Tama	Latner's	Dubuque
Glendale	Jefferson	Hazel	Dubuque	Irvington	Kossuth	Latty	Des Moines
Glendon	Guthrie	Hazleton	Buchanan	Irwin*	Shelby	Laurel	Marshall
Glenwood*	Mills	Haz'e Green	Delaware	Iveyville	Adams	Laurens	Pocahontas
Glidden*	Carroll	Hebron	Adair	Ivy	Polk	Lawler*	Chickasaw
Golden	Delaware	Hedge	Iowa	Jackson	Adair	Lawn Hill	Hardin
Goldfield	Wright	Hedrick	Keokuk	Jackson Center	Webster	Leando	Van Buren
Goose Lake	Clinton	Helena	Tama	Jackson Junction		Lebanon	Van Buren
Gopher	Osceola	Henderson	Mills		Winneshiek	Le Claire*	Scott
Gordon's Ferry	Jackson	Henness	Mahaska	Jacksonville	Chickasaw	Lee	Union
Goshen	Ringgold	Hentonville	Mills	Jamaica	Guthrie	Le Grand*	Marshall
Gosport	Marion	Hepburn	Page	James	Plymouth	Lehigh	Webster
Gowrie	Webster	Herndon	Clay	Jamison	Clarke	Leighton	Mahaska
Graceville	Guthrie	Herndon	Guthrie	Janesville*	Bremer	Lelandsburg	Winneshiek
Grafting	Palo Alto	Hesper*	Winneshiek	Jehu	Boone	Lemars*	Plymouth
Grafton	Worth	Hiawatha	Monona	Jefferson*	Greene	Lena	Wright
Grand Junction*	Greene	Hibbsville	Appanoose	Jessup*	Buchanan	Lenox*	Taylor
Grand Mound	Clinton	Hickory	Monroe	Jewell	Hamilton	Leon*	Decatur
Grand River*	Decatur	Higginsport	Jackson	Jobes	Audubon	Leonard	Taylor
Grandview	Louisa	High Creek	Fremont	Jolley	Calhoun	Le Roy	Decatur
Grant*	Montgomery	High Lake	Emmett	Jubilee	Black Hawk	Lesan	Ringgold
Grant Center	Monona	Highland	Clayton	Judd	Webster	Leslie	Clarke
Grant City	Sac	Highland Centre	Wapello	Kalo	Webster	Lester	Black Hawk
Granville	Sioux			Kalona	Washington	Letts*	Louisa
Gravity*	Taylor	Highlandville	Winneshiek	Kamrar	Hamilton	Levy	Polk
Gray	Audubon			Kasson	Madison	Lewis*	Cass
Grealey*	Delaware	High Point	Decatur	Keller	Ringgold	Lewisburg	Wayne
Greencastle	Jasper	Hillsborough	Henry	Kelley	Story	Lexington	Washington
Greene*	Butler	Hillsdale*	Mills	Kellogg*	Jasper	Liberty	Clarke
Greenfield*	Adair	Hilton	Monroe	Kendallville	Winneshiek	Liberty Center*	Warren
Green Island	Jackson	Hinton	Plymouth	Kennedy	Dallas	Libertyville	Jefferson
Green Mountain	Marshall	Hirondelle	Worth	Kensett*	Worth	Likens	Benton
		Hitesville	Butler	Kent	Union	Lima	Fayette
Green Tree	Scott	Hodge	Wayne	Keokuk*	Lee	Lime Springs*	Howard
Greenvale	Dallas	Holaday's	Adair	Keosauqua*	Van Buren	Lincold	Polk
Greenville	Clay	Holbrook	Iowa	Keota*	Keokuk	Linden	Dallas
Greenwood	Polk	Holland*	Grundy	Keswick	Keokuk	Linnville	Wayne
Gregg	Johnson	Holley	Plymouth	Kew	Ringgold	Linn Grove	Buena Vista
Gregham	Black Hawk	Holley Springs	Woodbury	Key	Bremer	Linton	Des Moines
Griffinsville	Appanoose			Keystone	Benton	Linnwood	Scott
Grimes	Polk	Holstein	Ida	Key West	Dubuque	Lisbon*	Linn
Grinnell*	Poweshiek	Holt	Taylor	Kier	Buchanan	Liscomb*	Marshall
Grissold*	Cass	Homer	Hamilton	Kilburn	Van Buren	Little Cedar	Mitchell
Grove	Audubon	Homestead*	Iowa	Kilduff	Jasper	Little Port	Clayton
Grove Hill	Bremer	Honey Creek		Kimballton	Audubon	Little River	Decatur
Greveland	Adair		Pottawattamie	King	Dubuque	Little Sioux*	Harrison

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Littleton.....	Buchanan	Massillon.....	Cedar	Mount Pisgah.....	Harrison	Oelwein*.....	Fayette
Livermore.....	Humboldt	Mauch Chunk.....	Mahaska	Mount Pleasant*.....	Henry	Ogden*.....	Boone
Living Spring.....	Sioux	Maurice.....	Sioux	Mount Sterling.....	Van Buren	Ohio.....	Madison
.....	Pottawattamie	Maxfield.....	Bremer	.....	Van Buren	Okoboji.....	Dickinson
Livingston.....	Appanoose	Maxwell.....	Story	Mount Union.....	Henry	Ola.....	Lucas
Lockridge.....	Jefferson	May Bell.....	Sioux	Mount Valley Winnebago	.....	Ola.....	Wright
Locust.....	Winneshek	Maynard.....	Fayette	Mount Vernon*.....	Linn	Oldfield.....	Folk
Logan*.....	Harrison	Maysville.....	Franklin	Mount Zion.....	Van Buren	Olin*.....	Henry
Lohrville.....	Calhoun	Mechanicsville*.....	Cedar	Moville.....	Woodbury	Olin*.....	Jones
Lone Tree.....	Johnson	Mederville.....	Clayton	Muchachinock.....	Mahaska	Olivet.....	Mahaska
Long Grove.....	Scott	Mediapolis*.....	Des Moines	Munn.....	Cedar	Ollie.....	Keokuk
Longview.....	Van Buren	Medora.....	Warren	Munterville.....	Wapello	Olympus.....	Harrison
Lorah.....	Cass	Melbourne.....	Marshall	Murray*.....	Clarke	Owana*.....	Monona
Lore.....	Dubuque	Melleray.....	Dubuque	Muscataine*.....	Muscataine	Onslow*.....	Jones
Lossing.....	Monona	Melrose*.....	Monroe	Musquaka.....	Iowa	Ontario.....	Story
Lost Nation*.....	Clinton	Melville.....	Audubon	Myron.....	Allamakee	Oran.....	Fayette
Lothrop.....	Warren	Menlo*.....	Guthrie	Nashua*.....	Chickasaw	Orange City*.....	Sioux
Loures.....	Howard	Menoti.....	Buena Vista	Nashville.....	Jackson	Orchard*.....	Mitchell
Loveland.....	Pottawattamie	Mentor.....	Bremer	Nassau.....	Keokuk	Orient*.....	Adair
Lovilla.....	Monroe	Meriden.....	Cherokee	National.....	Clayton	Orleans.....	Appanoose
Lowden*.....	Cedar	Meroa.....	Mitchell	Navan.....	Winneshek	Ormanville.....	Wapello
Lowell.....	Henry	Merrill.....	Plymouth	Nelson.....	Guthrie	Ortonville.....	Dallas
Low Moor.....	Clinton	Merrimac.....	Jefferson	Neoga.....	Pottawattamie	Osage*.....	Mitchell
Luana*.....	Clayton	Metz.....	Jasper	Neola.....	Pottawattamie	Osborne.....	Clayton
Lucas.....	Lucas	Middlefield.....	Buchanan	Neptune.....	Plymouth	Oseola*.....	Clarke
Lucky Valley.....	Woodbury	Middle River.....	Madison	Nevada*.....	Story	Oshaloosa*.....	Mahaska
Luni.....	Wright	Widdletown.....	Des Moines	Nevinsville.....	Adams	Ossian*.....	Winneshek
Luther.....	Boone	Miles*.....	Jackson	New Albin*.....	Allamakee	Osterdock.....	Clayton
Luverne.....	Kossuth	Milford*.....	Dickinson	Newark.....	Webster	Otho.....	Webster
Luxemburg.....	Dubuque	Mill.....	Fayette	Newbern.....	Marion	Otley.....	Marion
Luzerne.....	Benton	Mill edgeville.....	Appanoose	New Boston.....	Lee	Oto.....	Woodbury
Lycurgus.....	Allamakee	Miler.....	Hancock	Newburg.....	Jasper	Otranto.....	Mitchell
Lyman.....	Cass	Millersburg*.....	Iowa	Newell*.....	Buena Vista	Otranto Station.....	Mitchell
Lynnville*.....	Jasper	Millville.....	Clayton	New Hall.....	Benton	Otter Creek.....	Jackson
Lyons*.....	Clinton	Milo.....	Warren	New Hampton*.....	Chickasaw	Ottumwa.....	Buchanan
Lytle City.....	Iowa	Milton*.....	Van Buren	New Hartford*.....	Butler	Ottumwa*.....	Wapello
McCallsburg.....	Story	Minburn*.....	Dallas	New Haven.....	Mitchell	Owasa.....	Hardin
McCants.....	Dubuque	Minden.....	Pottawattamie	New Liberty.....	Scott	Oxford*.....	Johnson
McCausland.....	Scott	Mineola.....	Mills	New London*.....	Henry	Oxford Junction*.....	Jones
McGregor.....	Clayton	Mineral Ridge.....	Boone	New Market*.....	Taylor	Oxford Mills.....	Jones
McJunkin.....	Washington	Minerva.....	Marshall	Newport.....	Louisa	Oyens.....	Plymouth
McKnight.....	Humboldt	Mingo.....	Jasper	New Providence.....	Hardin	Owark.....	Jackson
McPaul.....	Fremont	Minnie.....	Dickinson	New Sharon*.....	Mahaska	Pacific City.....	Mills
McPherson.....	Madison	Missouri Valley*.....	Harrison	Newton*.....	Jasper	Pacific Junction.....	Mills
McVeigh.....	Van Buren	.....	Mitchell	Newtonville.....	Buchanan	Packwood.....	Jefferson
Macedonia.....	Pottawattamie	Mitchell*.....	Polk	New Vienna.....	Dubuque	Page.....	Page
.....	Boone	Mitchellville*.....	Polk	New Virginia.....	Warren	Palmer.....	Polk
Mackey.....	Boone	Modale*.....	Harrison	New York.....	Wayne	Palmyra.....	Warren
Macksburg*.....	Madison	Moingona*.....	Boone	Nichol*.....	Muscataine	Palo.....	Linn
Madrid*.....	Boone	Mona.....	Mitchell	Niles.....	Floyd	Panama.....	Shelby
Magnolia*.....	Harrison	Monamin.....	Harrison	Nira.....	Washington	Panora*.....	Guthrie
Maine.....	Appanoose	Monmouth*.....	Jackson	Noble.....	Washington	Panther.....	Dallas
Malcom*.....	Poweshiek	Monona*.....	Clayton	Noel.....	Scott	Paris.....	Linn
Mallard.....	Palo Alto	Monroe*.....	Jasper	Nora Springs*.....	Floyd	Parkersburg*.....	Butler
Malone.....	Clinton	Monteith.....	Guthrie	Nordland.....	Worth	Parrish.....	Des Moines
Maloy.....	Ringgold	Monterey.....	Davis	Norman.....	Winnebago	Pass.....	Jackson
Malvern*.....	Mills	Montezuma*.....	Poweshiek	Northborough.....	Page	Paten*.....	Greene
Manchester*.....	Delaware	Monti.....	Buchanan	North Branch.....	Guthrie	Patterson.....	Madison
Manhattan.....	Keokuk	Monticello.....	Jones	North Buena Vista.....	Clayton	Pattersonville*.....	Sioux
Manly.....	Worth	Montour*.....	Tama	.....	Clayton	Pauline.....	O'Brien
Manning.....	Carroll	Montpelier.....	Muscataine	North English.....	Iowa	Peach.....	Fremont
Manson*.....	Calhoun	Montrose*.....	Lee	Northfield.....	Des Moines	Pease.....	Cedar
Manteno.....	Shelby	Mooreville.....	Tama	North Liberty.....	Johnson	Pedee.....	Woodbury
Maple Grove.....	Madison	Moorehead.....	Monona	North McGregory*.....	Clayton	Pella*.....	Marion
Maple Landing.....	Monona	Moorland.....	Webster	North Washington.....	Chickasaw	Pennington.....	Lyon
Maple River.....	Carroll	Moravia.....	Appanoose	.....	Chickasaw	Peoria.....	Mahaska
Mapleton*.....	Monroe	Morfordsville.....	Johnson	Northwood*.....	Worth	Peosta.....	Dubuque
Maquoketa*.....	Johnson	Morgan.....	Crawford	Norwalk.....	Warren	Percival.....	Fremont
Marathon.....	Buena Vista	Mormontown.....	Taylor	Norway*.....	Benton	Perry.....	Jefferson
Marble Rock.....	Floyd	Morning Sun.....	Louisa	Norwich.....	Page	Perry*.....	Dallas
Marcus.....	Cherokee	Morrison.....	Grundy	Norwood.....	Lucas	Persia.....	Harrison
Marena.....	Ringgold	Morse.....	Johnson	Nugent.....	Linn	Peru.....	Madison
Marengo*.....	Iowa	Morsman.....	Page	Numa.....	Appanoose	Petersburg.....	Delaware
Marietta.....	Marshall	Mortimer.....	Ringgold	Oak Grove.....	Poweshiek	Peterson*.....	Clay
Marion*.....	Linn	Morton's Mills.....	Montgomery	Oakland.....	Pottawattamie	Pierson.....	Woodbury
Mark.....	Davis	.....	Montgomery	Oakland Mills.....	Henry	Pilot Grove.....	Lee
Marne*.....	Cass	Moscow.....	Muscataine	Oakland Valley.....	Franklin	Pilot Mound.....	Boone
Marsh.....	Louisa	Moulton*.....	Appanoose	Oakley.....	Lucas	Pilot Rock.....	Cherokee
Marshalltown*.....	Marshall	Mount Auburn.....	Benton	Oak Spring.....	Davis	Pin Oak.....	Dubuque
Martelle.....	Jones	Mount Aur*.....	Ringgold	Oakville.....	Louisa	Pittsburgh.....	Van Buren
Martinsburg*.....	Keokuk	Mount Carmel.....	Carroll	Oakwood.....	Polk	Pioneer.....	Humboldt
Marysville.....	Marion	Mount Etna*.....	Adams	Oasis.....	Johnson	Plainfield*.....	Bremer
Mason City*.....	Cerro Gordo	Mount Hamill.....	Lee	Ocheyedan.....	Oseola	.....	.....
Masonville.....	Delaware	Mount Joy.....	Scott	Odebolt*.....	Sac	.....	.....

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Plain View.....	Scott	River Sioux.....	Harrison	Sharon.....	Warren	<i>Swan Lake</i>	Emmett
Plano.....	Appanoose	Riverton*.....	Fremont	Sharon Center.....	Johnson	Swanton.....	Butler
Plato.....	Cedar	River View.....	Lyon	Sharps.....	Taylor	Swea.....	Kossuth
Plattville.....	Taylor	Robertson.....	Hardin	Sheffield*.....	Franklin	Swedesburgh.....	Henry
Pleasant Grove.....		Rochester.....	Cedar	Shelby*.....	Shelby	Sweetland.....	Muscatine
	Des Moines	Rock.....	Cerro Gordo	Sheldahl*.....	Story	Tabor*.....	Fremont
Pleasanton.....	Decatur	Rock Branch.....	Woodbury	Sheldon*.....	O'Brien	Tainton.....	Mahaska
Pleasant Plain*.....	Jefferson	Rock Creek.....	Mitchell	Shellrock*.....	Butler	Tallyrand.....	Keokuk
Pleasant Prairie.....		Rock Dale.....	Dubuque	Shellsburgh*.....	Benton	Tama City*.....	Tama
	Muscatine	Rock Falls*.....	Cerro Gordo	Shenandoah*.....	Page	Tara.....	Webster
Pleasant Valley.....	Scott	Rockford.....	Floyd	Sheridan.....	Poweshiek	Taylor.....	Pottawattamie
Pleasantville*.....	Marion	<i>Rock Rapids</i> *.....	Lyon	Sherman.....	Poweshiek	Teed.....	Clinton
Plover.....	Pocahontas	Rock Valley.....	Sioux	Sherrill.....	Dubuque	Templeton*.....	Carroll
Plum Hollow*.....	Fremont	Rockville.....	Delaware	Shiloh.....	Cedar	Tenold.....	Worth
Plymouth*.....	Cerro Gordo	Rockwell.....	Cerro Gordo	Shirley.....	Pocahontas	Terry.....	Benton
Plymouth Rock.....		<i>Rockwell City</i>	Calhoun	Shoo Fly.....	Johnson	Thayer.....	Union
	Winneschick	Roldman.....	Palo Alto	Shueyville.....	Johnson	Thomas.....	Ringgold
<i>Pocahontas</i>	Pocahontas	Roland.....	Story	Siam.....	Taylor	Thor.....	Humboldt
Point Pleasant.....	Hardin	Rolfe.....	Pocahontas	<i>Sibley</i> *.....	Osceola	Thornburg*.....	Keokuk
Polke.....	Polk	Rome.....	Henry	<i>Sidney</i> *.....	Fremont	Thoten.....	Winneschick
Pomroy*.....	Calhoun	Roscoe.....	Des Moines	<i>Signourney</i> *.....	Keokuk	Thrall.....	Wright
Pony.....	Bremer	Rosedale.....	Wright	Silver City*.....	Mills	Ticonic.....	Monona
Port Allen.....	Muscatine	Rose Hill*.....	Mahaska	Silver Lake.....	Worth	Tiffin.....	Johnson
Portland.....	Cerro Gordo	Roselle.....	Carroll	Sioux Center.....	Sioux	Tilton.....	Poweshiek
Portsmouth.....	Shelby	Roslea.....	Auburn	<i>Sioux City</i> *.....	Woodbury	Tingley.....	Union
Postville*.....	Allamakee	Ross.....	Emmet	Sioux Rapids*.....		<i>Tipton</i> *.....	Cedar
Potter.....	Tama	Rossville.....	Allamakee		Buena Vista	Tivoli.....	Dubuque
Prairieburg.....	Linn	Round Grove.....	Scott	Slagle.....	Keokuk	Toddville.....	Linn
Prairie City*.....	Jasper	Rousseau.....	Marion	Sloan.....	Woodbury	<i>Toledo</i> *.....	Tama
Prairie Creek.....	Dubuque	Rowan.....	Wright	Smithland.....	Woodbury	Toolsborough.....	Louisa
Prairie Grove.....	Clarke	Rowley.....	Buchanan	Smyrna.....	Clarke	Toronto.....	Clinton
Prairie Hill.....	Boone	Rudd.....	Floyd	Snapp.....	Pottawattamie	Tower Hill.....	Delaware
Preparation.....	Monona	Runnells.....	Polk	Soldier.....	Monona	Towner.....	Polk
Prescott.....	Adams	Runyan.....	Osceola	Solomon.....	Mills	Tracy.....	Marion
Preston*.....	Jackson	Rush Lake.....	Osceola	Solon*.....	Johnson	Tract*.....	Tama
<i>Pringhar</i>	O'Brien	Russell*.....	Lucas	Sonora.....	Poweshiek	Trent.....	Polk
Primrose.....	Lee	Ruthven*.....	Palo Alto	South Amana.....	Iowa	Trenton.....	Henry
Princeton*.....	Scott	Rutland.....	Humboldt	South English*.....	Keokuk	Trimello.....	Clay
Prole.....	Warren	Ryan.....	Delaware	Southerland.....	O'Brien	Tripoli*.....	Bremer
Promise City.....	Warren	Sabula*.....	Jackson	South Plint.....	Des Moines	Troy.....	Davis
Protiviu.....	Howard	<i>Sac City</i> *.....	Sac	Spaulding.....	Union	Troy Mills.....	Linn
Pulaski*.....	Davis	Sageville.....	Dubuque	<i>Spencer</i>	Clay	Turro.....	Madison
Putnam.....	Fayette	Saint Ansgar*.....	Mitchell	Sperry.....	Des Moines	Tunnel.....	Hamilton
Quandahl.....	Allamakee	Saint Anthony.....	Marshall	Spillville*.....	Winneschick	Turkey River.....	Clayton
Quarry.....	Marshall	Saint Charles*.....	Madison	<i>Spirit Lake</i> *.....	Dickinson	Tuskega.....	Decatur
Quasqueton*.....	Buchanan	Saint Donatus.....	Jackson	Spragueville.....	Jackson	Tyner.....	Polk
Quick.....	Pottawattamie	Saint Joseph.....	Kossuth	Spring Brook.....	Jackson	Tyrene.....	Monroe
Quigley.....	Clinton	Saint Lucas.....	Fayette	Springdale*.....	Cedar	Udell.....	Appanoose
Quincy.....	Adams	Saint Mary's.....	Warren	Springfield.....	Keokuk	Underwood.....	Pottawattamie
Racine.....	Buena Vista	Saint Olaf.....	Clayton	Spring Hill.....	Warren	Union*.....	Hardin
Radcliffe.....	Hardin	Saint Paul.....	Lee	Spring Valley.....	Decatur	Unionburgh.....	Harrison
Ramsey.....	Kossuth	Saint Sebald.....	Clayton	Springville*.....	Linn	Union Center.....	Jackson
Randalia.....	Fayette	Salem*.....	Henry	Springwater.....	Winneschick	Union Mills.....	Mahaska
Randall.....	Hamilton	Salina.....	Jefferson	Stacyville*.....	Mitchell	Uniontown.....	Delaware
Randolph*.....	Fremont	Salix.....	Woodbury	Stanhope.....	Hamilton	Unionville*.....	Appanoose
Rathton.....	Hardin	Sanborn*.....	O'Brien	Stanton*.....	Montgomery	Unique.....	Humboldt
Raymond.....	Black Hawk	Sand Spring.....	Delaware	Stanwood*.....	Cedar	Updegraff.....	Clayton
Read.....	Clayton	Sandusky.....	Lee	Star.....	Marion	Upland.....	Linn
Reasnor.....	Jasper	Sandyville.....	Warren	State Center*.....	Marshall	Upper Grove.....	Hancock
Redding.....	Ringgold	Santiago.....	Polk	Steamboat Rock*.....	Hardin	Upton.....	Van Buren
Redfield*.....	Dallas	Saratoga.....	Howard	Stennett.....	Montgomery	Urbanna.....	Benton
<i>Red Oak</i> *.....	Montgomery	Sargent.....	Floyd	Sterling.....	Jackson	Ute.....	Monona
Red Rock.....	Marion	Saunder.....	Chickasaw	Stiles.....	Davis	Utica.....	Van Buren
Reeder's Mills.....	Harrison	Savannah.....	Davis	Stillwater.....	Mitchell	Vail*.....	Crawford
Reel's.....	Pottawattamie	Saylorville.....	Polk	Stockton.....	Muscatine	Valeria.....	Jasper
Reinbeck*.....	Grundy	Schaller.....	Sac	Stone City.....	Jones	Valley.....	Washington
Remsen.....	Plymouth	Sciola.....	Montgomery	<i>Storm Lake</i> *.....	Buena Vista	Valley View.....	Harrison
Reno.....	Cass	Scott Grove.....	Jones	Story City*.....	Story	Van Buren.....	Jackson
Renwick.....	Humboldt	Scott.....	Floyd	Strahan.....	Mill	Vancleave*.....	Marshall
Rhodes*.....	Marshall	Scottswood.....		Stratford*.....	Hamilton	Vandalla.....	Jasper
Riceville*.....	Mitchell		Pottawattamie	Strawberry Point*.....	Clayton	Van Horn*.....	Benton
Richfield.....	Fayette	Scranton City*.....	Greene	Stuart*.....	Guthrie	Van Meter*.....	Dallas
Richard*.....	Keokuk	Searsborough*.....		Sugar Creek.....	Cedar	Van Wert.....	Decatur
Richmond*.....	Washington		Poweshiek	Sully.....	Jasper	Vega.....	Jefferson
Richardsville.....	Dubuque	Secor.....	Hardin	Sulphur Springs.....		Vernon.....	Van Buren
Ridgedale.....	Polk	Selection.....	Monroe		Buena Vista	Verona.....	Poweshiek
Ridgeway*.....	Winneschick	Selma.....	Van Buren	Summerset.....	Warren	Victor.....	Iowa
Riggs.....	Clinton	Seneca.....	Kossuth	Summitville.....	Lee	Viele.....	Lee
Ringgold.....	Ringgold	Seney.....	Plymouth	Summer.....	Bremer	Village Creek.....	Allamakee
Ringsted.....	Emmet	Sergeant Bluffs.....		Superior.....	Dickinson	Villanova.....	Clinton
Ripley.....	Greene		Woodbury	Surry.....	Greene	Villisca.....	Montgomery
Rising Sun.....	Polk	Sevastopol.....	Polk	Sutherland*.....	O'Brien	Vincennes.....	Lee
River Junction.....	Johnson	Seymour*.....	Wayne	Sw.....	Marion		
Riverside*.....	Washington	Shambaugh.....	Page				

TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Vining.....	Tama	Watson.....	Clayton	West Pilot.....	Iowa	Winslow.....	Black Hawk
Vinton*.....	Benton	Waubek.....	Linn	West Point*.....	Lee	Winterset*.....	Madison
Viola.....	Linn	Waucoma*.....	Fayette	West Prairie.....	Linn	Winthrop*.....	Buchanan
Viola Center.....	Audubon	Waukeo*.....	Dallas	West Scott, Buena Vista		Wiotia.....	Cass
Viroqua.....	Jones	Waukon*.....	Allamakee	Westside*.....	Crawford	Wirt.....	Ringgold
Volga*.....	Clayton	Waukon Junction.....	Allamakee	West Union*.....	Fayette	Wolcott.....	Scott
Volney.....	Allamakee			Wever.....	Lee	Wolf Dale.....	Woodbury
Wadena.....	Fayette	Waverly*.....	Bremer	What Cheer*.....	Keokuk	Wood.....	Clayton
Wagner.....	Clayton	Wayland.....	Henry	Wheatland*.....	Clinton	Woodbine*.....	Harrison
Waldon.....	Keokuk	Wayne.....	Henry	Wheeler, Pottawattamie		Woodburn.....	Clarke
Walker*.....	Linn	Webster.....	Keokuk	Whipple, Pottawattamie		Woodland.....	Decatur
Walkerville.....	Page	Webster City*.....	Hamilton	White Ash.....	Washington	Woodside.....	Winneshek
Wallingford.....	Emmet	Weldon.....	Decatur	White Cloud.....	Mills	Woodville.....	Winneshek
Wall Lake*.....	Sac	Weller.....	Monroe	White Oak.....	Mahaska	Woodward.....	Dallas
Walnut*.....	Pottawattamie	Wellman*.....	Washington	White Pigeon.....	Keokuk	Woolson.....	Jefferson
Walnut City.....	Appanoose	Wells.....	Madison	Whiting.....	Monona	Woolstock.....	Wright
Waltham.....	Tama	Welisburg.....	Grundy	Whitneyville.....	Cass	Wooster.....	Jefferson
Wapello*.....	Louisa	Welton*.....	Clinton	Whittemore.....	Kossuth	Worthington.....	Dubuque
Wapsie.....	Mitchell	Wendell.....	Cherokee	Whitten.....	Hardin	Wright.....	Mahaska
Warren.....	Lee	Wentworth.....	Mitchell	Wichita.....	Guthrie	Wyman.....	Louisa
Warsaw.....	Wayne	Wesley.....	Kossuth	Williams*.....	Hamilton	Wyoming*.....	Jones
Washburn.....	Black Hawk	West Bend.....	Palo Alto	Williamsburg.....	Iowa	Yale.....	Guthrie
Washington*.....	Washington	West Branch*.....	Cedar	Williamstown.....	Chickasaw	Yankee.....	Clay
		West Chester.....	Washington	Willis.....	Van Buren	Yarmouth.....	Des Moines
Washington Mills.....	Dubuque	Western College.....	Linn	Willoughby.....	Butler	York Center.....	Iowa
Washington Prairie.....	Winneshek	Westerville.....	Decatur	Willow Creek.....	Clay	Yorktown.....	Page
		Westfield.....	Plymouth	Wilsonville.....	Van Buren	Zalia.....	Union
Washta.....	Cherokee	West Grove.....	Davis	Wilton Junction*.....	Muscatine	Zearing.....	Story
Waterloo*.....	Black Hawk	West Liberty*.....	Muscatine			Zenorsville.....	Boone
Waterman.....	Wright	West Mitchel*.....	Mitchell	Winchester.....	Van Buren	Zero.....	Lucas
Waterville.....	Allamakee	Weston.....	Pottawattamie	Windham.....	Johnson	Zwingle.....	Dubuque
Watkins.....	Benton	Westphalia.....	Shelby	Windsor.....	Fayette		
				Winfield.....	Henry		

DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF IOWA.

DISTRICT COURTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. JUDGES.

1st.—Abraham H. Stutsman, Burlington, Des Moines county.

2d.—Edward L. Burton, Ottumwa, Wapello county.

3d.—John W. Harvey, Leon, Decatur county.

4th.—Charles H. Lewis, Cherokee, Cherokee county.

5th.—William H. McHenry, Des Moines, Polk county.

6th.—J. Kelley Johnson, Oskaloosa, Mahaska county.

7th.—Walter I. Hayes, Clinton, Clinton county.

8th.—James D. Giffen, Marion, Linn county.

9th.—Carl F. Couch, Waterloo, Black Hawk county.

10th.—L. O. Hatch, Waukon, Allamakee county.

11th.—H. C. Henderson, Marshalltown, Marshall county.

12th.—George W. Ruddick, Waverly, Bremer county.

13th.—C. F. Loofbourn, Atlantic, Cass county.

14th.—Lot Thomas, Storm Lake, Buena Vista county.

The terms of office of all the Judges of the District Court, except those for the 12th, 13th, and 14th Districts, expire on the 31st of December, 1886. Those for the 12th, 13th, and 14th expire on the 31st of December, 1885.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1st.—D. N. Sprague, Keokuk, Lee county.

2d.—Samuel Jones, Bloomfield, Davis county.

3d.—James P. Flick, Bedford, Taylor county.

4th.—Stephen M. Marsh, Sioux City, Woodbury county.

5th.—A. W. Wilkinson, Winterset, Madison county.

6th.—John A. Donnell, Sigourney, Keokuk county.

7th.—M. V. Gannon, Davenport, Scott county.

8th.—J. H. Preston, Cedar Rapids, Linn county.

9th.—Jas. H. Shields, Dubuque, Dubuque county.

10th.—Cyrus Wellington, Decorah, Winneshek county.

11th.—John L. Stevens, Ames, Story county.

12th.—J. C. Sherwin, Mason City, Cerro Gordo county.

13th.—A. B. Thornell, Sidney, Fremont county.

14th.—J. W. Cory, Spirit Lake, Dickinson county.

The terms of office of all the District Attorneys, except those of the 12th, 13th, and 14th Districts, expire on the 2d of January, 1887. Those of the 12th, 13th, and 14th expire January 4, 1889.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. JUDGES.

1st.—1st Circuit, William J. Jeffries, Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; 2d Circuit, Charles H. Phelps, Burlington, Des Moines county.

2d.—1st Circuit, H. C. Traverse, Bloomfield, Davis county; 2d Circuit, Dell Stuart, Chariton, Lucas county.

3d.—John Chaney, Osceola, Clarke county.

4th.—1st Circuit, Daniel D. McCallum, Sibley, Osceola county; 2d Circuit, George W. Wakefield, Sioux City, Woodbury county.

5th.—1st Circuit, Josiah Given and William Connor, Des Moines, Polk county; 2d Circuit, Stephen A. Callvert, Adel, Dallas county.

6th.—1st Circuit, W. R. Lewis, Montezuma, Poweshiek county; 2d Circuit, George W. Crozier, Knoxville, Marion county.

7th.—1st Circuit, A. J. Leffingwell, Lyons, Clinton county; 2d Circuit, Nathaniel French, Davenport, Scott county.

8th.—Christian Hedgas, Marengo, Iowa county.

9th.—W. H. Utt, Dubuque, Dubuque county.

10th.—Charles T. Granger, Waukon, Allamakee county.

11th.—D. D. Miracle, Webster City, Hamilton county.

12th.—John B. Cleland, Osage, Mitchell county.

13th.—J. P. Connor, Denison, Crawford county.

14th.—J. H. Macomber, Ida Grove, Ida county.

The terms of the office of all the Circuit Judges expires on the 31st of December, 1888, except Judge Connor, whose term expires January 2, 1887.

The boundaries of the Circuits are the same as the boundaries of the Judicial Districts, except the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts, which are respectively divided into two Circuits.

TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF IOWA
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Judicial Districts	COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	DISTRICT COURT.												CIRCUIT COURT.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
5	Adair.....	Greenfield.....		23							2				13							11				
3	Adams.....	Corning.....			16							12			5											
10	Allamakee.....	Waukon.....					4						23			26							1			
2	Appanoose.....	Centerville.....				2						19			5							24				
13	Audubon.....	Audubon.....	26							18							30							2		
8	Benton.....	Vinton.....			9							5												30		
9	Black Hawk.....	Waterloo.....				6		15							5							14				
11	Boone.....	Boonsboro.....		9							14								4					23		
12	Bremer.....	Waverly.....				6						14				9		6					5			
9	Buchanan.....	Independence.....				16			8				16				6							5		
14	Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....	6						14								17					22				
12	Butler.....	Allison.....					4				19						31					7				
14	Calhoun.....	Rockwell City.....		3						11													6			
13	Carroll.....	Carroll.....				20						9			12							21				
13	Cass.....	Atlantic.....		9							31						13								16	
8	Cedar.....	Tipton.....				27						23				2						24				
12	Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City.....			16							16			19				18							
4	Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....				2					28						20							23		
10	Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.....						1					14			19								5		
3	Clarke.....	Osceola.....					20					16				9					31					
14	Clay.....	Spencer.....				6						12							2						8	
10	Clayton.....	Elkader.....	19							31								14						19		
7	Clinton.....	Clinton.....			3				9			10			5		6					14				
13	Crawford.....	Denison.....				6						26			5						3					
5	Dallas.....	Adel.....			23							19				9							1			
2	Davis.....	Bloomfield.....		16								5					20								14	
3	Decatur.....	Leon.....	5				25										16						12			
9	Delaware.....	Manchester.....				2		1				26			26			20						23		
1	Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	6				25					26					2					28			7	
14	Dickinson.....	Spirit Lake.....				24					29				13						21					
9	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	5				27				21					23			25				26			
14	Emmet.....	Estherville.....				30					5				6					14						
10	Fayette.....	West Union.....	16								21						23								3	
12	Floyd.....	Charles City.....			2							2			5			4					21			
11	Franklin.....	Hampton.....				13						12				16						21				
13	Fremont.....	Sidney.....			19						8						25								21	
13	Greene.....	Jefferson.....					4					23			26								5			
9	Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	16								7					23		18							21	
5	Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....			9							5					12									8
11	Hamilton.....	Webster City.....			16							19			26						24					
12	Hancock.....	Concord.....				20					14								1				19			
11	Hardin.....	Eldora.....				27						23												5		
4	Harrison.....	Logan.....	6							25							16							12		
1	Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....			9							5							4							
10	Howard.....	Cresco.....				13							9			5						17				
14	Humboldt.....	Dakota.....					19						24		20						28					
14	Ida.....	Ida Grove.....			10						15								10							16
8	Iowa.....	Marengo.....			2						31						30							26		
7	Jackson.....	Maquoketa.....				31		23						1		2		11						19		
6	Jasper.....	Newton.....			9						31							11							30	
6	Jefferson.....	Fairfield.....				23						12			19						10					
8	Johnson.....	Iowa City.....	5				25										2						28			
8	Jones.....	Anamosa.....					11						7			16										
6	Keokuk.....	Sigourney.....					4						23				2						21			
14	Kossuth.....	Algona.....					27							2			2									
1	Lee.....	Ft. Madison.....					4						14		6			6						5		
1	Lee.....	Keokuk.....			9						31						2		25							2
8	Linn.....	Marion.....				30						26						11								
1	Louisia.....	Wapello.....					6					23			26				25					14		
2	Lucas.....	Chariton.....				20						16				2							28			
4	Lyon.....	Rock Rapids.....					12						8										29			
5	Madison.....	Winterset.....	26							24							17							27		
6	Mahaska.....	Oskaloosa.....					25						14			23								12		
6	Marion.....	Knoxville.....															20							9		
11	Marshall.....	Marshalltown.....	19							10							23							19		
13	Mills.....	Glenwood.....				3	18						7						4							7
12	Mitchell.....	Osage.....		9		2					21							20							23	
4	Monona.....	Onawa.....			3							15						6							9	
2	Monroe.....	Albia.....					13						30			16								12		
3	Montgomery.....	Red Oak.....				30						26			19						8					
7	Muscataine.....	Muscataine.....	6				12					29				16					1					2

TIMES OF HOLDING DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CONTINUED.

Judicial Districts.	COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS.	DISTRICT COURT.												CIRCUIT COURT.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
4	O'Brien.....	Primghar.....					4					30			23							21				
4	Osceola.....	Sibley.....					18						14			9							5			
3	Page.....	Clarinda.....	23								14							4						9		
14	Palo Alto.....	Emmetsburg.....			28							3		28							5					
4	Plymouth.....	Le Mars.....		16							12						4									
14	Pocahontas.....	Pocahontas Center	20					23																		
5	Polk.....	Des Moines.....			20						9			5												
13	Pottawattamie.	Council Bluffs.....					18						7		9	9*					17	21*				
6	Poweshiek.....	Montezuma.....			2					21								1							21	
3	Ringgold.....	Mt. Ayr.....	26				8										6						26			
14	Sac.....	Sac City.....	16						24															17		
7	Scott.....	Davenport.....	3			26					20					16						14			7	
13	Shelby.....	Harlan.....	12						3							16						19				
4	Sioux.....	Orange City.....				27						23			2											
11	Story.....	Nevada.....	26						24								20							9		
8	Tama.....	Toledo.....	16							14							13							9		
3	Taylor.....	Bedford.....		9					31								20							30		
3	Union.....	Afton.....				4										2						14				
2	Van Buren.....	Keosauqua.....		2						21						30								23		
2	Wapello.....	Ottumwa.....	5						24							2							26			
5	Warren.....	Indianola.....	5						3							30		15						2		
6	Washington.....	Washington.....			13							2			9					31						
2	Wayne.....	Corydon.....		16										19												
11	Webster.....	Fort Dodge.....			2					28											14					
12	Winnebago.....	Forest City.....				27				21												26			14	
10	Winneshek.....	Decorah.....		16						21		12														
4	Woodbury.....	Sioux City.....		30							26															
12	Worth.....	Northwood.....		2						28																
11	Wright.....	Clarion.....			6							2			9		6							16		

*Avoca.

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